Sixth Series, Vol. XXVII. No. 56 Tuesday, May 15, 1979
Vaisakha 25, 1901 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)

2(3)4
12. 9. 79

(Vol. XXVII contains Nos. 51—59)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 4.00

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, May 15, 1979/Vaisakha 25, 1901 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Half Past Ten of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER: *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Steps to Prevent State Governments Pressurising Newspapers

*1114. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI S. S. LAL:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Small and Medium Newspapers Association has urged the Union Government to take urgent and effective measures to prevent State Governments from using advertisements as a weapon to pressurise newspapers;

(b) if so, whether they have forwarded a resolution which they passed during their two day meeting held in New Delhi to the Prime Minister, Minister of Home Affairs and the Minister of Information and Broadcasting;

(c) if so, whether the Ministry have examined the main problems mentioned in the resolution; and

(d) if so, what are the States who are pressurising them and what steps have been taken to help them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI JAGBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). In one of their resolutions, the All India Small and Medium Newspapers' Association have referred to reports of some State Governments using advertisements as a weapon to pressurise newspapers and have asked for measures to prevent this.

(c) and (d). The advertising policy of the Central Government specifically excludes discrimination in release of advertisements to Newspapers/periodicals on political grounds and thus is expressly against pressurisation of any kind. As regards the representations of the Association alleging pressure by some State Governments the Press Council has been set up to consider all such matters concerning the freedom of the press.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the answer given by the hon. Minister, they have conveniently avoided one or two points. In part (d) of my question, I have specifically asked, what are the States who are pressurising the small and medium newspapers for their political ends. They have not mentioned in the answer which are those States. The Small and Medium Newspapers' Association have passed two resolutions. The first one is with regard to giving fresh directive to the State Governments, Union Territory Governments, who are pressurising them for their political expediency and groupism. The second one is to amend the rules for accreditation. May I know from the hon. Minister in view of these difficulties faced by the small and medium newspapers—what the Government has been doing in this regard. Whether they have come to know which are the State Governments who are influencing these tactics. If they have not come to know about it, whether they have taken pains to know from the small and Medium Newspapers' Association which are the State Governments who

are influencing them, for their political ends.

श्री जगवीर सिंह : जो रेजोल्यूशन हमारे पास आया है उस में उन्होंने स्टेट का नाम नहीं दिया है, कोई स्पैसैफिक इंस्ट्रैक्सिस नहीं दिए हैं । हम यहां से डायरेक्टिव इशू नहीं करते हैं । अगर कोई स्पैसैफिक चीज आती है तो हम वहां की सरकार को लिख देते हैं । एक बार गोआ के बारे में आया था और हम ने उनको लिख दिया था ।

We can simply write to them. We do not issue directives. There is no mention of any State Government in the resolution.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: My first question has not been answered.

मैंने यह पूछा था कि कौन कौन सी सरकारें हैं जो राजनीतिक कारणों से गलत तरीके से प्रेशराइज कर रही हैं ? अगर आपके पास इसके बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है तो क्या आपने इण्डियन न्यूजपेपर्स एसोसिएशन को लिखा था यह जानकारी देने के लिए और यदि लिखा था तो उसका क्या उन्होंने कोई जवाब दिया है । मेरी जानकारी यह है कि वैस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट और यहां दिल्ली की गवर्नमेंट और कुछ और गवर्नमेंट्स अलग अलग तरीकों से प्रेशराइज कर रही है । क्या इसके बारे में आपने पता लगाने की कोई कोशिश की है और इस तरह की चीजों के बारे में फ्रेश डायरेक्शन देना गवर्नमेंट का काम है या नहीं है ? यह मैं पूछ रहा हूं, इसका उत्तर नहीं आया है ।

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): I had occasion to address the small and medium Newspapers Conference itself where this Resolution was adopted. I had pointed out that in the present federal set up we are responsible only for the advertisement that we issue. It is our Government's clear policy that advertisements will not be used as an instrument of pressure. So far as the State Governments are concerned, if any paper has any complaint, a statutory arrangement has now been made in the shape of the Press Council. But even otherwise if you write to me pointing out any specific instance, I will certainly communicate with the State Government in that regard. But beyond this the Central Government does not have authority to issue directions to the State Governments in the matter advertisements.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: In the second Resolution which they have adopted—that is with regard to the amendment of the accreditation to the journalists to bring out the amendment so that genuine journalists are included, in this direction what is the Government thinking?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: The question pertains to the Resolution relating to the advertisements. This question does not arise from the main question. But I may inform the hon Member that so far as accreditation given by the Central Government is concerned, that is done entirely in accordance with the recommendations made by purely professional body of journalists. The Accreditation Committee has been constituted and they recommend to me whom to give accreditation and whom not to give accreditation. The Central Government goes according to that. So far as accreditation by the State Government goes, it is within their power.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Accreditation is done in a party manner. These people have demanded amendment. What is the Government's mind in that direction—whether they are prepared to amend it?

MR. SPEAKER: They said that they are going by the advice of the State Governments.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: I am surprised that the Government has taken a very formal stand on this matter. Is it not a fact that the Janata Government is committed to Press freedom. It is not only that the Ministry of I & B is involved out Janata Government are also committed to it. If State Governments try to black mail a particular newspaper or try to curb its freedom, I think the Central Government can consider as to what to do in this regard. I would like to

have an assurance from him that no State Government will pressurise the Central Government organisations to stop advertisement to newspaper in the States without his knowledge. Has he left any such instructions?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I fully appreciate what the hon. member has said. The Government is conscious of the fact that freedom of press has to be preserved all over the country. The Government is keen about it. I have not expressed helplessness but we have to function within the bounds of the Constitution. I may inform the hon member, at the Conference of Information Ministers held in November 1977, I had presented to them the Advertisement Policy adopted by the Central Government and I had requested them to adopt similar policy in the States also and to see that advertisements are not used as an instrument of political pressure. Now, how far it goes, it depends upon the State Governments. We have, on our part, set up the Press Council to ensure that there is no encroachment into the freedom of the press. Furthermore, I have already said, that if any instances are pointed out to me, we will take such steps as are necessary to take.

श्री राम सेवक हजारी : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आल इंडिया स्माल एण्ड मिडियम न्यूजपेपर्स एसोसिएशन ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि विज्ञापनों का समाचार-पत्रों पर दबाव डालने के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है ? जो छोटे समाचार पत्र हैं या बड़े समाचार-पत्र हैं वह राज्यों के कुछ मंत्रियों के समाचारों को हाई-लाइट करते हैं उनके विचारों को छापते हैं और इससे प्रभावित होकर खास खास अखबारों को विज्ञापन दिए जाते हैं, जिससे जो समाचार-पत्र अपनी गरिमा नहीं निभाते हैं, सही खबरों को नहीं छापते हैं, ऐसे अखबारों को प्रश्रय मिलता है । मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वे उन अखबारों को प्रश्रय देंगे या ऐसे नियम बनायेंगे जिससे उन अखबारों को भी विज्ञापन मिल सकें जो सही विचारों को देश और राज्य के सामने रखते हैं और आगे भी सही खबरें छाप सकें ? क्या मंत्री महोदय ऐसे अखबारों को भी विज्ञापन देने के नियम बनायेंगे ताकि उनका मनोबल बढ़े और वह काफी तरक्की कर सकें ? क्या आप उस पर विचार कर रहे हैं ?

श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी : स्माल एंड मीडियम न्यूजपेपर एसोसियेशन के इस सम्मेलन में केन्द्रीय सरकार की विज्ञापन नीति के बारे में आलोचना नहीं थी, राज्य सरकारों के बारे में आलोचना थी कि कुछ राज्य सरकारें विज्ञापन नीति का उपयोग अखबारों पर दबाव डालने के लिए कर रही हैं । जहां तक केन्द्रीय सरकार का सवाल है, जैसा मैंने जवाब दिया है, हमारी तरफ से किसी भी प्रकार का दबाव नहीं डाला जाता है ।

Food Supplies to Jawans

*1115. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) if it a fact that adequate nutritious food is not given to Jawans posted either in plains or mountains;

(b) what are the details of food provided to jawans posted in plains and on mountains and what is the average cost of food per day in each case;

(c) what specific steps Government propose to take to improve their food, clothing and residential accommodation and to provide other amenities to them; and

(d) number of complaints received in this connection in the past two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) No, Sir. Jawans posted both in plain and in mountanous areas are provided with rations having nutritional and calorific value as evolved by the Defence Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences.

b) The details of the foods provided to the Jawans in plains and mountains are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of items	Peace (Gms)	Field (Gms)	High Altitude (above 9000 ft) (Gms)
1.	Atta	600	620	570
	or			
	Rice & Atta	400 200	400 220	430 140
2.	Dal	90	90	85
3.	Oil Hydro	70	80	85
4.	Sugar	90	90	140
5.	Milk fresh/standard	230 ml	250 ml	100 (Milk tinned 28 (whole Milk Pdr.
6.	Meat fresh	100	110	110
7.	Eggs	.		1
8.	Veg. Fresh	150	170	170
9.	Potatoes fresh	110	110	140
10.	Fruit citrus	50	110	60
11	Onions	60	60	60
12.	Tea	8	0	14
13	Salt	20	20	21
14.	Condiment Powder	16	16	16
15.	Baison	15	..	30
16.	Butter (Tinned)	..	.	14

The average cost of food per day in peace, field and high altitude areas is as follows:—

Area	Calorific value	Cost
		Rs.
(i) Peace Area	3940	4—22
(ii) Field Area	4104	4—96
(iii) High Altitude	4820	7—62

(c) The specific steps proposed to be taken to improve food, clothing and residential accommodation of troops are as under:—

FOOD: Since the food value of the authorised sales of ration is considered adequate, no major changes are contemplated. However, based on the preference of the troops, availability and nutritional value of the items of ration scale including their substitutes are examined from time to time.

ACCOMMODATION: Construction of residential accommodation for officers, JCOs, and other ranks in the Army has been a continuous process and in the past about Rs. 20 crores worth of

project have been released every year. At the end of 1978, the deficiency in each of these categories was nearly 50 per cent.

A scheme for stepping up the construction of married accommodation so as to eliminate the deficiencies in a period of 13 years commencing from 1978-79 at an estimated overall cost of Rs. 430 crores has been initiated. The value of work released is approximately Rs. 40 crores and this is double the normal value of leases in earlier years which stood at approximately Rs. 20 crores per annum.

The existing shortages are met by hiring of accommodation for allotment to service officers and personnel, allowing service officers to hire accommodation on their own on rent reimbursement basis and grant of compensation in lieu of quarters to JCOs/ORs.

CLOTHING: Some of the improvement projects which are on-going are as under:—

(i) Introduction of Light weight Wet Equipment.

(ii) A new order of dress which is being examined by Army Headquarters Dress Committee. This visualises a complete change in the present combat, working and ceremonial dress for summer and winter.

(iii) An improved version of Cap Water Proof.

(iv) Introduction of Boots Directly Moulded Sole to progressively replace Boots Ankle.

All these projects are in various stages of development evaluation and introduction.

AMENITIES: Amenities as required and feasible are being provided.

(d) **FOOD:** Four complaints had been received in the past two years pertaining to restoration of compulsory cut in rations (five percent for major units and two and a half per cent for minor units). Since the nutritional value after the compulsory cut was considered within the limits of minimum necessary requirement, the complaints were studied and all concerned armed of the position. A number of complaints have been received regarding the enhancement of the condiment allowance and Train Journey Ration Allowance. The revision of these two allowances is under consideration of the Government.

ACCOMMODATION: No specific complaints have been received from individauls in this regard.

CLOTHING: As regards complaints in respect of clothing the subject is handled by power formation commanders. If required information will be collected from lower formations and placed on the Table of the House.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने बहुत एलोबरेट जवाब दिया है । मेरे पहले सवाल के दो भाग हैं ।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने नौजवानों और आर्मी के आफिसर्स के लिए खुराक, कपड़ा और रहने के बारे में कोई साइंटिफिक स्टडी कराई है कि वह ठीक है या नहीं या उसमें और ज्यादा बढ़ाने की जरूरत है ? हम पी०ए०सी० के मैम्बर की हैसियत से वहां गये थे और वहां पर लोगों ने शिकायत की उन्हें अभी भी जो खुराक और कपड़ा मिलता है वह ठीक नहीं है, उसमें सुधार की गुंजाइश है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कर रही है ? ट्रेवलिंग अलाउन्स या खाने-पीने की चीजों को कुछ बढ़ा रही है क्या ?

दूसरा हिस्सा यह है कि आफिसर्स को आपकी तरफ से कितनी एकमोडेशन मिली हुई है और कितनी जरूरत है ? क्या आप जवानों की फैमिलीज के लिए भी एक्योरेंस देंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER: You are going outside the question.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: That question is there.

PROF. SHER SINGH: I have given reply about accommodation.

जहां तक खुराक का सवाल है जो कि जवानों को मिलती है, उसके बारे में स्टडी होती रहती है और उसमें ध्यान रखा जाता है कि जो खुराक मिले वह ऐसी हो कि जो हाई आल्टीट्यूड पर हैं,

वहां की जरूरत के मुताबिक खुराक मिले, उसकी अलग से मात्रा रखी जाती है कि कौन-कौन सी चीजें चाहिएं । जो फील्ड में काम कर रहे हैं, उनके लिए अलग स्टैंडर्ड है और जो पीस स्टेशन्स पर काम कर रहे हैं, उनके लिए अलग है । इन सब चीजों के बारे में विचार कर के निश्चय किया जाता है ।

जहां तक कपड़े का सवाल है, कपड़ों के बारे में अभी कुछ नये प्रोजेक्ट्स चल रहे हैं इम्प्रूवमेंट करने के लिए जिसमें कि बेट लाइट हो जायें, जवान कुछ साथ लेकर चल सकें, केप वाटरप्रूफ हो जायें, बूट्स के जो सॉक्स हैं उनकी जगह इम्प्रूवमेंट कर रहे हैं कि डायरेक्टली मोल्टेड सोल हो जायें । इस तरह से इम्प्रूवमेंट्स पर विचार चल रहे हैं ।

जहां तक एकोमोडेशन का सवाल है, उसमें मैरिड एकोमोडेशन के लिए कुछ स्टैंडर्ड अथोराइजेशन है । उसमें आफिसर्स के लिए 100 परसेंट, जे० सी० ओज के लिए 100 परसेंट अथोराइजेशन है । सिपाहियों और अदर रैंक्स के लिए कुछ कम रखा है, क्योंकि बैरक्स है, उसमें वह रहते हैं । मैरिड एकोमोडेशन अलग अलग है । गोरखों के लिए कुछ ज्यादा है 27 परसेंट है, इंजीनियरिंग के लोगों के लिए भी ज्यादा है बाकी के लिए 14 परसेंट है । अब विचार चल रहा है कि सभी अदर रैंक्स के लिए 27 परसेंट मैरिड एकोमोडेशन का इंतजाम कर दें । अगले 13 सालों में 431 करोड़ रुपए एकोमोडेशन पर खर्च करने का विचार है, अगले 5 साल में 179 करोड़ रुपए इसके लिए रखे हैं जिससे अथोराइज्ड परसेंटेज अगर हम पूरा न कर सकें तो करीब करीब उसके नजदीक पहुंच जायें । इस समय जो दे रहे हैं, वह परसेन्टेज आफ सैटिस्फक्शन आफिसर्स के लिए 47 और अदर रैंक्स के लिए 59 है । उसको हम इम्प्रूव करना चाहते हैं, उसके लिए काफी रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं ने एक सवाल पूछा था, जिसके जवाब में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया था कि हाई आल्टीट्यूड पर जो ट्रूप्स रहते हैं, उन को रम और वाइन दी जाती है, जिस पर एक साल में करीब तीन, साढ़े तीन करोड़ रुपए का खर्चा होता है । मंत्री महोदय ने यह भी कहा कि अब हम प्राहिबिशन करने जा रहे हैं और अब रम और वाइन के सब्स्टीट्यूट के तौर पर केवल दूध और चाय देंगे । मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो सिपाही 18,000 या 20,000 फीट की ऊंचाई पर रहता है, क्या उसके लिए रम और वाइन का सब्स्टीट्यूट दूध और चाय हो सकता है, या प्राहिबिशन के द्वारा वह जो चार करोड़ रुपए की बचत करेंगे, क्या वह उससे उन लोगों के लिए भी और ड्राई फ्रूट्स की भी व्यवस्था करेंगे ।

क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि बहुत से जवानों से अफसरों के घरों में एक डोमेस्टिक सरवेंट काम कराया जाता है ? उसको बन्द करने के लिए वह क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ।

प्रो० शेर सिंह : हाई आल्टीट्यूड पर हमारे जो जवान रहते हैं, उनको आज-कल दो औंस या 60 मिलीलिटर रम डेली, महीने में 25 दिन, दी जाती है । जब सारे देश में प्राहिबिशन होगी, तो वहां पर भी प्रोहिबिशन होगी । तब रम देने की बात नहीं चलेगी, उसका सब्स्टीट्यूट दिया जायेगा । उसमें ड्राई फ्रूट्स, काफी, टी, दूध वगैरह हैं, और भी चीजें हैं । इस पर स्टडी चल रही है कि हाई आल्टीट्यूड पर उन लोगों को लोकली पैदा होने वाली या दूसरी चीजें दी जायें, जो उनके के लिए आकर्षक हों ।

माननीय सदस्य ने जवानों से घरों में काम लेने की बात कही है । अगर वह इस बारे में कोई डेफिनेट शिकायत भेजेंगे, तो हम इनक्वायरी करायेंगे । यह नहीं होना चाहिए । हम इसको डिसकरेज करते हैं ।

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Minister, in the rotation programme of peace tenure of a jawan, how many years a married jawan can live with family in the peace area out of 10 years of service?

PROF. SHER SINGH: Sir, as I have said, the authorisation for other ranks varies from 14 per cent to 33-1/3 per cent depending on the various categories, but we are now thinking of increasing that percenage from 14 per cent to 27 per cent uniformly for everybody. I cannot off-hand calculate, in 10 years how many years one will be allowed to stay in a peace area, but this is the percentage.

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि 18,000 फीट की ऊंचाई पर जो सैनिक रहते हैं, उन्हें इस समय जो रम और वाइन प्रोवाइड की जाती है, उसके सब्स्टीट्यूट तलाश किये जा रहे हैं । उन्होंने काफी और ड्राई फ्रूट्स का सब्स्टीट्यूट्स के रूप में उल्लेख किया है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पौष्टिक तत्वों का जो परसेंटेज रम और वाइन में है, जिनके जरिये वे कड़ाके की सर्दी बर्दाश्त करते हैं और लड़ाई लड़ते हैं, क्या ड्राई फ्रूट्स और काफी में वही परसेंटेज है या उससे कम है, अगर कम है, तो उसकी पूर्ति कैसे की जायेगी । भारत सरकार की नीति शराब बन्दी की है, लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इससे लड़ाई में उनकी एफिशेंसी पर क्या असर पड़ेगा । क्या मंत्री महोदय सब्स्टीट्यूट के तौर पर उन्हें गन्ने का रस देने पर विचार करेंगे ?

श्री० शेर सिंह : अभी भी कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो रम नहीं पीते हैं। यह नहीं है कि सब रम पीते हैं, कुछ लोग उसके बगैर भी काम चलाते हैं। इस बारे में अध्ययन चल रहा है कि उन्हें ड्राई फ्रूट्स या लोकली पैदा होने वाली दूसरी चीजें दी जायें, जिससे ज्यादा गर्मी आ सके।

Proposal to issue 'Q' Certificates for Feature Films

*1117. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to issue 'Q' (Quality) Certificates for feature films; and

(b) if so, what guidelines and directions have been given for selecting films of quality for issue of 'Q' Certificates?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). The Board of Film Censors is considering the feasibility of awarding a quality 'rating' to films of merit. No final decision has yet been taken in the matter.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Recently, there has been a lot of concern in the nation with regard to the films that are being produced, about what are called 'formula films' or 'box office films', they get either 'A' or 'U' Certificate. The Censor Board does the negative exercise of granting either 'A' or 'U' Certificate. There has been a lot of confusion about this also as in the case of film *'Sholay'*, in which case, we do not know at what stage 'A' or 'U' Certificate was given. Now that the Government is considering a proposal to grant 'Q' rating certificates to films, it is going to be a positive exercise. Therefore, I would definitely like to know from the Minister, what norms they will follow for this. The present norms allow sex and violence in the films if the theme of the film requires that. My question is, whether the same norms will be followed by the Government or they will follow some new norms for this. Once the Government gives the certificate of quality rating, to a particular film, it must not only get national awards, but also benefit of exemption from entertainment tax from the State Government.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a question-cum-suggestion.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: I would like to know whether all these things will be considered while fixing up the norms for granting of 'Q' rating certificates to films.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: As I have already stated, this proposal is under consideration. The proposal has emanated from the Board itself. The Censor Board at its meeting at Madras in December, thought of this exactly on the lines the hon. Member has indicated viz., that the function of the Censor Board should not be just negative, and whether it can do anything to contribute positively to the production of better films. Later on, they had a meeting with me only last month and they presented a small note to me for consideration. That note is at the moment being examined from all points of view, from the legal point of view also. Besically the function of the Board is negative. But if a proposal of this kind can contribute to the production of good healthy cinema, good entertainment, good education, the Government would certainly be willing to consider that.

DR. VANSANT KUMAR PANDIT: I would like to know whether the Government will assure the House that they will finalise the proposal as expeditiously as possible so as to remove the misconceptions and misgivings which we are having on the present policy of the Censor Board so that the cinematographic world can really produce quality films as soon as possible.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: We would like to take a decision on this early. I have suggested to the Members of the Censor Board that a debate be initiated on this particular point of quality rating in the industry, in the film world. Some kinds of comments—postive as well as negative—are already available.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी प्रश्न के उत्तर में एक बात कही है कि अच्छी फिल्मों को पुरस्कार देने की संभावना पर विचार किया जा रहा है लेकिन यह अन्तिम रूप कब तक ले लेगा इस का उल्लेख उन्होंने नहीं किया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह विचार करना कब से प्रारंभ किया है और उन को इस बात की जानकारी है कि फिल्मों में जितने ऐक्टर और हीरो काम करते हैं वे एक एक फिल्म में काम करने का पचास पचास लाख रुपया लेते हैं ? क्या इस पर भी कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का उन का विचार है ? फिल्मों में सेक्स भरा हुआ न हो इस का कठोरता से पालन किया जाय और उद्दम तोड़ फोड़ मारपीट जिस से लोगों को ऐसा करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन मिलता है फिल्मों में न हो, इस पर सख्ती से अमल किया जाय क्या ऐसा आदेश वह देंगे और ऐसी जो भी फिल्म बने जिस में इस प्रकार का जरा भी हिस्सा हो, उन फिल्मों को सेंसर बोर्ड स्वीकृत न दे क्या ऐसा स्पष्ट आदेश उन का है ?

श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी : प्रश्न क्वालिटी फिल्म के बारे में है और पूछा गया है कि कब यह विचार शुरू हुआ है। मार्च के महीने में सेंसर बोर्ड से मेरी बातचीत हुई है और मार्च के महीने में ही उन्होंने एक नोट मुझे दिया है। उन्होंने यह भी जिक्र किया है कि इस फिल्म जगत के बाकी लोगों से इस के बारे में बहस करेंगे और फिर निर्णय जल्दी होने की संभावना है।

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : क्या मन्त्री जी बतायेंगे कि उनके आने के बाद, फिल्मों में भारतीय सभ्यता की झलक नजर आए, उसके लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ? अभी तक जो फिल्में बन रही हैं उनमें विदेशी, मगरबी सभ्यता पूरी तरह से हावी है, सेक्स इस ढंग से दिखाया जा रहा है कि हमारे बच्चों का जो निर्माण होना चाहिए वह खत्म होने वाला है। भारतीय सभ्यता के मंत्री जी भी प्रतीक हैं इसलिए फिल्मों में भारतीय सभ्यता की झलक नजर आए उसके लिए क्या ठोस कदम उठाये जायेंगे ?

श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी : सरकार फीचर फिल्म नहीं बनाती है, डाक्यूमेंटरी, शार्ट फिल्में बनाती है और माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल पूछा है उस दृष्टिकोण को सामने रखकर यह बनाई जाती हैं। क्वालिटी रेटिंग का जो प्रपोजल है वह भी शायद इस दृष्टिकोण से अच्छी फिल्में बनाने में सहायक होगा।

हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड, उदयपुर का फास्फोरिक अम्ल संयंत्र

*1118. श्री एस० एस० सोलंकी : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री निम्नलिखित की जानकारी देने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड के फास्फोरिक अम्ल संयंत्र ने कार्य करना शुरू कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी अधिष्ठापित क्षमता क्या है और इसमें इस समय फास्फोरिक अम्ल का दैनिक और प्रति माह उत्पादन कितना है ;

(ग) इस समय फास्फोरिक अम्ल का उत्पादन करने के लिये सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल की कितनी मात्रा की आवश्यकता है और हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड द्वारा सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल की कुल कितनी मात्रा प्रतिदिन उत्पादित की जा रही है, और

(घ) फास्फोरिक अम्ल के विपणन के लिये हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लिमिटेड द्वारा क्या मानदंड निर्धारित किये गये हैं और इसके लिए निर्धारित किया गया मूल्य क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a), to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Phosphoric Acid Plant of Hindustan Zinc Limited at Debari (near Udaipur) is under trial runs since the last week of January, 1979.

(b) The installed capacity of the Phospheric Acid Plant is 26,000 tonnes per annum at 10 per cent P_2O_5 During the first year of its operation, the plant is expected to produce at an average of about 52 tonnes per day and 1300 tonnes per month on an estimated working of 300 days per year.

(c) 141 tonnes of sulphuric acid will be required daily to sustain the current production of phosphoric acid. The present level of sulphuric acid production at the Sulphuric Acid Plant at Debari is about 180 tonnes per day which is expected to increase by about 60 MT per day within the next 3-4 months.

(d) The Hindustan Zinc Limited has entered into a Ten Year Sales

Agreement on 1st August, 1978 with Indian Farmers Fortilizers Cooperatives Ltd. (IFFCO). The contract, inter alia, stipulates as under:—

(i) Quantity.—HZL has to supply phosphoric acid equivalent to 20,000 tonnes (+20 per cent) of 100 per cent P2O5 per year except first year of the contract during which period the Company will supply 17,000 tonnes (—20 per cent) of 100 per cent P2O5.

(ii) Quality.—Phosphoric Acid with guaranteed minimum P2O5 content of 45 per cent.

(iii) Price.—For the first five years of the contract the sale price would be Rs. 2,700 per tonne of 100 per cent P2O5 FOT/FOR Debari Zinc Smelter, exclusive of excise duty, sales tax and other levies. This will also be the floor or minimum price. It is subject to revision in relation to the imported price in the 1st five years. At present the floor price is more or less equal to imported price including duty, freight etc. Provision also exists in the contract for arriving at a parity between the landed cost of imported phosphoric acid at IFFCO's Kandla Works and the sale price of Rs. 2,700 per tonne of 100 per cent P2O5. The sale price for the balance period of five years of the contract shall be determined by mutual agreement six months prior to the expiry of the first five years period.

(iv) Transportation.—IFFCO would arrange road/rail transport for lifting the acid from Debari Zinc Smelter.

श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, फास्फोरिक अम्ल संयंत्र का मामला कई बार इस सदन में उठाया गया है । मैं सबसे पहले पार्ट (ए) के बारे में जानना चाहता हूं कि फास्फोरिक एसिड प्लान्ट किसे अपनी जनवरी, 1979 में चालू होना बताया है, उसकी मशीनरी कब खरीदी गई, कब तक प्लान्ट पूरा हो जाना चाहिए था और इसमें देरी क्यों हुई ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: On 9-4-75 an agreement was entered into with a turn-key contractor M/s Krebs & Cie(I) Pvt. Ltd. for the execution of a 26000 metric tons per annum phosphoric acid plant to be completed by 9-8-77. It was expected to go into production in December 1977 but there has been delay due to:

(1) late supply of critical equipment by indigenous supplier;

(2) delay in rubber lining of critical equipment like tanks and pipes due to strikes in contractors works;

(3) labour troubles/strikes in various indigenous suppliers' works like sigmens, NGEF, Founness etc.

This delay is not exclusive to this plant: but perhaps in all the plants in the country, whether in the private sector or public sector, this delay took place. I can only say that the Management has done well to reduce this delay and they have gone into trial production during this year.

श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, कभी कभी फैक्टरियों में जब कोई गड़बड़ी होती है तो जनरल स्टेटमेन्ट यह आता है कि लेबर ट्रबुल हो गई । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के इस स्टेटमेन्ट को चैलेंज करता हूं । वहां पर अभी तक कोई ट्रबुल नहीं हुई । मंत्री जी का यह स्टेटमेन्ट रांग स्टेटमेन्ट है । (व्यवधान)

अगस्त, 1978 में नियम 377 के अंतर्गत वहां के स्थानीय सदस्य श्री भानु कुमार जी शास्त्री ने यह प्रश्न उठाया था और यह कहा था कि वहां पर जो सलफ्यूरिक एसिड तैयार होता है उस को वहां के चार व्यापारियों की बिना ओपन-टेण्डर लिये 461 रुपये टन के हिसाब से बेच दिया गया । इस में लाखों रुपयों का घोटाला हुआ है । यह पिछले अगस्त की बात है और अब फिर अगस्त आ रहा है, अभी तक इस मामले में कोई जांच नहीं कराई गई है । ये व्यापारी एसिड में डील नहीं करते थे, चावल के व्यापारी थे, फिर भी उनको एसिड बेचा गया । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस की जांच न कराने का क्या कारण है—क्या मंत्री महोदय इस पर प्रकाश डालेंगे ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Sir, he has raised two questions. He said that there was no labour trouble in Hindustan Zinc Limited and therefore the suggestion made by the Minister is false. I can only tell the hon. Member that he has probably no knowledge of labour situation in the

country. What I said was that there were delays by the suppliers because of labour trouble there and so the equipment did not come to Hindustan Zinc Limited. Secondly, he was saying that something was done by the rice dealers, etc. I had answered this question on some other occasion also. But I would again repeat it. The current prices of sulphuric acid for various categories of consumers are:—

Ancillary industry — As per formula of long term contract	....	Rs. 400/- per MT
SSI Units of Rajasthan	....	Rs. 775/— per MT
Government Undertakings/Public Sector Co-operatives.	....	Rs. 801/— per MT
Actual users who had quotted againt recent advertisements	....	Rs. 801/— per MT
General sales after meeting the full requirements of the above	....	Rs. 850/— per MT

So, the question of selling this product by the rice dealers is not correct.

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के वक्तव्य से पूर्ण असहमत हूं। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में सब से पहले प्रधान मंत्री जी को लिखा था। आप ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि यह सलफ्यूरिक एसिड जो एन्सीलियरी इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं—उन को बेचा जाता है—मैं इस बात को चैलेन्ज करता हूं। मेरे पास लिस्ट है। 6 अप्रैल, 1978 को एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में आपने कहा था—

"After calling limited tenders from non-hold buyers of this product in Udaipur at the rate of Rs. 461 per MT ex-factory it was the highest price quoted."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास यह कैमिकल-पत्र है जो बम्बई से निकलता है—इस के फरवरी के ईसू में पेज 71 पर लिखा है—

"Sulphuric acid is now quoted at Rs. 1200/- while oleum was offered at Rs. 950/- to Rs. 1000/-."

मेरा कहना यह है कि जब सलफ्यूरिक एसिड मार्केट में 1200 रुपये टन पर बिक रहा था, आप की इस अण्डरटेकिंग ने 461 रुपये टन पर चार व्यापारियों को बेचा जिन का इस एसिड के व्यापार से कोई लेना-देना नहीं था और एक महीने में 1300 टन बेचा गया। मेरे प्रधान मंत्री जी को लिखने तथा नियम 377 में इस प्रश्न को यहां पर उठाने के बाद भी मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि यह बात गलत है, इस में कोई घोटाला नहीं है—यह बड़ी आश्चर्यजनक बात है। 1300 टन माल को 700 रुपये टन कम दाम पर बेचने से कितना नुकसान हुआ है आप स्वयं देख सकते हैं। इस प्रकार चार महीनों में लगभग 60 लाख रुपये से ज्यादा का नुकसान हुआ है। आप के उत्तर को सुन कर ऐसा मालूम होता है—कि आप को वहां की स्थिति का कोई ज्ञान नहीं है। आप इस की जानकारी करें और इस विषय में जांच करवाने के लिए कोई पार्लियामेन्टरी कमेटी हो या आप का कोई दूसरा सोर्स हो तो आप उस की इक्वायरी करवा लें, जैसे भी आप चाहें। मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि यह ग़लत तरीके से बेचा गया है।

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The hon. Member had raised this question under 377 quite some time back. I specially deputed a Joint Secretary to investigate that matter. And according to the report that I have received, the allegations of *gotala* are not substantiated.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : मुझ से तो मिलते, मुझसे तो पूछते और जानकारी प्राप्त करते।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जिस आफ़िसर ने रिपोर्ट दी है, वह बेईमान है और खरीदा गया है। ... (व्यवधान) ....

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: There is a Parliamentary Committee called the Committee on Public Undertakings; and that can always look into everything. So, I think the hon. Member should be satisfied if the Committee on Public Undertakings can ask for it, call for it and examine it. Government will give all the assistance for examination, whatever they like.

Statutory Obligation for Pharmaceutical Units for Production of Essential Drugs

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*1120. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN:
SHRI C. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no statutory obligation for pharmaceutical units to devote 30 per cent of their production for production of essential drugs; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not imposing and enforcing such an obligation"

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Para 59 of the Statement on New Drug Policy laid on the Table of the House on March 29, 1978 stipulates that it will be progressively ensured that atleast 20 per cent of the turnover of an individual drug company is in Categories I & II formulations. This will, however, require amendment to the relevant provisions of the I (D&R) Act, 1951 as it would involve imposition of an additional condition in the existing industrial licences of various companies. Ministry of Industry have already been moved in this behalf. The matter can be pursued only after the I(D&R) Act, 1951, is amended as necessary.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: I was really shocked to see the answer of the hon. Minister. The senior-most and experienced Minister has not amended the Act. A new drug policy is socially a must and should also be done in the interest of the public. There are various categories according to the policy of the Government. Category III has come under essential drugs; and the Hathi Committee has mentioned about the high-priced drugs. And category III has been placed beyond the reach of the poor. What are the essential drugs under category III? It says: "Some of the drugs used in the treatment for such common diseases as tuberculosis, malaria, typhoid and tetanus have been included in category III." Why are they allowing to include these drugs? Though the Hathi Committee Report has not said about it is against it, these should not be included in category III. Government have included them in category III. Will the hon. Minister answer these points?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: The question related essentially to the manufacture of category I and category II drugs. The basis of categorisation of drugs has been fully explained in the Drug Policy. I need not say more on that.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Minister said—category I & II request was for 30 per cent of the production. He has not answered the question very well.

He said—"Para 59 of the Statement on New Drug Policy laid on the Table of the House on March 29, 1978 stipulates that it will be progressively ensured that at least 20 per cent of the turnover of an individual drug company is in categories I & II formulations. This will, however, require amendment to the relevant provisions of the I (D & R) Act, 1951 as it would involve imposition of an additional condition in the existing industrial licences of various companies."

It is only 20 per cent of these categories I & II as requested by the Ministry. They needed amendment. They want 20 per cent drug should at least be manufactured. But what about Category III? Why did the Minister not request in the case of category III as he did for categories I & II which are essential drugs for the common people?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: This has been done consciously because Categories I & II are absolutely essential

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and life saving drugs. They belong to a type of technology where the price factor is really of the crucial order. Therefore, we have covered this particular type of life saving drug. It is also because of the fact that present two public sector undertakings—IDPL and Hindustan Anti Biotics Limited are the only ones which produce 91 per cent of the total production of category I & II, H.A.L. produces 86 per cent of category I & II. There are some foreign companies which are producing only 2 per cent of category I & II. . This category I & II being life saving drug has been put there and the condition is being stipulated that they will produce 20 per cent and also that 20 per cent will have to be covered by the Drug Price, etc. But we cannot force them because the licence which has been given to them does not stipulate this type of categorisation. I.D.R. Act is needed to be amended. The Minister of Industry says that they are having wholesale amendment of the Act and therefore, they cannot do it piece-meal. They are at it.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: The Minister said Categories I & II are not coming under this. I explained to the Minister that Category III comes under this essential...

MR. SPEAKER: Your duty is not to explain but to ask.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Whether it is not a fact that the multi-nationals and their subsidiaries are reaping huge profits by concentrating on category III and IV formulations? If so what are the difficulties in asking them to devote at least 30 per cent of their capacities for producing essential drugs under category I and III, so as to ease the burden on the public sector? Is it not possible to arrive at a gentleman's agreement with multi-nationals for producing categories III and IV without waiting for a formal amendment to the Act?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: Multi-nationals are business people. They are not gentlemen. I cannot have gentlemanly word with them. There is no such question. They do business. There is nothing like a gentleman about it.

So far as the other question is concerned...

(Interruptions)

I am not saying that businessmen are not gentlemen. But my point is businessmen are essentially businessmen and they need not be gentlemen about it. After all they have to be business like—neither gentlemen nor ungentlemen. So far as the other aspect is concerned, the Drug Price Control Order promulgated takes care of the huge profits that they were making.

We have also constituted a Committee to go into profit making of these foreign drug multi-nationals and I expect the Report any day. We will take some steps where necessary.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I want to know from the Minister—what is the distinction between a multi-national businessman and a gentleman?

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: A gentleman is sometimes willing to undergo a loss for the sake of a friend. But businessman does not do it

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण

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*1122. **श्री छवि राम अर्गल :**
श्री बुलाकी साहुजा :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के 50 प्रतिशत गांवों का छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में विद्युतीकरण करने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए पर्याप्त धनराशि उपलब्ध करने हेतु राज्य सरकार ने अनुरोध किया है ;

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार द्वारा मांगी गई समुची राशि आवंटित कर दी गई है और यदि नहीं, तो उसमें कितनी कटौती की गई है ;

(ब) राज्य में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण पर इस कटौती के क्या प्रभाव पड़ेंगे; और

(स) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में 50 प्रतिशत गांवों के विद्युतीकरण के उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए और अधिक धनराशियां आवंटित करना सम्भव होगा ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) There is no specific target as such to electrify 50 per cent villages in Madhya Pradesh during the Sixth Five Year Plan. However, about 48 per cent villages are expected to be electrified by the additional proposals submitted by the state.

(b) to (e). Rural electrification programme is financed from 3 sources, namely, (a) Rural Electrification Corporation (REC); (b) Minimum Needs Programme, funds for which are also routed through the REC; and (c) by the State Governments themselves under their Normal Development Programmes. Additional funds are made available from financing institutions such as ARDC, commercial banks etc.

Out of 70,883 villages in Madhya Pradesh, 16,350 villages (23 per cent) were electrified upto March, 1978. The State had prepared plans to electrify additional 17,470 villages and energise 2,56,000 pumpsets during the Sixth Plan 1978—83 and for achieving this target, they proposed an outlay of Rs. 221.3 crores for rural electrification as follows:—

	Rs. crores
(1) REC Normal Programme	53·30
(2) Minimum Needs Programme	45.82
(3) N. D. P. of State	
(a) Lift Irrigation Schemes	57.00
(b) R. E. Schemes	65.18
	221.30

The proposals received from the State are before the Planning Commission and a final decision on them has not yet been taken.

श्री छविराम अर्गल : जो विवरण रखा गया है उस में कहा गया है कि छठी योजना में मध्य प्रदेश के पचास प्रतिशत गांवों को विद्युतीकृत करने जैसा कोई विशेष विशिष्ट लक्ष्य नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार द्वारा यह जो जवाब दिया गया है गलत जानकारी के आधार पर दिया गया है । मध्य प्रदेश बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है । पिछड़े राज्यों और क्षेत्रों के बारे में सरकार की नीति यह है कि हम उन क्षेत्रों का विद्युतीकरण करेंगे । मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह का उत्तर देकर आप मध्य प्रदेश के हितों की रक्षा नहीं कर रहे हैं, मंत्री महोदय इसकी ओर ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके बारे में सरकार का क्या कहना है ?

MR. SPEAKER: The proposal is not 50 per cent but 48 and odd per cent.

श्री छविराम अर्गल : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि 48 प्रतिशत गावों के विद्युतीकरण किये जाने की सम्भावना है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि 52 प्रतिशत गांवों का विद्युतीकरण कब तक आप कर देंगे। मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने लगभग 22·30 करोड़ ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के लिए मांगा है क्या आप उसकी तत्काल स्वीकृति प्रदान करेंगे योजना आयोग के पास मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अपने प्रस्ताव भेज दिए है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कब तक उन प्रस्तावों को स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी जाएगी ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: The first question is about the time frame by which all the villages of Madhya Pradesh will get electrified. According to the Plan drawn up by the Madhya Pradesh Government some time back, they expect all the villages to be electrified by the year 1994-95 provided there are enough resources.

The second part of the question is: whether all the funds asked for by the Madhya Pradesh Government under

the rural electrification will be sanctioned by the Planning Commission. As it is, the Planning Commission has given enough money without reducing the targets. There are several schemes from the Madhya Pradesh Government. The REC will consider them and definitely sanction those schemes.

श्री छवि राम वर्मन : आप कह रहे हैं कि 1994-95 तक पूर्ण विद्युतीकरण कर दिया जाएगा। यह जवाब बड़ा ही हास्यास्पद है। जनता है कि मध्य प्रदेश के हितों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान नहीं है। मध्य प्रदेश की तरफ मंत्री महोदय का बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं है। मध्य प्रदेश हरिजन आदिवासी बहुल एरिया है। जनता सरकार के घोषणापत्र में भी कहा गया है कि हम हरिजन और आदिवासी इलाकों में प्राथमिकता के आधार पर बिजली की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराएँगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप अपनी नीति में संशोधन करके हरिजन आदिवासी इलाकों में सत प्रतिशत खर्च स्वयं वहन कर स्वीकृत विद्युतीकरण योजना को हाथ में लेकर इस कार्य को अविलम्ब पूरा करेंगे जैसा घोषणा पत्र में कहा गया है मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने जो 221.36 करोड़ के प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं उनको अविलम्ब स्वीकृत करेंगे?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: As I told earlier, it is for the State Government to come out with a number of schemes for electrification. REC is one of the financing agencies It is not the financing agency for the entire electrification. It is for the State Government to find enough resources to electrify the villages. REC is there to assist the State Government and the State Electricity Board to electrify the villages.

With regard to backward and Adivasi areas and Harijan bastis, definitely there are several schemes wherein these areas can be covered provided the State Government comes up with some proposals and definitely the REC will always assist the State in electrifying the villages.

श्री छवि राम वर्मन : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है। मैंने पूछा था———

MR. SPEAKER: He says that the proposal must come from the State Government.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Sir, I would like to know whether the Government has sanctioned any money to strengthen the lines in Madhya Pradesh. (*Interruptions*). My question is, whether any money has been sanctioned to strengthen the lines in Madhya Pradesh under the Rural Electrification Scheme.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Yes. There are various types of schemes. Some of the schemes are only to strengthen the system in Madhya Pradesh and if these schemes are proposed by the State Government, definitely the REC will sanction funds for that also.

श्री लालू प्रसाद : मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि मध्य प्रदेश की विद्युतीकरण की योजना 1994-95 तक पूरी कर ली जायगी जब कि जनता ने जनता सरकार को 1982 तक के लिये स्थापित किया है, तो यह 1994-95 तक रहेगे मुझे तो शक है, इसलिए यह अपना स्पष्टीकरण दे सुधारधार काम करें। और दूसरी सरकार योजना को बदल डालेगी, जनता को कनफ्यूजन मे क्यो रखा जा रहा है?

SHRI P RAMACHANDRAN Sir, as I explained earlier, it is for the State Government to formulate the scheme and send it for sanction and the REC will always assist that. But unless the schemes are formulated where is the question of our sanctioning the schemes?

Stocks of High Grade Coal at Pit-heads of E.C.L. and C.C.L.

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*1123. SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of mines of Eastern Coalfields and Central Coalfields have accumulated huge stocks of high grade coal at pit-heads, posing a danger of heating of this coal;

(b) what were the stocks of high grade coal lying at the pit-heads of

the Eastern Coalfields and Central Coalfields on the 1st April, 1979 and the present position in this regard;

(c) what steps have been taken for ensuring quick movements of the stocks to avoid risk of their heating, indicating the results of the negotiations with the Ministry of Railways for improving wagons supply position;

(d) whether it is also a fact that at some points of Coalfields, Railway wagons have been detained for want of coal; and

(e) if so, what action is being taken for proper utilisation of wagons which are in very much demand at other pit-heads?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) बढ़िया ग्रेड के कोयले (कोककर कोयले के मामले में ग्रेड एच एच और उससे ऊपर तथा अकोक कर कोयले के मामले में ग्रेड II और उससे ऊपर का स्टाक 1-4-79 को ईस्टर्न कोल्फील्ड्स लि० में तथा सेन्ट्रल कोल फील्ड्स लि० में क्रमशः 2.29 मि० टन तथा 3.50 मि० टन रहा । उसके बाद से इन स्टाकों में कुछ कमी हुई है ।

(ग) मंत्रिमडल स्तर के मंत्रियों की एक उच्च स्तरीय बैठक दिनांक 17 फरवरी, 1979 को हुई थी जिसमें कोयले की लदान से सम्बद्ध जोनल रेलवे, कोयला कम्पनियों, कोयला विभाग और विद्युत विभाग तथा रेलवे बोर्ड के प्रतिनिधि थे । विभिन्न कोयला क्षेत्रों में कोयले की लदान में सुधार की संभावनाओं की जांच की गई थी और सप्लाई तथा लदान में सुधार के लिए आवश्यक कदम निश्चित किए गए थे । प्रमुख कोयला क्षेत्र में 100 से 200 वगनों की प्रतिदिन अधिक लदान करने की योजना बनाई गई थी । ताकि, उपभोक्ताओं की न्यूनतम जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए कुल मिला कर लदान में 700 वैगन प्रतिदिन की वृद्धि की जा सके ।

निदेशक, संचालन (रेलवे) रेलवे बोर्ड, कलकत्ता तथा उनके प्रभागीय स्तर के साथ, कोयले का लदान करने वाली कम्पनियों और कोल इंडिया लि० द्वारा दैनिक समन्वय भी रखा जा रहा है।

रेलवे द्वारा कोयले के प्रेषण में रह गई कमी को जल्द प्रतिस्थापित करने के लिए सड़क द्वारा कोयला ले जाने की अनुमति भी जाती है।

(घ) और (ङ). कुछ सीमा तक वैगन खाली रहने की घटनायें होती हैं। इस प्रकार वैगनों का रोका जाना ज्यादातर ऐसे कारणों से होता है जिन पर कोलियरियों का वश नहीं होता। वैगन रोक रखने की घटनाएं कम से कम हों इस दृष्टि से, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं कि वैगनों को लदान स्थल पर लगाने और हटाने का काम कोलियरियों के साथ दैनिक परामर्श करके किया जाए।

MR. SPEAKER: I have been repeatedly requesting that long statements must be laid on the Table. I hope you will see to it.

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी ने मिलियन का शब्द इस्तेमाल किया है । क्या मिलियन का कोई हिन्दी शब्द नहीं होता है ? यह मेरा पहला सवाल है । प्रश्न यह है कि इतना कोयला जमा हो गया है, इस कोयले में गर्मी से आग लगने का अंदेशा है उसको रोकने के लिए क्या इंतजाम किया जा रहा है ।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : खान पर कोयला ज्यादा जमा हो गया है । कुछ कोयला ऐसा होता है जो जल्दी आग पकड़ लेता है, उसमें ऐसे तत्व होते हैं, खास तौर से जिसमें मौयस्चर कंटेंट ज्यादा होता है, उसमें आग लगने का डर ज्यादा होता है । कुछ कोयला काफी दिन बाद आग पकड़ता है । जिसमें आग पकड़ने का खतरा है, उसकी निगरानी रखी जा रही है, वहां पर पानी की विशेष व्यवस्था की गई है और मिट्टी खोदने वाली मशीन से कोयले को इसलिए हटाया जाता है कि आग लगने पर बुझ जाय, या खत्म हो जाये । इसके अलावा कोयले को फैला दिया जाता है क्योंकि डर वहीं होता है जहां कि कोयला ऊंचा हो जाता है। इसलिये बराबर सतह पर फैला दिया जाता है, तो वह खतरा भी समाप्त हो जाता है ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Operation of Foreign Drug Firms on Loan Licences

*1116. SHRI SARAT KAR:
SHRI C. K. ZAFFER SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to allow foreig

drug firms to operate on loan licences for another year and to issue them fresh licences; and

(b) if so, details regarding the stand taken by Government in this regard and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) In line with the provision in this regard in the New Drug Policy, Government have advised the State Drug Controllers that foreign drug companies should not be given loan licences in future for operating in the drugs field. As regards existing loan licences issued to foreign companies, the State Drug Controllers have been advised that these could be renewed, but limited to the products already covered by the existing licences. Such renewal will also be subject to the condition that the loan licensee has a valid industrial licence for the products. No foreign company will be permitted to manufacture any product under a loan licence obtained by any other company.

(b) The details concerning Government's policy in this matter have been explained in the answer to part (a) of the Question. This policy is calculated to ensure that, on the one hand, foreign drug companies do not get fresh loan licences in future for operating in the drugs field; while, on the other hand, their existing loan licence activity is maintained provided it conforms to the stipulations in part (a) above, so that shortages of medicines do not develop nor are small units depending on such existing activity deprived of work.

Shortage of Soda-ash and Naphthalene

*1119. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state: (a) whether there is acute shortage of soda-ash and naphthalene which is adversely affecting the growth of chemical industry; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government for creating a buffer stock of vital row materials needs for the chemicals industry?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) Yes, Sir. There is shortage of Soda Ash and Naphthalene in the country at present.

(b) Government have issued instructions to the manufacturers laying down Guidelines on distribution of Soda Ash under which the manufecturers have to ensure suppliese of Soda Ash during 1979 to all their past industrial consumers at least to the extent of their consumption during the year 1977. Import of Soda Ash is also permitted under O. G. L. to actual users. Government are importing Naphthalene so as to supplement indigenous production. Import of Naphthalene is also permitted under O.G.L.

विज्ञापनों का हिन्दी में मजमून सप्लाई करने का निर्णय

*1121. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने समूचे देश में और हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में विज्ञापनों का हिन्दी मजमून भेजने का निर्णय किया था और यदि हां, तो कब;

(ख) उपरोक्त निर्णय को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई है;

(ग) क्या काम के परिमाण को देखते हुए उपरोक्त व्यवस्था पर्याप्त है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या कर्मचारियों की संख्या बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) हिन्दी समाचार पत्रों को प्रेस विज्ञापनों का हिन्दी संस्करण देने का निर्णय 30 जून, 1969 में लिया गया था।

(च) से (ज). विज्ञापन और दृश्य-प्रचार निदेशालय में इस कार्य के लिये बने हिन्दी सेल अनुवाद के कार्य को पूरी तरह निबटाने पर समर्थ नहीं हो सका क्योंकि विज्ञापन देने वाले अधिकांश विभाग बार-बार कहने पर भी हिन्दी रुपान्तर नहीं देते थे। इन दिक्कतों के होते हुए भी नियम के अनुसार यह सुनिश्चित किया जाता है कि सभी सजावटी तथा सब लोक सेवा आयोग के सभी वर्गीकृत सजावटी विज्ञापन हिन्दी समाचार पत्रों की हिन्दी में ही रिलीज किये जायें। यदि विज्ञापन देने वाले विभाग नियमित रूप से हिन्दी रुपान्तर दें तो नीति की अपेक्षायें पूरी करना सम्भव हो सकेगा।

Commissioning of Panipat and Bhatinda Fertilizer Plants

*1124 SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Panipat Plant of National Fertilisers Limited had been fully commissioned; if so, the full capacity of the plant in respect of Ammonia and Nitrogen;

(b) the names and capacity of other such plants including one at Bhatinda with their present rate of progress and probable dates of commissioning in each case; and

(c) the additional demand expected to be met on their completion?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) The Panipat Fertilizer Plant has commenced production of ammonia and urea on a trial basis. The capacity of the fuel oil based Panipat plant is 900 tpd of ammonia with related urea capacity of 1550 tpd equivalent to about 2,36,000 tpa in terms of Nitrogen.

(b) The details of other fuel oil based fertilizer plants are given below:

Plant	Capacity		Anticipated date of commercial production
(i) Nangal Expansion . .	900 tpd 1000 tpd	Ammonia urea	Already commenced on 1-11-78.
(ii) Bhatinda	900 tpd 1550 tpd	Ammonia Urea	1-10-1979
iii) Sindri Modernisation . .	900 tpd 1900 tpd	Ammonia Urea	1-07-1979
(iv) Haldia	600 tpd 500 tpd	Ammonia Urea	1-04-1980
	(In addition, production of 1280 tpd of NP or 1660 tpd of NPK, 200 tpd Soda ash and 125 tpd of methanol is envisaged).		
(v) Broach	1350 tpd 1800 tpd	Ammonia Urea	1-04-1980
(vi) Kakinada	900 tpd 1500 tpd	Ammonia Urea	1981-82

(c) The net additional production expected to be available on the completion and the achivement of full rated capacity from these plants is expected to be a round 1.4 million tonnes per annum in terms of Nitrogen.

देवलाली, महाराष्ट्र में आर्टिलरी द्वारा चांदमारी के अभ्यास के लिये भूमि प्राप्त किया जाना

1125. श्री लहानू सिदुबा कोम : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार महाराष्ट्र में देवलाली में आर्टिलरी द्वारा चांदमारी के अभ्यास के लिए केन्द्र स्थापित करेगी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रयोजन के लिए कितनी भूमि प्राप्त की जा रही है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने गांव खाली कराये जा रहे हैं और कितने लोगों को हटाया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार उनको बसाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) देवलाली में स्थाई तौर पर अधिग्रहीत चांदमारी क्षेत्र पहले से ही मौजूद है। इस चांदमारी क्षेत्र को बढ़ाने के लिए अतिरिक्त भूमि प्राप्त की जा रही है ताकि उसमें दूरी तक मार कर सकने वाले आधुनिक हथियारों का अभ्यास किया जा सके।

(ख) अब 30922 एकड़ भूमि और अधिग्रहीत की जा रही है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप 18 गांवों के 9104 व्यक्तियों को बसाना होगा।

(ग) अधिग्रहीत की जा रही भूमि और अन्य परिसम्पत्तियों के लिए सरकार मुआवजा देती है। विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को इस मुआवजे से बसाने से संबंधित अगली कार्रवाई पर महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार द्वारा अधिक अच्छी तरह विचार किया जा सकता है।

Latest Technology for production of Penicillin and Streptimycin

*1126. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., has not been keeping abreast of the latest technology available in India and abroad in the production of Penicillin and Streptomycin, the two important life-saving drugs;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to appoint a committee to enquire into the facts and fix the responsibility?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) In the recent past, Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., have been keeping themselves abreast of the latest developments in this field and presently possess strain/technology for the manufacture of Penicillin and Streptomycin which would compare favourably with international standards.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Vacancies of Announcers of certain languages in Simla Station of A.I.R.

*1127. SHRI GANGA SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no Announcers in the Simla Station of A.I.R. of the following important dialects of Himachal Pradesh:—

(i) Mandyali

(ii) Lahuli

(iii) Pangwali;

(b) if so, since when these posts are vacant; and

(c) when are they likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). Originally, before the implementation of the norms prescribed by the SIU, posts of Announcers (Comperes) were sanctioned for each of the dialects. However,AIR, Simla could not get suitable persons for Mandyali & Pangwali dialects and these posts have not been filled since the date of their creation on 22.8.1970. The post of Lahuli dialect where a Compere was working become vacant are after his resignation from 20-7-1972.

Thus, there are at present no regular Announcers (Comperes) in the Simla Station of All India Radio in the Mandyali. Lahuli and Pangwali dialects.

The norms prescribed by the staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance entitled an AIR Station one Announcer (Compare) for a minimum of 15 hours of programmes per month in a language/dialect. In accordance with these norms, Simla Station of All India Radio is not entitled now to regular Announcers for Mandyali, Lahuli and Pangwali dialects. The question of filling these posto does not therefore, arise.

Production of Oil

*1128. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total quantity of oil produced last year off-shore;

(b) what is the likely oil production in the next three years;

(c) whether there has been any authoritative estimate of the reserve of oil in Bombay High; and

(d) whether it is a fact that different estimates have been made by different agencies and if so, what are those different estimates?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) A total of 3.8105 milion tonnes of oil was produced from Bombay High during 1978-79.

(b) Keeping in view various factors, the crude oil production programme of Bombay High was revised last year. The revised programme envisages production during the next 4 years as under:—

Year	Crude oil (Million tonnes)
1979-80	4·40
1980-81	5·90
1981-82	8·20
1982-83	9·00

(c) The estimates of oil reserves in place in Bombay High have been made by ONGC as well as M/s. CFP of France. M/s. Degolyer & McNaughton have also made estimates for part of the field.

(d) All these esimates, which vary, have been considered by the Reserve Estimate Committee of ONGC to arrive at the likely figure of oil reserves. It would not be in the public interest to disclose the figures of different estimates made by various agencies. However, ONGC's balance recoverable reserves of crude oil as on 1-1-1978 are provisionally estimated at 312.53 million tonnes, out of which 91.49 million tonnes are in the onshore areas and the balance in the offshore areas.

Utilising the waters of Tista River for Power Generation

*1129. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a preliminary survey has been conducted by Government to know the potential of electricity that can be generated by utilising the flow of the water of the Tista River;

(b) if so, the total quantity of electricity that can be generated;

(c) how much of it will be utilised in Sikkim and how much can be spared for West Bengal; and

(d) what is the portion of this potential demanded by Bangla Desh?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As per the hydro-electric survey carried out by the erstwhile Central Water and Power Commission in the fifties, the hydro-potential of the Tista river basin was assessed as 940 MW at 60 % load factor. The Central Electricity Authority have recently undertaken the re-assessment of the hydro-potential in the country. This study has not yet been finalized.

(c) The question of utilisation of the above potential after it is developed in Sikkim and West Bengal would, *inter-alia*, depend upon the requirements and availability of power in the two States.

(d) No information in this regard is available.

Loss in Nitrogenous Fertiliser Plants

*1130. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nitrogenous fertiliser plants in India lose about 35 per cent of their capacity on an average every year on account of various problems;

(b) if so, whether any survey in this regard was conducted by the National Productivity Council;

(c) if so, what are the other points mentioned in the survey report;

(d) what steps are being taken by Government to save the fertiliser units which lose 35 per cent capacity every year; and

(e) whether any foreign help is being sought?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). According to a study of selected fertiliser units carried out by the National Productivity Council, average loss of capacity in nitrogenous fertilizers plants has been indicated as 35 per cent per year.

(c) The study of National Productivity Council ascribes the losses to factors such as power problems, raw material shortages, maintenance reasons, etc. The losses on account of maintenance reasons have been put at 20—25 per cent and emphasis has been laid mainly on maintenance aspects as also on inventory control and management.

(d) Government are fully alive to the problems faced by fertilizer units in maximising production. Modification/improvement measures such as renovation, debottlenecking, replacements and renewals, changeover in feedstock, creation of captive power generation facilities etc., have already been taken up for implementation in a number of plants.

An expert committee was also set up to study specifically the causes of mechanical failures/breakdowns in the public sector fertilizer plants, to identify the causes and suggest short-term and long term preventive measures, and to suggest suitable changes in the maintenance programme of the plants, where required. The findings and recommendations of this Committee have been sent to the various public sector fertilizer units for appropriate action.

(e) There is no proposal for a permanent foreign collaboration for planning and execution of the modification/improvement programmes. However, expert assistance of expatriates would be utilised, where necessary, for the implementation of such programmes.

Licencing capacities of IDPL for certain formulations

*1131. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the licensed capacities of IDPL for various formulations based

on Ampicillin, Erythromycin, Methyl Dopa, Trimethoprim|Sulphamethoxazole and Chloramphenicol, and how releases in excess of 1976-77 releases in respect of these items have been made during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79; and

(b) the reasons why similar treatment has not been given to Indian sector units of drug industry?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The licensed capacities of M/s. I.D.P.L. for various formulations based on Ampicillin, Erythromycin, Methyl Dopa, Trimethoprim/Sulphamethoxazole and Chloramphenicol are as follows:

S. No.	Name of the formulations	Licensed capacities
1	Ampicillin Cap . .	24 Million nos.
2	Erythromycin Tab.	24 Do.
3.	Methyl Dopa Tab. .	20 Do.
4.	Trimethoprim/Sulphamethoxazole	6 Do.
5.	Chloramphenicol Cap.	65 Do.
6	Chloramphenicol Streptomycin Cap.	35 Do.

During 1977-78 DGTD units (including IDPL) were released canalised bulk drugs on the basis of the best of past two years consumption or the quantities recommended by the State Drug Controllers whichever was less

During the years 1978-79, DGTD units having defined formulations capacities in their industrial approvals were entitled to receive canalised raw materials to the extent of their entitlement as per licensed capacity. It is possible that released based on entitlement as per licensed capacity were in excess of the 1976-77 releases of such drugs.

During 1978-79, IDPL were released canalised bulk drugs on the basis of their entitlement as per licensed capacities except in the case of contrimoxole formulations, where the Government authorised an ad hoc allocation of 5 MT of Sulphamethoxazole and 1 MT of Trimethoprim in favour of IDPL in view of the shortage of such formulations following reduced allocation of Sulphamethoxazole to M/s. Burroughs Wellcome.

(b) Allocation of canalised bulk drugs in excess of 1976-77 releases has not been denied in favour of any DGTD unit including Indian sector units, wherever such allocation was warranted on the basis of entitlement as per licensed capacities.

मध्य प्रदेश में ट्रांस्मिशन लाइनों के लिये एल्यूमिनियम का आयात

*1132. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :
श्री गोविन्द राम सिरी :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश ने ग्रामीण विद्युत परियोजनाओं, ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण तथा ट्रांस्मिशन लाइनें बिछाने के कार्यक्रमों को पूरा करने हेतु एल्यूमिनियम का आयात करने का प्रस्ताव भेजा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त एल्यूमीनियम का आयात कब तक प्राप्त होने की आशा है ; और

(ग) ऐसी परियोजनाओं के लिए एल्यूमीनियम के आयात के बारे में सरकार की नीति क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) एल्यूमीनियम का आयात उसकी मांग और देशी उत्पादन में अन्तर को पूरा करने के लिए सितम्बर, 1977 से किया जा रहा है । वर्तमान स्थापित क्षमता 321,170 टन वार्षिक है जिसका यदि पूरी तरह उपयोग हो जाए तो वह चालू वर्ष की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त होगी । परन्तु एल्यूमीनियम प्रद्रावकों पर लगाई गई बिजली कटौतियों के कारण स्थापित क्षमता का पूर्ण उपयोग नहीं हो पा रहा है और इसलिए देशी उत्पादन से मांग की पूर्ति नहीं हो सकती है ।

भारत एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी की 100,000 टन स्थापित क्षमता में से केवल 30% क्षमता का ही उपयोग हो पा रहा है क्योंकि मध्य प्रदेश राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड आश्वासन के बावजूद तथा मंत्रालय द्वारा बिजली प्राप्ति हेतु किए गए निरन्तर प्रयासों के बावजूद पर्याप्त बिजली सप्लाई नहीं कर रहा है । यदि अपेक्षित मात्रा में पूरी बिजली मिल जाए तो बालको अकेले की चालू वर्ष में मांग की पूर्ति में समूची कमी को पूरा करने में समर्थ है ।

बालको द्वारा विदेशी पूर्तिकर्ताओं को पहले दिये गये आर्डरों पर लगभग 12000 टन धातु मार्ग में है । चालू वर्ष में 75000 टन एल्युमीनियम के आयात का प्रस्ताव है । एल्युमीनियम का आवंटन विशिष्ट परियोजनाओं के लिए नहीं किया जाता अपितु वह आवंटन सरकार द्वारा जारी निर्देशों के अनुसार कन्डक्टर केबुल आदि निर्माता यूनिटों को किया जाता है ।

Distribution of Steel in Rural Areas

*1133. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government are considering to bring some changes in regard to supply and distribution of steel in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of distribution centres functioning in the country in rural areas; and

(d) the proposals for opening new centres?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir. A scheme has been finalised recently for distribution of steel in rural areas through Rural Distribution Centres.

(b) The rural distribution centres will be set up/operated by the existing distribution network of State Apex Cooperative Marketing Societies/Federations/Depots of State Agro-Industries Corporations. The blocks where the Rural Distribution Centres will operate have been chosen from the list of Districts identified by Government of India for Intensive fertiliser promotion campaign. However, the actual locations of the Rural Distribution Centres will be finalised in consultation with the above mentioned bodies. The Rural Distribution Centres will operate with active assistance and support of Steel Authority of India Limited. This scheme as envisaged involves supply of about 50 tonnes per month of certain categories of steel as per demand in the rural areas to each centre.

(c) Rural Marketing Centres have not yet started functioning.

(d) It is proposed to put into operation about 80 Rural Distribution Centres by September, 1979. 40 more such centres are expected to be set up by the end of this financial year (March '80). This service is expected to cover almost all the blocks in the country within the next few years.

Bribe taken by P.A. to Minister from a Company

10695. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the P.As of the Ministry of Law and Company Affairs took bribe of Rs 10,000 from a Company; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). A complaint from one Shri Pramod Kumar Arya alleging payment of a bribe of Rs. 8,000/- to one of the P.As. in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs through Shri B. N. Upadhya was received on 14th April, 1978. It was referred to CBI for investigation.

The CBI have informed that investigation has been completed and it has been decided to file a charge sheet against accused B. N. Upadhya for conspiracy. It is understood that there is no sufficient evidence against the P.A. of having demanded or taken a bribe and hence he is not being prosecuted. The charge sheet in the court is likely to be filed in about a week's time.

Appointment to the post of Security Officer for Door Darshan

10696. SHRI M. A. HANNAN AL-HAJ: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) why only engineers of 'Doordarshan' are given the post of Security officer;

(b) why the staff artists such as Producers, Designer or the Cameraman are not considered for the post of security officer while they are working personals on the floor (studios);

(c) why in Radio non-engineers man is the incharge of security etc.; and

(d) while in the film industry the camera man becomes the incharge of the studios but why not in doordarshan studios?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) and (c). There is no post of Security Officer as such in Doordarshan. However, suitable Gazetted Officers are assigned the work of security in addition to their own duties. In view of the special requirements of Doordarshan Kendras which use very costly and sophisticated machinery and equipment(for example, Audio and Video equipments, Video Tape Recorders Telecine Camera Chains Vision Mixing and Lighting equipment. Air-conditioning plant OB Van Transmitter, Microwave equipments, Engineering and other stores etc.) the security work in Kendras is placed by and large in the charge of an Engineering Officer. Officers other than Engineers are also placed in charge of the Security job according to the requirements of the Kendra/station. Similar position prevails in AIR stations where out of 97 officers looking after security work, 80 are Engineers, 10 are Programme Officers and 7 belong to other categories (including Police Officers on deputation).

(b) No staff Artist has been nominated as Security Officer since staff Artists are not Gazetted Officers.

(d) Film industry has its own norms and procedures and they are not applicable to Doordarshan Kendras.

Securing of contracts by Engineers India Ltd.

10697. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Engineers India Limited secure contracts from Government/public sector undertakings at higher rates than normal rates offered by private sector companies and then in turn give away the entire contract to sub-contractors belonging to private sector and thereby apportioning commission for themselves; and

(b) the substantial technological contribution made by EIL in the execution of the top highest value contracts taken by them from Government/public sector undertakings during the last eight years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Petition of Tobacco Merchants Association, Kaimganj

10698. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what effective steps have been taken in the matter of petition dated 29th November, 1978 of the Tobacco Merchants Association, Kaimganj, in respect of entertaining petitions by the High Court directly from the petitioner in which the officer concerned against whom allegations are made or who is the concerned party to put defence in person;

(b) in case no action has been taken in the matter under reference the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government will lay on the Table of the House a complete statement of facts pertaining to effective steps taken to make the justice available to the common people?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Policy of Fixing of different levels of Refill Distributors of Indane

10699. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) subsequent to his Ministry's Statement which appeared in the newspapers during May, 1978, with regard to fixing of different levels of refill distributors in Southern Region expressing their apprehension and fear on the policy, what are the steps taken to safeguard the Indane Distributors' future;

(b) as most of the Indane distributors appointed were from socially and economically weaker sections; and have taken loans from Banks, have the Ministry made periodical follow-up as to whether these distributors have cleared the loans; and

(c) if they have not cleared/reduced the loans from Banks, what steps are proposed to be taken to enable them to clear the debts?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Some of the Indane distributors in Southern Region had represented their concern regarding enforcement of the ceiling on the number of refills that could be handled by the distributors in a month. The idea was to ensure that these distributorships do not become or continue to be too big and thus deprive others from the opportunity of running such distributorships. The working conditions and the cost of operations in different areas have already been taken into account while fixing these ceilings, which would provide reasonable return to distributors.

(b) and (c). Transactions of loan arrangements between the Indane distributors and the banks were direct deals. However, the Indian Oil Corporation are making efforts to release additional new gas connections to the extent possible subject to the availability of product from time to time in the case of those distributors who are operating below the prescribed ceiling limits.

A.I.R. coverage of Speeches of Ministers and Opposition Leaders

10700. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) percentage coverage given in the AIR (Delhi) on the activities and speeches of the Minister and Opposition Leaders of the country during 1978 facts in details; and

(b) same for the Harijans, Adivasis and working class movement?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). Since no such data is being maintained, it is not possible to furnish the information asked for. Compilation of the information from the news-bulletins in various languages, which run into thousands, would be a tremendous task and will not be commensurate with the effort involved. However, AIR makes every effort to provide adequate and balanced coverage to all news-worthy events and happenings, on the basis of their news value.

आकाशवाणी पर राजनैतिक समस्याओं को प्रस्तुत करना

10701 : डा० राम जी सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी द्वारा राजनैतिक समस्याओं की ओर अधिकतम ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है;

(ख) क्या देश के सर्वोदय कार्यकर्ताओं ने 30 जनवरी को राजघाट पर अनशन किया था; और यदि हां, तो इस समाचार को उसी दिन प्रसारित न करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) महाराष्ट्र में यवतमाल में 4–10 दिसम्बर, के बीच आयोजित भाषण माला के बारे में प्रसारण न करने के क्या कारण है ; और

(घ) क्या सर्वोदय कार्यकर्ताओं के बारे में प्रसारण न करने के बारे में कोई स्थायी निदेश है और यदि नहीं, तो इन कार्यक्रमों के सम्बन्ध में प्रसारणों में कितने प्रतिशत स्थान दिया जाता है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) आकाशवाणी के समाचार बुलेटिन देश में सभी महत्वपूर्ण घटनाओं को समाचारिक महत्व के आधार पर कवर करते हैं चाहे वे राजनीतिक हों या अन्यथा ।

(ख) चूंकि व्रत के बारे में न्यूजरूम में न तो पूर्व सूचना और नहीं रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई थी, समाचार को बुलेटिन में शामिल नहीं किया गया ।

(ग) इन भाषणों के बारे में कोई सूचना आकाशवाणी न्यूजरूम में प्राप्त नहीं हुई थी ।

(घ) ऐसे कोई निर्देश नहीं हैं । आकाशवाणी के बुलेटिनों के सर्वोदय कार्यक्रमों की दी गई कवरेज की प्रतिशतता के बारे में, एक नमूने का सर्वेक्षण किया जा रहा है और सूचना सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Complaints against M/s. May and Baker, Pfizer

10702. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints against M/s. May & Baker, Pfizer, and other multinational companies for grant of COB licences to them;

(b) if so, furnish details of COB licences granted to each Multinational Drugs and Chemical Company during 1977-78 and 1978-79 and the details of complaints received and how these have been disposed of;

(c) the nature of irregularities reported to have been committed in grant of COB licences to these companies and the dates on which the cases were finally disposed of; and

(d) in how many cases the irregularities pointed out have been found to be real and the details of action taken case-wise and the number of cases still pending investigation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) During the years 1977-78 and 1978-79, which have been referred to in part (b) of the question, no specific complaints concerning the grant of COB licences to specific individual foreign drug companies like May and Baker, Pfizer etc. have been received.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Regularisation of Services of Cameramen

10703. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether all casual cameramen have been regularised under regularising scheme made for Doordarshan and AIR Casual Staff; and

(b) whether the casuals who have 5 days less than the required days (fixed criteria) given relaxation upto 5 days if not state reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) All eligible casual Cameramen in Doordarshan have been offered regular posts of Cameramen Grade II.

(b) No, Sir. Any such relaxation will give rise to similar demands from other

staff artists for relaxation in the formula decided upon by the Government for regularising such casual artists as have completed 240 days in one year from 1974-75 to 1977-78 or 365 days in three years from 1974-75 to 1976-77 or 1975-76 to 1977-78.

Number of Central Drug Institutes

10704. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of Central Drug Institutes in the country, their location and the number of employees working in these Institutes;

(b) the number of accidents that have occurred (both fatal and otherwise) during the last two years;

(c) whether it is a fact that for matters of compensation these institutes are not covered by any proper compensation act or labour by-laws;

(d) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(e) the steps that are proposed to be taken to make amends in the above context?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Pollution to Taj due to Thermal Stations and Industries

10705. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Taj is badly polluted by the atmosphere due to location of industries like the two thermal stations and other industries, slums of various types nearby;

(b) whether in view of the international place of visit and in consideration of maintaining a calm and clean atmosphere, the U.P. Government has been advised not to allow location of any further industries nearby; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to shift the thermal stations at Agra to a distant place?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). In view of the apprehensions raised in various quarters about the possible adverse environmental impact of the Mathura Refinery on the historical monuments in and around Agra, especially the Taj Mahal, the Government had appointed an Expert Committee to suggest measures for keeping the environmental impact of the Mathura Refinery to the minimum. In its report, which was placed in the Lok Sabha on 14.8.78, the Committee, based on the data made available as well as the results of the studies and investigations undertaken, has come to the conclusion that there is substantial level of pollution of sulphur dixide and particulate matter in the Agra region and that the possible sources are all coal users consisting of two power plants, a number of small industries mainly foundries (approximately 250) and the Railway Shunting yard. The Committee has made a number of recommendations in order to reduce substantially the existing levels of pollution and to forestall creation of any future source of pollution. One of the recommendations is that steps may be taken to ensure that no new industry including small industries or other units which can cause pollution are located north-west of the Taj Mahal. The Committee has also recommended that early steps may be taken to close down the two existing power plants in Agra. The recommendations of the Committee are presently under consideration of the Government.

Production of Protinex Hydrolysate

10706. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is Protinex Hydrolysate, is it a drug or food;

(b) details regarding Protinex production during the last three years and the price approved and the price charged during the last three years; is it true that Protinex is marketed without any market approved rate, if so, under what provisions; and

(c) whether protinnex is considered drug or the food, when was it considered a food and when a drug please give details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The Annual Report for the year 1977 of M/s. Pfizer, is as follows:—
lysate as a bulk drug.

(b) The production of Protinex for the years 1976 and 1977 as reported by M/s. Pfizer, is as follows:—

(in tonnes)

1976	1977
402.551	397.603

The production figures for the year 1978 are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. Protinex is being marketed by M/s. Pfizer without any price approval under Drugs (Prices Control) Order. A show-cause notice was issued to them on 5th April, 1977 for alleged violation of the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. The reply of the firm has been considered in consultation with Law Ministry. Law Ministry have advised that the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970, would not squarely apply to Protinex. In the light of this advice, the DPCO 1970 could not be applied to determine the selling price of Protinex under the provisions of that Order.

(c) Except for the period between 1972 and 1978 Pfizer have been manufacturing Protinex as a drug item. The Maharashtra State Food and Drug Administration has been advised that, should Pfizer seek to shift manufacturing Protinex as a drug item to manufacturing it as a food item, such application should be disposed of only in consultation with the Central Government.

Supply of Indian Warships to Malaysia

10707. SHRI MADHAN RAO SCINDIA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that Malaysia has shown willingness to acquire Indian warships for its Navy,

(b) if so, his reaction thereto; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken to provide warships to that country in near future?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). There is no present proposal to supply any warships to Malaysia.

Hon'ble Member will appreciate that it will not be in the public interest to disclose any enquiries made by, or any consultations that take place with, friendly foreign Governments in regard to the supply or procurement of Defence equipment.

Production of Petroleum Products

10708. SHRI YUVRAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of petroleum products has fallen this year as compared to the production of last year; and

(b) if so, whether measures have been taken to augment production and stabilise prices, if so, the details and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The total production of petroleum products in the refineries of the country in 1978-79 was about

24.19 million tonnes as against the total production of about 23.22 million tonnes in 1977-78.

(b) In view of the growing demand for petroleum products, additional refining capacities are being planned with a view to produce the necessary middle distillate products like kerosene, diesel, etc., in the country.

Petroleum products are to be sold to the consumers at the officially-fixed prices. Instructions have been issued to the State Governments and oil companies to ensure that no unwarranted increases take place in the retail selling prices of petroleum products.

Panel for Hindi Officer

10709. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI BALAK RAM:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 3214 answered on 13th December, 1978 and state:

(a) whether the types of panels mentioned in the reply were drawn up on earlier occasions also; if so, when and if not, the reasons for the exception in this case;

(b) whether the so called panel was made known to the candidates by circulating the same in the Ministry of Defence and all other Ministries/ Deptts. of the Government of India intimating the operative period of the panel;

(c) whether the panel was more than 15 months old whereas in normal cases a panel automatically expires after a period of 12 months;

(d) if an operative panel was existing, the reasons for taking more than 6 months to fill up the vacancy; and

(e) the action being taken to undo the irregularity?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. A panel for the post of Hindi Officer was earlier prepared by the Selection Committee in the year 1976.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In accordance with the instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and AR, a panel ceases to be in force on the expiry of a period of one year and six months or when a fresh panel is prepared, whichever is earlier.

(d) Some administrative formalities had to be completed before making the appointment.

(e) Does not arise.

सिंचाई के लिए सप्लाई की जाने वाली बिजली की दर में कमी करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को सहायता

10710. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए सप्लाई की जाने वाली बिजली की दरों को कम करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को राज-सहायता उपलब्ध कराने की दृष्टि से कोई ठोस योजना बनाई गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में योजना कब तैयार की जाएगी ;

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन): (क) से (ग). कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए सप्लाई की गई बिजली की दरों को कम करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को आर्थिक सहायता देने की कोई स्कीम केन्द्रीय सरकार ने नहीं बनाई है ।

राज्य में बिजली की सप्लाई करना राज्य बिजली बोर्डों के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है । ये बोर्ड विद्युत (प्रदाय) अधिनियम, 1948 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों द्वारा गठित किए गए हैं । उपर्युक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत बोर्डों को अपना प्रचालन इस ढंग से करना होता है कि राजस्व पर प्रभारित सभी खर्चों को पूरा करने के बाद अधिशेष अर्जित हो और इस प्रयोजन के लिए, धारा 49 के अन्तर्गत वे समय-समय पर टैरिफ में संशोधन कर सकते हैं। वास्तविकता यह है कि कृषि उपभोक्ताओं

को बिजली सप्लाई की औसत दरें अन्य श्रेणी के उपभोक्ताओं को इसी प्रकार की सप्लाई की औसत दरों से सामान्यतया कम है ।

विद्युत (प्रदाय) अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 63 के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारें बोर्डों को ऐसी शर्तों पर आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान कर सकती हैं जो राज्य सरकार निर्धारित करें । तथापि, विश्व बैंक द्वारा दिए जा रहें पारेषण ऋणों के सम्बन्ध में आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान करना भी अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों ने शुरु कर दिया है ताकि ग्रामीण विद्युत प्रचालनों में होने वाली हानियों को इस हद तक पूरा कर दिया जाए कि बोर्ड औसत पूंजी आधार पर 9.5% लाभ कमा सकें । इसके अलावा केन्द्रीय सरकार भी ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम के माध्यम से राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को रियायती शर्तों पर ऋण दे रही है ।

Memo for Preference in Defence Services from Mahar Vatandars of Kinhai (Pune) whose land acquired

10711. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the villagers of KINHAI, Dist. Pune (Maharashtra) who were mahar vatandars whose lands were acquired by Government for defence purposes, by the end of March or in the first week of April, 1979 requesting for the preference in the defence department services to them;

(b) if so, what are their exact demands; and

(c) what action has been taken by the Government so far or is proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHONOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No such representation appears to have been received in the Ministry of Defence in the last week of March or first week of April, 1979. However, as per the current orders, persons, whose lands have been acquired for Defence purposes, can be given some measure of preference in employment in the projects only during their construtions stage and no such preference can be given after the construction stage is over. These lands having been acquired as far back as 1950-51, the concessions referred to are not now admissible to the villagers whose lands were acquired or to their dependents.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Cases Pending in Punjab High Court

10712. SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV:

CHOWDHURY BALBIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases are pending in the Punjab High Court for the last two years;

(b) the reasons for the pending cases for such a long period; and

(c) whether Government propose to appoint more Judges to get these pending cases cleared and if so, the details of the steps which are being taken?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) The number of cases pending in the Punjab and Haryana High Court for more than two years as on 31st December, 1978 was 22941.

(b) The reason indicated by the Punjab and Haryana High Court for pending cases is that a number of posts of Judges remained vacant for a long time during the previous years and that three posts are still vacant.

(c) As against the sanctioned strength of 17 Permanent Judges and 6 Additional Judges, 17 Permanent Judges and 3 Additional Judges are in position at present. Proposals for filling the remaining posts are at various stages of processing.

Court Proceedings on Termination of Marriages

10713. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANNY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the courts in India are unable to provide relief to the parties even though the marriage had irretrievably broken down;

(b) whether the Law Commission had submitted any report on the subject; and

(c) what measures the Government propose to take so that the courts are able to order the termination of marriage when the marriage completely breaks down?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes Sir. No relief for irretrievable breakdown of marriage as such has been provided.

(b) Yes Sir. The Law Commission in its 71st report made certain recommendations on this subject.

(c) The Report is being processed by the Government and the views/comments of the State Government etc. are being obtained.

Loss in production of Coal due to violence/unrest in Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields

10714. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the large scale loss of production in the Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields for the last three years due to Industrial violence/unrest etc. if so, state the details of such production loss and reasons thereof; and

(b) how many officers in these Coal mines were assaulted for the last three years and the unions involved in these acts with state details including names?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) It is true that there has been loss of production in Jharia and Raniganj Coalfields due to industrial unrest giving rise to strikes etc. as also due to the law and order situation. The production loss during the last three years on account of strikes etc. in ECL and BCCL was as follows:

Number of strikes

Company	1976	1977	1978
ECL	90	121	300
BCCL	23	91	139

Production lost (tonnes)

Company	1976	1977	1978
ECL	98,246	62,293	23,641
BCCL	4,201	103,584	2,85,773

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Decision on Suggestions Regarding 'Mrudung'

10715 SHRI LAXMAN RAO MANKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2118 on 6th March, 1979 representation regarding 'Mrudung' and state:

(a) what progress has been made so far by All India Radio with regard to the four suggestions made by Shri Shankarrao Maugalwedhekar regarding 'Mrudung';

(b) whether any decision taken and decided to implement soon; and

(c) if no substantial progress made so far in respect of the demands made in the representation dated 21st December 1978, the reasons for delay and when will they finally be considered?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). All India Radio is already broadcasting solo Pakhawaj (Mrudang) recitals both in the general programme as well as National Programme. Only very senior and veteran artists are invited to broadcast such solo recitals.

(ii) National awrds for artists are given by the Sangeet Natak Academy and hence do not come under the purview of AIR.

(iii) Young artists are already being encouraged by AIR, by instituting a special prize for Pakhawaj in its annual Music Competition. The special prize was awarded to Sri Goswami Devakinandanji Maharaj of Indore in 1978. Veteran artist are already being invited to perform as mentioned at (i). Besides, AIR has already started a scheme of recording old masters for its archives in which Pakhawaj artists are also included.

(iv) Pakhawaj artists are already treated on par with all other artists in the matter of travelling allowance which corresponds to their grading in AIR. While artists of higher grades are paid First Class Railway fare, other artists are paid Second Class railway fare.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

स्टाफ, इंस्पेक्शन यूनिट की सिफारिशों की क्रियान्विति के कारण दूरदर्शन के कर्मचारियों को हानि

10716. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या स्टाफ, इंस्पेक्शन यूनिट की सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित करने के कारण ठेके पर कार्य करने वाले दूरदर्शन कर्मचारियों को भारी हानि हुई है तथा तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) ए० एम० डी०, डी० डी० पी० डिप्टी डाइरक्टर, एस० डी० आदि जैसे दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रम अधिकारियों को हुए लाभों के बारे में पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों (ठेका कर्मचारियों) के कितने पद कम किये गये हैं तथा कार्यक्रम अधिकारियों (प्रोग्राम आफीसर्स) के कितने पद बढ़ाये गए हैं तथा तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवानी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) सात मुख्य दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों अर्थात् दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास, श्रीनगर, अमृतसर, जलंधर और लखनऊ, जहां कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एकक की सिफारिशें लागू की जा रही हैं, स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों (अनुबन्ध कर्मचारी) के मामले में कुछ श्रेणियों में वृद्धि होगी और अन्यों में कमी किन्तु समूचे आधार पर संख्या में 13 प्रतिशत वृद्धि होने की सम्भावना है जब कि दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रम कर्मचारियों (सम्पादकीय सहित) में समूची वृद्धि केवल लगभग 3 प्रतिशत तक होने की सम्भावना है ।

विदेशों से आयात की गई औषधियां

10717. **श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह :** क्या पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1977-78 तथा 1978-79 में कौन कौन सी कितनी मात्रा में तथा कितने मूल्य की औषधियां विदेशों से आयात की गई,

(ख) क्या ये औषधियां देश में बनाई जा सकती हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके लिए कब तक प्रबन्ध किए जाएंगे और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं क्या सरकार इन कारणों को दूर करने के प्रयास करेगी ?

पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) वस्तुवार/देशवार आयात के आंकड़े नियमित रूप से भारत के विदेशी व्यापार के मासिक आंकड़े के भाग II में प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं (व्यापारिक असूचना एवं आकड़ों के महानिदेशक कलकत्ता द्वारा प्रकाशित मात्रा और मूल्यवार आयात को कृपया देखें) ।

(ख) और (ग). नई औषध नीति का एक प्रमुख उद्देश्य यह है कि आयात की मात्रा को कम करने और उद्योग टेक्नालाजी में आत्म-निर्भरता विकसित करने के लिए औषधियों के उत्पादन में आत्म निर्भरता लाई जाय । इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा किये जाने वाले उपायों का उल्लेख सभा पटल पर 20 मार्च, 1978 को रखे गये नई औषध नीति पर विवरण पत्र में किया गया है ।

Condonation of break in Service

10718. SHRI PUNDALIK HARI DANWE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to refer to reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 3110 answered on the 13th March, 1979 and state:

(a) whether the final orders have been issued in the cases of these employees seeking condonation of break in their services and have made representation in the month of July, 1978;

(b) if yes, when and whether the concerned have been intimated accordingly and when; and

(c) if no orders have still been issued, the reasons of delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The necessary orders were issued on 9-5-1979 and the concerned individuals are being informed.

(c) Does not arise.

Time Allotted for Tribal Languages in Siliguri and Curseong Stations of A.I.R.

10719. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) how much time per week is allotted for the tribal languages in Siliguri and Curseong Stations of A.I.R.;

(b) whether it is fact that there are large number of tribals belonging to Oraon, Munda and Kharia communities residing in the entire area covered by those stations including Nepalis;

(c) does the Government propose to start giving programmes in Oraon, Munda and Kharia;

(d) if so, by what time; and

(e) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Siliguri does not broadcast any programme in tribal dialects on a regular basis. Curseong Station broadcasts programmes in Tibetan, Sikkimese, Bhutanese and Lepcha dialects for 5 hours 15 minutes, 3 hrs. 30 mts., 1 hr. 45 mts., and 26 mts., per week respectively.

(b) District-wise figures of tribal languages/dialect speakers in North Bengal are not available.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The lack of broadcasting time, ineffectiveness of short service for small communities, etc. are some of the many factors which inhibit AIR introducing new programmes.

Bungling in Steel Allotment by DSIDC Detected

10720. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news appeared in 'Times of India' dated 19th April, 1979 "Bungling in Steel allotment by DSIDC detected";

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what step Government propose to take against such dealings and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up a Plant for Drugs in Rajasthan

10721. CH. HARI RAM MAKKASAR GODERA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have plans to set up plants for drugs, chemicals and fertilizers in the public sector in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, when and where; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). A joint sector formulation unit in Rajasthan is being set up by Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited and Rajasthan Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation. The unit is being set up in Vishwakarma Industrial Area near Jaipur.

A Working Group on Fertilizers set up by the Planning Commission to formulate a Programme for development of additional fertilizer capacity during the Sixth Five Year Plan, has recommended consideration of the setting up of a phosphastic fertilizer project at a suitable location in Rajasthan based on the rock Phosphate available in Jhamarkotra. The exact location of the Project can be firmed up only after a feasibility report for the Project has been prepared and various relevant techno-economic aspects have been studied.

There is no proposal to set up chemical plants in the public sector in the State of Rajasthan.

Shifting of Headquarters of Mining and Manufacturing Company from Calcutta and Bombay

10722. SHRI JANARDHANAPOOJARY: Will the Minister of STEEY AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre has been urged that the head offices of Mining and Manufacturing Co. having operations should be shifted from Calcutta and Bombay to State itself; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). The States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Orissa have urged the Central Government for shifting the head offices of companies engaged in mining of minerals from the metropolitan cities to their respective States. But, for the following reasons, it has not been possible to accept this suggestion:—

(i) Under section 17 of the Indian Companies Act, it is the legal right of the shareholders of the Company to decide the location of the Registered Office, or any subsequent change thereto;

(ii) Any amendment to the Companies Act, providing for regulation of the location of registered offices of Companies, cannot be reasonably related to "regulation or development of minerals". Therefore, it would not be justified to amend the Companies Act for the purpose suggested by the State Government;

(iii) Several Companies are carring out mining operations for a varity of minerals in several States. In such circumstances, there would be practical problems of adopting a uniform principle for locating the registered offices; and

(iv) It is not likely that any significant benefit will accrue to any State by the shifting of the registered offices, as there is a well settled procedure for sharing between States the revenue collected from income tax.

Production of Alcohol

10723. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM,

CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how much alcohol was produced in the country each year during the last ten years; and

(b) how much alcohol was exported to foreign countries every year during the last ten years?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Import of Coking Coal

10724 SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) how much quantity of coking coal contracted to be imported from Canada and Australia has reached any of the Indian ports; and

(b) if so, whether any quick arrangements have been made to transport them to the steel plants without any delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The total quantity of coking coal being imported from Australia and Canada which had arrived at the Indian Ports as on 30-4-1979, is 238,975 tonnes.

(b) Close and constant liaison is being maintained by Steel Authority of India Limited with the Railways and the Port authorities to ensure better port facilities and adequate availability of wagons.

Prices in C.S.D. Canteen vis-a-vis those in the Market

10725. SHRI U. S. PATIL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of consumer goods like T.V., fridges, cookers and cosmetics items etc. in the Canteen Stores Deptt./ Army Officers shops are higher than those in the market;

(b) whether it is a fact that the sales tax and other taxes have been reimposed on such items; and

(c) if so, to what extent each item is costlier and what steps Government propose to reduce the price of such commodities and taxes respectively as prior to Budget?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (c). Consumer goods are sold by the Canteen stores Department through their canteens located throughout the country at prices which are by and large lower than the prevailing market prices The CSD which is run on commercial lines by the Board of Administration constantly reviews the prices and takes appropriate action during purchase negotiations with the manufacturers.

(b) The Governments of West Bengal, Assam and Union Territory of Delhi have withdrawn the exemption from payment of Sales Tax by CSD Canteens Sales Tax has now been imposed in these States on various commodities varying from 6 per cent to 12 per cent in West Bengal and Union Territory of Delhi and from 3 per cent to 12 per cent in Assam.

जेल रोड के पास उपरि पुल

10726. श्री किशोर लाल :
श्री एफ० एच० मोह सिन :

क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय ने दिल्ली छावनी रेल स्टेशन के पास जेल रोड पर एक पुल के निर्माण संबंधी प्रस्ताव पर अभी तक अनुमति नहीं दी है ;

(ख) क्या उसके परिणाम स्वरूप लोगों को रेल लाइन पार करने में घंटों लग जाते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में अनुमोदन कब तक किये जाने की संभावना है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम): (क) से (ग). हाल के वर्षों में दिल्ली छावनी रेलवे स्टेशन के पास जेल रोड पर रेल की पटरी के ऊपर पुल बनाने की आवश्यकता महसूस की जा रही है क्योंकि दिल्ली छावनी के उस पार बहुत सी कालोनिया बन गई हैं। जब रेल का फाटक बद हो जाता है तो लाइन पार करने के लिए लोगो को देर तक इतजार करना पडता है। इस पुल के निर्माण से छावनी में स्थित कुछ रक्षा सस्थान प्रभावित होंगे इसलिए थल सेना नौपरिवहन तथा परिवहन मत्रालय, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण और दिल्ली नगर निगम के प्रतिनिधियो से इस बारे में बात-चीत की गई है। सिद्धान्त रूप से यह निर्णय कर लिया गया है कि सडक यातायात का सुचारू बनाने के लिए सडक को सीधा करने में और इस पुल के निर्माण मे जिन रक्षा परिसम्पत्तियो का तोडा जाना है उनके सबध में वित्तीय समायोजना के अधीन रहते हुए प्रस्तावित पुल का निर्माण उल्लिखित स्थल पर करने की अनुमति दे दी जाए। इस सबध मे औपचारिक स्वीकृति जिसमे की जाने वाली वित्तीय और प्रशासनिक व्यवस्थाओ का भी उल्लेख होगा, शीघ्र ही दिल्ली नगर निगम को भेज दी जाएगी।

Request to supply more Crude by the United Arab Emirates

10727. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had requested the United Arab Emirates to supply more crude; and

(b) if so, the reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers visited UAE in November, 1978. As a result of his visit, UAE agreed to increase the quantum of crude supplies from one million tonnes contracted for in each of the years 1975—1978 to 1.5 million tonnes during 1979. At the request of the Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers, the UAE Oil Minister has also agreed to consider the possibility of further enhancing the level of crude supplies during next year.

Notice for vacation sent on Scheduled Castes Families living in Nai Basti, Baluganj, Agra

10728. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to evict about one hundred and fifty Scheduled Caste families at present residing on Plot No. 280 MEO land Nai Basti, Tila Baluganj, Agra; have notices been served on them for vacation of the land;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) what alternative arrangements have been made for rehabilitating them; and

(d) will Government ensure that they are not thrown out until alternative accommodation or sites for construction are provided for them?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (d). 150 persons have encroached upon defence land in Nai Basti, Tila Baluganj, Agra, comprising Survey No. 280 in the excised area of Agra Cantonment. The Military Estate authorities had initiated action under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act against them. On representation, it has been decided to stay eviction action and to transfer the land with some re-adjustment, limited to 50 sq. yards each, to 75 persons who had occupied the land upto 1973-74 on payment of current market value and rent for the past occupation. The cases of the remaining occupants are also under consideration.

Price of Chloramphenicol

10729. SHRI SAEED MURTAZA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1978 the CPC was supplying L-Base at Rs. 475.00 per kg. ex godown and the

price of Chloramphenicol so manufactured was fixed at Rs. 460.00 per kg.;

(b) whether Government are aware that the prices of L-Base in the international market has increased and the landed cost is about Rs. 600.00 per kg.; and

(c) if so, how do Government justify its action in announcing the price of Chloramphenicol Powder at the same old level?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In the context of the freeze on the prices of bulk drugs including Chloramphenicol Powder and the recent increase in the c.i.f price of L-Base (Penultimate intermediate for manufacture of Chloramphenicol Powder) Government have made arrangements with the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Cooperation of India Ltd. whereby, in respect of units which hold actual users import licences of sufficient validity under which they could import L-Base and which provide CPC with the needed letter of authority CPC will import L-Base and supply the same at a price of Rs 475 per kg. ex-godown. Under this arrangement Actual Users would be in a position to sell Chloramphenicol Powder to the CPC at a price of Rs. 460/- per kg. and yet earn a reasonable margin of profits.

Subsidy on L-Base

10730. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8392 on 24th April, 1979 and state:

(a) whether licences of one to three month's validity would be acceptable to CPC for subsidy of L-Base under the arrangement; and

(b) if not, then how do Government ensure that the units importing themselves would not be discriminated?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The period of validity of import licenses should normally be of three months duration which is the lead time taken by CPC for arranging imports. No subsidy would be payable to the units availing the above facility as supplies would be effected by the CPC at a price of Rs. 475/- based on which the present Chloramphenicol Powder price ex-L-Base has been fixed.

(b) Since the actual users have been provided the option to procure their requirements of L-Base from the CPC at a price of Rs 475/- per kg., provided that they surrender their import licences and undertake to supply Chloramphenicol Powder to CPC at a price of Rs 460/- per kg, the question of discrimination does not arise

दिल्ली दूरदर्शन के नाटकों में भाग लेने के लिए मान्यता प्राप्त कलाकार

10731. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दिल्ली दूरदर्शन द्वारा प्रदर्शित नाटकों में भाग लेने के लिए कितने कलाकारों को मान्यता दी गई है ,

(ख) उनमें से कितने कलाकारों को अप्रैल, 1978 में ड्रामा यूनिट द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये गये नाटकों में भाग लेने के लिए आमंत्रित नहीं किया गया ,

(ग) ऐसे कलाकारों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें गत एक वर्ष में 15 से अधिक बार आमंत्रित किया गया ;

(घ) इस भेदभाव पूर्ण रवैये के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या उन सभी कलाकारों के नाम का विवरण जिसमें उन्हें आमंत्रित करने के आदेश दिये गए हों, सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी): (क) से (ङ) : सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसको सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

Amount paid to C.P.C. out of Pool Fund for Import of L-Base

10732. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8392 on 24th April, 1979 and state:

(a) the estimated detailed break-up of the amount which is likely to be paid to C.P.C. out of pool fund for import of L-Base under the arrangement made by the Ministry;

(b) whether the amount paid under various service heads could be saved if the subsidy could have been given to individual units on Chloramphenicon instead of L-Base; and

(c) if so, what is the total amount which could alone have been saved on the purchase of 15 tons L-Base recently and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The extent of under-recovery for which CPC would have to be compensated from the Drugs Prices Equalisation Account would depend upon the quantity of L-Base that may be imported by CPC on behalf of actual users under the arrangements announced by the Ministry.

(b) Since the import price of L-Base varies from time to time and from source to source it would have been difficult to fix retention price of Chloramphenical for individual manufacturers each time there is an increase in the price of L-Base. In so far as the producers of Chloramphenicol ex-L-Base are concerned, so long as they are getting L-Base at a price of Rs. 475/- per kg. ex-godown, there should be no difficulty in supplying Chloramphenicol Powder at a price of Rs. 460/- per kg.

(c) CPC have reported that they have placed order for import of 15 tonnes of L-Base on behalf of Dey-Se-Chem, Calcutta, under the arrangements approved by the Government w.e.f. 6th of March, 1979. The landed cost per kg. of this import would work out to Rs. 574.59 per kg. as against which CPC would be charging only Rs. 475/- per kg. ex-godown. Compensating CPC for the under-recovery on the above account would ensure that Chloramphenicol Powder becomes available at a uniform price of Rs. 460/- per kg. and also that the prices of formulations based on this essential drug could be maintained

Non-payment of subsidy to Firms Importing L-Base otherwise than through C.P.C.

10733. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8392 on 24th April, 1979 and state:

(a) whether units who have already procured L-Base themselves have been put to a disadvantage due to the arrangement for subsidy on L-Base, if imported through C.P.C. only;

(b) what steps have Government taken to assure a reasonable margin to such units in view of the increased price paid by them on import of L-Base after 1978;

(c) whether in view of the genuine difficulties of the units, Government propose to review the retention price announced for Chloramphenicol under DPCO-1979; and

(d) if so, by when; if not, the detailed reasons for not doing so?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Government had notified price of Chloramphenicol Powder produced ex-L-Base at Rs. 460/- per kg. (based on L-Base price of Rs. 475/- per kg.) on the recommendations of the BICP and

the notified price includes reasonable margin of profit. Even after decanalisation of L-Base during the year 1978-79 CPC continued to supply the available stock of L-Base at a price of Rs. 475/- per kg.

In the context of freeze on the prices of bulk drugs including Chloramphenicol Powder and a recent increase in the c.i.f. price of L-Base, Government had made arrangements with the CPC whereby, in respect of units which hold actual user import licences of sufficient validity under which they could import L-Base and which provide CPC with the needed letter of authority, CPC will import L-Base and supply the same at a price of Rs. 475/- per kg. The actual users who require L-Base for conversion into Chloramphenicol Powder are, therefore, free to avail of the facility provided under the above arrangements.

(b) The fact that the price of Chloramphenicol Powder was fixed at Rs. 460/- per kg. w.e.f. 21st August, 1978, should have been taken into account by the manufacturers of the drug ex-L-Base while taking decision to import L-Base at a price of more than Rs. 475/- per kg.

(c) and (d). In view of the position indicated in Part (a) Government have no proposal in the near future to review the price of Chloramphenicol powder ex-L-Base.

Appointment of Hindi Officers

10734. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the appointment of Hindi officers in this Ministry and its attached offices has been made on ad-hoc basis since 1972;

(b) if so, whether the approval of UPSC has been obtained in each case regularly from time to time;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof and the number of such cases; and

(d) the action being taken against the officials responsible for such lapse?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Landed Cost of L-Base Imported by CPC

10735. SHRI UGRASEN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present landed cost of L-Base, if imported by Actual users and CPC themselves;

(b) whether the new fixation of price of Chloramphenicol under DPCO (1979) allows a reasonable margin to actual users who import L-Base themselves; and

(c) if not, then what is the reaction of Government thereto and whether Government propose to revise the price in view of the increased CIF price of L-Base, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) CPC have intimated that the landed cost of import of 15 tonnes of L-Base for import of which arrangements have been finalised by them on behalf of M/s. Dey-Se-Chem would work out to Rs. 574.59 per kg. The landed cost for the other acutal users is also likely to be of the same Order if imports are made by them at the c.i.f. price of Rs. 451.55 kg. at which CPC have arranged the above imports.

(b) The notified price of Chloramphenicol Powder at Rs. 460/- per kg. includes a reasonable margin of profit for the manufacturers. Instructions have been given to the CPC to supply L-Base at Rs. 475/- per kg. to those actual users who surrender their import licence for L-Base to the CPC with a letter of authority in their

favour, provided that such actual users undertake to supply Chlorophenicol Powder to the CPC at a price of Rs. 460/- per kg.

(c) In the light of arrangements indicated in Part (b) above, there is no proposal in the near future to revise the price of Chloramphenicol Powder ex-L-Base.

Duties and Nature of Work of Reading Staff in J.C.B. Letter Press and Photo Litho Press

10736. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to refer to Unstared question No. 8352 on the 24th April, 1979 and to state the precise area of difference between duties and nature of work of reading staff in the J.C.B: Letter Press and Photo Litho Press?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): The production of documents by the JCB Letter Press and Photo Litho Press involve different process and the duties and responsibilities of the reading staff in the two presses are different. As the Hon'ble Member will appreciate, the Joint Cipher Bureau is a sensitive organisation and it would not be in public interest to disclose further details.

Oil/Gas Exploration in Baramura, Tripura

10737. SHRI KIRAT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ONGC after spending a sum of around Rs. 30 crores on oil/gas exploration in Baramura in Tripura over the period of about 7 years since 1972, has decided to abandon further exploration in the area; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and the details of the exploration efforts so far made and the result thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The necessary information is being collected from the ONGC and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Companies Producing Erythro Stearate, Indomethacine etc.

10738. SHRI YASHWANT MOROLE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) names of various companies who are producing Erythro Stearate, Indomethacine, Metranidazole, Pthalyl sulphathiazole, Grysofulvin, Phenobartitone Sodium and the details regarding the prices declared by each company, dates of declaration of prices, whether any letter was issued by Government to these companies accepting the declared prices;

(b) how many of these drugs are distributed by CPC and IDPL, import of each drug during the last three years year-wise, quantities imported and indigenous productions, import prices and the prices at which they have been sold; and

(c) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has discriminated in accepting the declared prices in respect of these drugs from company to company on the one hand and on the other hand have refused to interfere with the declared prices of M/s. Organon though the prices declared by them were high?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Names of the various companies known to this Ministry to be producing the

bulk drugs indicated in the question are:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Drug	Name of the Producer
1	Erythromycin Stearate	1. Themis Pharmaceutical Ltd.
		2. Alembic Chemicals Works Ltd.
		3. Bombay Paxwell
		4. Chemifine
2.	Indomethacin	Mermaid Chemicals
3.	Metronidazole	1. May & Baker
		2. Unilords
		3. IDPL
		4. CIPLA
		5. UNICHEM
		6. Unique
		7. Fairdeal Corporation etc.
4.	Phthalyl Sulphathiazole	1. IDPL
		2. May and Baker
5.	Griseofulvin	IDPL
6.	Pentobarbitone sodium	IDPL

The position regarding declaration of prices of the above drugs under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 except Indomethacin and Griseofulvin for which the position is explained below, has already been explained in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 8230 answered on the 24th April, 1979:—

INDOMETHACIN:

The current selling price of CPC of imported Indomethacin is Rs. 672/- per kg. M/s. Mermaid Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., a unit in the small scale sector which has common Directors with the Themis Group of concerns declared a price of Rs. 1400/- per kg. for this drug on the 13th October, 1977. Since the unit was not able to sell its production at its declared price, the unit approached the Government for the distribution of its production. It has been decided that CPC could issue allocation orders to this unit for this drug for supply against such orders at the provisional price of Rs. 672/- per kg. (at which CPC have been authorised to sell imported Indomethacin) subject to the condition that Mermaid Chemicals would be paid the difference between such price as may be determined on the basis of cost study by BICP and Rs. 672/- per kg. for the quantities supplied against release orders issued by the CPC.

GRISEOFULVIN:

The drug was canalised for imports through CPC during the year 1977-78 and its distribution was entrusted to IDPL. Earlier during the year 1976-77 the drug was imported by the actual users at average c.i.f. price of Rs. 888.79 per kg. (landed cost Rs. 1599.82 per kg.) IDPL declared a price of Rs: 4925 per kg. for the

drug but, a price of Rs. 1471 per kg. was fixed for its distribution through IDPL. It would thus be observed that the price at which IDPL distributed the drug during the year 1977-78 was lower than the landed cost at which actual users were earlier importing the drug

(b) Of the six drugs indicated in reply to part (a) of the question only two namely, Erythromycin Stearate and Indomethacin are canalised under the 1979-80 Import Policy. Both these drugs are distributed by state Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd.

A Statement giving details regarding production, imports, c.i.f. price, sale price etc. to the extent available is attached.

(c) In view of the position explained in reply to part (a) above the question of any discrimination does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Drug	Import			Indigenous production (in tonnes)			Sale price Rs /kg
		1976-77	1977-78		1977-78		1978-79	
		Qty	Import Qty price cif Rs Kg		Import price (cif) Rs Kg		(April to Dec. 78)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Erythromycin Stearate	17 12 tonnes (Imports and price per unit includes imports of esters and various salts of the drug)	625 38	16 42T	608	35 80 (Production includes production of Erythromycin Estolate)	35 68	Rs 1300/-kg
2.	Indomethacin	3 ½ tonne	358 78	Nil	Nil	(Production of 158 kgs of this drug has been reported by Mermaid Chemicals for the period 11-2-1978 to 25-12-1978)		Rs. 672/- kg.
3.	Metronidazole	77 91 tonnes	121 36	43 53T	195 55	22 45	45 58	Rs 460/-kg.**
4.	Pthalyl Sulphathiazole	7 5 tonnes	47 50	5 00T	33 55	35 48	19 18	Rs 129 48/- kg.
5.	Griseofulvin	11 03 tonnes	888 80	26 97T	75 04	N A	N A	Rs 1471/- kg
6.	Phenobarbitone Sodium	0 6 tonnes	59 00	60 kgs	93 00	Separate production of Phenobarbiton Sodium which is produced within overall Capacity of Barbiturates by IDPL is not available		

T-Tonnes,

*Reduced to Rs 1006 per kg with effect from 30-3-1979.

**Reduced to Rs 428 77/kg with effect from 30-3-1979

Broadcast of News regarding Chinese attack on Vietnam

10739. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the news about the Chinese attack on Vietnam on February 17, was not broadcasted in AIR or T.V. till that night; and

(b) if so, what is the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). The first confirmed News Agency report regarding the Chinese Military Operations against Vietnam came only around 9.28 p.m. on February 17, 1979. By then, the main English 9 00 p.m. and Hindi 8.45 p m bulletins had already gone on the air. The news agency despatches together with the B.B.C. report broadcast at 9 30 p.m. that day were utilised and a news item was broadcast by AIR in the earliest next bulletin at 11.00 p.m. The confirmed news was used in all the news bulletins thereafter. In all the External Services bulletins during the night this item was the main story.

Only two daily News Bulletins are telecast from Delhi Doordarshan, one in Hindi at 8.00 p.m. and the other in English at 9.45 p.m. By the time these News Bulletins were put out on February 17, 1979, no authentic and confirmed news about the Chinese attack on Vietnam was available with Doordarshan.

Panel for Promotion of S.R.O.

10740. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the panel for the promotion of Senior Scientific Officer in all subjects in Defence Research and Development Organisation has been issued in accordance with the rules;

(b) if so, whether all the eligible individuals have been considered;

(c) is it also a fact that in some groups individuals of outstanding merits have been approved for promotion and in some groups they have been left; if so, the name of such groups with reasons in detail, and also number of individual affected; and

(d) what remedial measures are being taken by the Government to give the incentive to these outstanding individuals?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes Sir. Last panels were drawn in February 1978.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Calcutta High Court Order to withdraw Blockade of Marichjhapi Area

10741. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Calcutta High Court has asked the Government of West Bengal recently to withdraw blockade of Marichjhapi area of Sunderban of 24-Parganas, West Bengal by police;

(b) if so, facts thereabout and the reasons for such court orders;

(c) whether the Government of West Bengal failed to honour the order of the court; and

(d) if so, fact thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State and will be laid on the Table of the House.

T.V. Coverage of Parliament Proceedings

10742. SHRI HALIMUDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that A.I.R. and T.V. Centre of Delhi shows partiality in giving coverage to Parliament proceedings and Members of Parliament;

(b) if so, the reasons and details thereof; and

(c) if not, why reactions of a few members on a particular subject are covered and others are ignored?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir. There is no discrimination against any member or Parliamentary group in the coverage of parliamentary proceedings by AIR and Doordarshan

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Both All India Radio and Doordarshan make every effort to provide adequate coverage to all important news-worthy happenings and speeches in the two Houses of Parliament. However, because of the limited time available for broadcast of news bulletins etc it is not possible to report all the proceedings of Parliament and only the main points emerging during debates/discussions and the points of view expressed by different parties' spokesmen can be noticed.

कोयला खानों में सेवा निवृत्त श्रमिकों के निकटतम सम्बन्धियों को रोजगार देना

10743. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम बंगाल के कोयला खानों में काफी वर्षों से काम कर रहे श्रमिकों के सेवा निवृत्त हो जाने पर उनके स्थान पर उनके लड़के/दामाद/भाई को नियुक्त नहीं किया जाता है जबकि ये लोग गत 30-40 वर्षों से से कठोर परिश्रम कर रहे थे,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कोयला खानों के अधिग्रहण के पूर्व व्यक्तिगत स्वामी कोयला खानों के श्रमिकों के सेवा-निवृत्त/देहान्त किसी कारण वश अक्षम्य हो जाने पर उनके लड़के/दामाद/भाई को नियुक्त करते थे;

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) और (ख) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है तो क्या सरकार का विचार कोयला खान के श्रमिको के सेवा-निवृत्त देहान्त, अक्षम्य हो जाने पर उनके लड़के/दामाद/भाई को प्राथमिकता देने का है, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) : (क) सेवा निवृत्त कामगारो के पुत्रो/दामादो/भाइयो को नियुक्ति मे प्राथमिकता देने की कोई नीति नहीं है।

(ख) इस प्रकार की नियुक्तियो की कोई जानकारी उपलब्ध नही है।

(ग) और (घ) सरकार का विचार सेवा-निवृत्त कामगारो के पुत्रो दामादो भाइयो को वरीयता के आधार पर नियुक्ति देने का नही है। परन्तु घातक दुर्घटनाओ और पूर्ण अपंगता हो जाने के मामलो मे, काल कवलित या अक्षम कर्मचारी के पुत्र पुत्री अथवा पति/पत्नी को, उनकी उपयुक्तता के आधार पर, नौकरी देने पर विचार करती है। कुछ ऐसे मामलो में जिनमे अन्य कारणो से मृत्यु होने के कारण सहानुभूति आवश्यक हो जाती है तथा परिवार की दशा बहुत शोचनीय होती है, पुत्र/पत्नी/पुत्री को उपयुक्तता के आधार पर नौकरी देने का प्रस्ताव किया जाता है।

Expenditure of IDPL on Advertisement

10744. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount has been incurred by IDPL on advertisements during last three years, year-wise; and

(b) what is the profitability of IDPL during last three years, production/sale of formulations produced by IDPL themselves and not through trading operations of imported bulk drugs/formulations based thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Reforms in Judicial System

10745. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:

SHRI BIJOY MONDAL:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

CH. HARI RAM MAKKASAR GODARA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to reform the existing judicial system to make it people oriented;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government consider the existing judicial system being a colonial heritage is fit and proper enough for free India?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (c). The system of the administration of justice in the country, as observed by the Law Commission in its 77th Report, is basically sound and by and large suitable However, whenever any short-coming in an otherwise sound system manifests itself, measures have to be devised to remedy it. Reform in judicial administration is thus a continuous process. Accordingly, Government are not averse to making such changes as may be called for from time to time.

Finalisation of Import Plans for canalised drugs

10746. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Import Plans for canalised bulk drugs are finalised in such a way that by the time CPC goes to the international market to purchase canalised items, the prices of such items are hiked by manufacturers;

(b) whether Import plans are kept secret in the country but to the international suppliers they become available and international suppliers are able to increase the prices; and

(c) what steps have been taken to ensure that unnecessary canalisation of drugs is not resorted to?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA: (a) No, Sir.

(b) Import Plans are kept confidential. There are no reports to the effect that information regarding import plans has been unauthorisedly passed on to international suppliers.

(c) In its report, the Chavda Committee recommended the following criteria, among others, to be taken into account in deciding on canalisation policy from year to year:

(i) Drugs whose indigenous production is substantial enough to warant their being given protection, so that their growth and utility are ensured with a view to achieve ultimate self-sufficiency.

(ii) Drugs which have a limited number of worked manufacturer and where there is scope for formation of cartels; and

(iii) Drugs whose imports are to be watched from the public health point of view (e.g. addiction-forming or dependence-inducing drugs such as barbiturates etc.) The above recommendation of Chavda Committee has been accepted and implemented by the Government.

Reported inclusion of Names of Foreign nationals in electoral Rolls in North Eastern Region

10747. SHRI NATHU SINGH:
SHRI P. A SANGMA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the disturbing reports from the North Eastern region that the names of a large number of foreign nationals had found place in electoral rolls;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures proposed to check the influx?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). It has come to the notice of the Election Commission that the names of a large number of foreign nationals have been included in the electoral rolls, especially in the North-Eastern region. It was reported in July, 1975, that large number of foreign nationals had been crossing over to India unauthorisedly from neighbouring countries and many of them were also reported to be getting themselves enrolled in the electoral rolls of various constituencies in border States in the East Subsequently allegations were received from the States of Assam and Manipur also to the effect that a large number of persons of foreign origin who were not Indian citizens were getting themselves enrolled in the electoral rolls.

(c) In August, 1975, the Ministry of Home Affairs instructed all the State Governments and the Administrations of all the Union Territories that the State Criminal Investigation Departments might be instructed to take immediate steps to check the electoral rolls and if they discover the names of any foreigners in the rolls, that fact might be brought to the notice of the concerned Electoral Registration Officers for getting such names deleted from the electoral rolls. The Election Commission have also issued instructions to the Chief Electoral Officers of the States/Union Territories concerned that if it is found that a large number of foreigners have managed to get their names registered in the electoral rolls, recourse should be had to the People Act, 1950 for getting the names of such persons deleted from the electoral rolls on the ground that they are not Indian citizens.

भारत एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी और हजारी बाग खानों में आदिवासियों की नियुक्ति

10748 श्री श्याम लाल धुर्वे : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि जिला रोजगार कार्यालय शाहडोल, मांडला का बाल्को खानों बुरबरीदादर तथा हजारी बाग खानों में व्यक्तियों की भर्ती के लिये विज्ञापन नहीं दिये जाते हैं,

(ख) यदि हां, तो मांडला, शाहडोल जिलों को प्राथमिकता न देने के क्या कारण हैं

(ग) क्या भारत सरकार ने आदिवासी जिलों में आदिवासी लोगों को प्राथमिकता दे कर आदिवासी जिलों में ही इन्टरव्यू लेने का निर्णय किया है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या बुरबरीदादर, बाल्को और अमरकंटक में ही बुरबुरीदादर, बाल्को और हजारीबाग खानों में रिक्तियों के लिये इन्टरव्यू लेने के लिये व्यवस्था की जायेगी ताकि आदिवासी और हरिजन उम्मीदवार आजादी से इन्टरव्यू के लिये आ सकें ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) : (क) बाल्को की हजारीदादर और बुरबुरीदार खानों में आने वाली नयी रिक्तियों को, अधिकारी पदों को छोड कर जिनकी भर्ती मुख्यतया कंपनी के मुख्यालय में की जाती है, शाहडोल और मांडला के रोजगार कार्यालयों में अधिसूचित किया जाता है।

(ख) मांडला और शाहडोल जिलों के उम्मीदवारों को अमरकंटक खानों की नौकरियों में प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। ऐसा इनमें से प्रत्येक उम्मीदवार को निश्चित अतिरिक्त अंक दे कर किया जाता है।

(ग) जी नहीं। परन्तु अमरकंटक खान समूह और अमरकंटक स्थित रोपवे में श्रेणी III और श्रेणी IV पदों के लिये उम्मीदवारों का अमरकंटक क्षेत्र के बुरबुरीदार में इंटरव्यू लिया जाता है।

(च) जिन उम्मीदवारों को इंटरव्यू के लिये बुलाया जाता है उन्हें कम्पनी के नियमों के अन्तर्गत स्वीकार्य यात्रा भत्ता दिया जाता है ।

Air Hot line arrangement with Jaslok Hospital regarding the health of Shri Jayprakash Narayan

10749. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be please to state:

(a) whether All India Radio is having a Hot line or similar arrangements with Jaslok Hospital to obtain information regarding health of Shri Jayprakash Narayan;

(b) whether after incorrect announcement made in Lok Sabha regarding J.P's death the Bombay correspondent of All India Radio quoted doctors as saying that JP was alive at 1.50 P.M. and promptly this correct portion was carried by the Urdu news bulletin which was already on the air and thereafter the English news bulletin at 2 P.M.; and

(c) what regard has been given to the AIR's newsmen responsible for the occasion to give a correct news and to rehash the bulletins within minutes?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The good work has already been suitably commended.

Appointment in Bongaigaon Refineries

10750. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) cadre-wise number of posts so far filled by the Bongaigaon Refineries and Petrochemicals Ltd. (BRPL) and amount of deputation/duty allowance paid to each cadre (since inception of the office at Bongaigaon) and cadre-wise reasons as to why recruitment has been made on deputation basis;

(b) whether persons employed by the BRPL at New Delhi Office (before shifting to the project site) on transfer to the project site are being given deputation/duty allowance to compensate their unwillingness to serve in places other than Delhi;

(c) if so, whether Government have kept all the applications/application forms preserved to ascertain whether suitable persons are available or not at the time of recruitment to various posts and if not the reasons therefor; and

(d) why some clerical posts are being filled/proposed to be filled up on deputation basis and not from the Local Employment Exchange or press advertisements?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The cadrewise number of posts so far filled by the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited on deputation basis is attached.

The reasons for taking people on deputation to various cadres are the need for having personnel with requisite experience or non availability of suitably qualified personnel by direct recruitment or the requirement of certain categories of personnel only for a limited period of time.

The amount of deputation allowance paid to deputationists during the past five years is as follows:—

1974-75	Rs. 1,761·00
1975-76	Rs. 447·10
1976-77	Rs. 1,782·71
1977-78	Rs. 19,529 37
1978-79	Rs. 99,000.00

(Provisional as the accounts for 1978-79 have not been closed after Audit).

Cadrewise details of the amount so paid are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Clerical posts are filled on deputation basis only when the response from the local employment exchanges or to press advertisements, is not adequate.

Comparative statement of Number of Deputationists as on 31-3-1979.

Scale	Total No. of employees	No. of Deputationists
Rs. 3000—3500/-	1	..
Rs. 2500—2750/-	1	1
Rs. 2250—2750/-	1	1
Rs. 2000—2500/-	5	1
Rs. 1600—2250/-	5	..
Rs. 1300—1850/-	22	4
Rs. 1100—1600/-	25	4
Rs. 800—1300/-	81	7
Rs. 650—960/-	25	1
Rs. 550—800/-	30	11
Rs. 425—700/-	39	13
Rs. 330—560/-	129 +(43)Temporary	1
Rs. 260—450/-	182 +(14)Temporary	..
Rs. 210—270/-	40	..
Total . .	643	44

Supply of Warships to Pakistan by U.S.A.

10751. DR. BIJOY MONDAL:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the Indian Express dated the 4th April, 1979 wherein it has been stated that United States are supplying six warships to Pakistan;

(b) if so, what is the Government of India's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether the matter has been taken up with the Government of the United States of America?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In planning our own Defence preparedness measures, all developments in our neighbourhood are taken into account.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Contracts given to private contractors by Bhilai and Kudremukh

10752. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI MALIKARJUN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether contracts worth crores of rupees have been given to private contractors/firms for various construction and other works of the Bhilai Steel Plant and the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project; if so, the names of the contractors firms and the nature and value of the works entrusted;

(b) whether the Government have received any reports that these private contractors/firms are indulging in irregularities including misappropriation of funds meant for the various works, non-payment of salaries to the workers, escalating the costs of projects and non-compliance to the construction schedules fixed; and

(c) if so, full facts thereof and what action has been taken/proposed against those contractors/firms for such malpractices and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The necessary information is given in the attached Statements A and B.

(b) No reports of irregularities have been received against the contractors' firms mentioned in the Statements referred to in (a) above.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement—A

Details of maor private contractors/Firms currently executing contracts worth more than Rs. 1 crore in Bhilai Steel Plant.

Sl. No.	Name of the Contractor	Nature of the work contract	Amount of contract (Rs. in crores)
1	Mc Nally Bharat Engg. Co. Ltd·	Rotary Kiln	1·60
2	Do.	Dolomite Rotary Kiln for RMP II.	0·39
3	Do.	Coal Dust Injection into BF No. II.	1·68
4	Vulcon Engg. (P) Limited	2 Nos. Tunnel Kiln for BRP	1·65
5	Wester Work Project	2 Nos. of Vertical Shaft Lime Kilns	2·99
6	Do.	Roller Hearth Plate Normalising Furnace for Plate Mill.	2·21
7	Hindustan Development Corporation	4 Nos. Centrifugal fans for Central Exhaust and Ventilation Station of Continuous Casting Plant.	1·71
8	M/s. BBC Limited	Removal of open hearth muck dump and recovery of scrap	2·23

N.B. : S. Nos. 1 to 7 are turn-Key contracts.

Statement—B

Details of Major Private contractors directly employed in Construction of Kudremukh Iron Ore Project as on 31st March, 1979 in addition to Canadian Metchem consultants Ltd. who are the mining associate and Engineer constructor for the project.

Sl. No.	Name of the Contractors/ Firms	Nature of work	Value of the works (estimated)
1	Canadian Metchem Consultants (India) Limited	Mining Associate/Engineer Constructor for construction of Kudremuk for engineering, design, construction, supervision, procurement, installation and commissioning of the project.	Fee dollars 14·00 million plus ref imbubrsale cost-subject to ceiling os dollars 25·3 million
2	M/s. Jaiprakash Associates (P) Limited (India).	Construction of Lakhya dam.	Rs. 13·57 crores.
3	M/s. Gammon Norman	Piling and Foundation work for the Concentrate storage shed at Panambur, Mangalore.	Rs. 1·62 crores.
4	M/s. Dodsal (P) Ltd.	Construction of the Slurry pipeline.	Rs. 4·24 crores.
5	M/s. Gammon India	Civil Works at Mangalore.	Rs. 3·81 crores.
6	(A) M/s. Binny Ltd.	Supply of fabrication	Rs. 1·55 crores.
	(B) M/s. Bharat Industrial Works Ltd.	Erection and complete structural works at Mangalore.	Rs. 1·51 crores.
7	M/s. Jaiprakash Associates (P) Ltd.	Soling and Metalling of Mine Roads at Kudremukh	Rs. 2·12 crores.
8	M/s. Davy Ashmore	Mechanical installation contract at Kudremukh	Rs. 2·42 crores
9	M/s. United Precision Engineers (P) Ltd.	Civil work for main shops and warehouses at Kudremukh	Rs. 1·57 crores.
10	M/s. Asian Techs.	Civil works for Tailing and reclaim pipeline.	Rs. 1·58 crores.
11	M/s. Engineering Corporation Ltd.	Mechanical installation for concentrator, Thickener and Bhadra Pump House.	Rs. 2·18 crores.

Complaint against the malfunctioning of Thermal Power Corporation of India

10753. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
DR. BIJOY MONDAL:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have received any complaint towards the malfunctioning of Thermal Power Corporation of India which is one of the largest public undertakings in the country;

(b) whether some Members of Parliament have also written to him and the Prime Minister regarding the malfunctioning and some corruption charges against some officers of the Corporation and if so, what; and

(c) whether any inquiry has since been conducted into the matter and if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Some Members of Parliament have made allegations regarding irregularities by the management of the National Thermal Power Corporation in hiring accommodation for the Corporation's office at Nehru Place.

(c) Prior to shifting of the office accommodation at Nehru Place area, N.T.P.C. had its offices in three different buildings in Bara Khamba Road, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, and Hailey Road. The total floor area occupied was 19496 sq. ft. With the increase in employees strength envisaged, the Company felt that the existing accommodation would be inadequate and it will be necessary to locate all its offices at one place. N.T.P.C. have informed that after extensive surveys of the various locations in Delhi, they found that the only area in which accommodation of required area was available in compact contiguous premises was at Nehru Place. N.T.P.C. found that the prevailing rental rates at Nehru Place was the lowest.

As regards the terms and rental rates are concerned, N.T.P.C. have informed that these rates are comparable with those hired by other public sector organisations and Government agencies having offices in the Nehru Place area.

Application of orders of W. H. & R. to the staff of J.C.B. Letter Press

10754. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministry of Defence is considering to apply the orders of W. H. & Rehabilitation Ministry's letter No. 0-17034/55/72-PI/Ptg. (Vol. II) dated 29th December, 1978 to its Reading staff of JCB Letter Press;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this sort of decision will not be contrary to reply given to part (c) of USQ. No. 9986 dated 10th May, 1978 "that Recruitment-Rules of Government of India Press do not apply to JCB"; and

(d) if so, the considerations for adopting the orders mentioned in para (a) above?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (d). The existing pay scales of the Reading staff of JCB Letter Press are identical to the pay scales applicable to corresponding posts in the Government of India Press. As the pay scales of such posts in the Govenment of India Press have since been revised and the nature of

work of the Reading staff of both the Presses is similar, the question whether the pay scales of the Reading branch staff of JCB Letter Press should also be revised, is under consideration.

2. As in the case of recruitment rules, orders of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation regarding revision of scales of pay do not automatically apply to the staff of JCB Letter Press.

Meetings of D.P.C. for Central Information Service

10755. SHRI K. P. UNNI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of occasions on which the Departmental Promotion Committee for the Central Information Service met since 1971;

(b) details of the decisions and whether they have been implemented or held in abeyance; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Ministry had approached UPSC for seeking exemption for not convening regular Departmental Promotion Committee?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No, Sir.

Statement

S. No.	Year	Grade to which DPC held	No. of officers recommended	No. of officers promoted	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	1971	Selection Grade	1	1	
2.	1974	Selection Grade	3	1	Only one officer promoted as there was only one vacancy.
3.	1971	SAG (SS)	3	2	One officer retired before the next vacancy arose.
4.	1973	SAG (SS)	2	2	
5.	1974	SAG (SS)	2	2	
6.	1977	SAG (SS)	5	..	The recommendations of the DPC was not implemented pending review. A fresh DPC as suggested by UPSC was subsequently held in 1978.
7.	1978	SAG (SS)	7	7	
8.	1971	SAG (JS)	4	4	
9.	1974	SAG (JS)	3	3	
10.	1977	SAG (JS)	9	9	
11.	1978	SAG (JS)	..	..	DPC met but did not recommend a panel as the seniority of officers were not finalised.

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	1972	JAG (SS)	4	3	One officer not promoted for want of vacancy.
13	1973	JAG (SS)	9	7	Two officers not promoted for want of vacancies.
14	1971 (Reviewed in 1972)	JAG (JS)	21	21	
15	1978	JAG	30	26	One officer refused promotion and three officers were already appointed to JAG as direct recruits.
16	1971 (Reviewed in 1971)	Grade-I	29	29	
17	1978	Grade-I	80	80	The DPC had empanelled all the eligible officers irrespective of the number of vacancies. As there were only 10 vacancies only 10 officers were promoted.
18	1972	Grade-II	54	10	
19	1978	Grade-II	58	44	Some of the vacancies reserved for SC/ST are to be dereserved with the concurrence of DP & AIR after which the remaining officers will be promoted.
20	1972 (Reviewed in 1972)	Grade-III	112	40	The DPC had empanelled all the eligible officers irrespective of the number of vacancies. As there were only 40 vacancies only 40 officers were promoted.
21	1978	Grade-III	323	323	

Verdict of Supreme Court regarding its Powers to Grant Special Leave to Appeal

10756. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have not accepted the Supreme Court's request to letter its powers to grant special leave to appeal from any judgment on any matter; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the arguments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). It appears that the reference is to the suggestion made by the Chief Justice of India recently at the All India Law Seminar held in Cochin that Special Leave Petition to the Supreme Court should lie only against decisions rendered by the High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution and that appropriate amendments should be made to Article 136 of the Constitution for the same. If so, the suggestion made by the Chief Justice cannot be treated as a proposal made by the Court to the Government and the question of Government accepting or not accepting the same does not arise.

Sometime in 1977, a proposal had also been received from the Court suggesting that Articles 136 and 145 of the Constitution should be amended so as to enable the Court to frame Rules

to either expressly limit or regulate the exercise of extraordinary juridiction of the Supreme Court under Article 136 in various types of cases.

This proposal was out to the Leaders of the Opposition during the course of the discussions on the Constitution Amendment Bills. But as it did not find general acceptance, the proposal was not proceeded with further.

Supersession of Senior Engineers in selection of Deputy Chief Engineers

10757. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that in the Departmental Promotion Committee of the selection of Deputy Chief Engineers in All India Radio and Doordarshan a large number (23) of Senior Engineering officers have been superseded by a very junior engineer;

(b) if so, what is the basis of such an unusual action in the case of officers who have undergone a number of selection grades earlier,

(c) whether Government has received representations from the affected officers and whether these have been reviewed individually by an independent authorised rather than the same selection committee;

(d) whether the norms of the DPC are the same each year or whether these differ year to year what were the norms last year; and

(e) is there any limit to the extent of supersession or it is un-limited?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (e). A proposal was sent to the Union Public Service Commission by Government for convening a meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee for preparing a panel of 10 officers of the cadre of Senior Engineer in All India Radio/Doordarshan (Rs. 1500—1800) for promotion to the cadre of Deputy Chief Engineer (Rs. 1800-2000). The meeting of the D.P.C., with a member of the U.P.S.C. as Chairman, was held in the U.P.S.C. on 1-3-1979. The D.P.C. considered the confidential reports of 30 seniormost eligible officers and prepared a panel of 10 officers for an equal number of vacancies expected to arise during 12 to 18 months from the date of the meeting of D.P.C In this panel, the officers who was at S. No. 126 in the seniority list of Senior Engineers was placed at S. No. 3 superseding 23 officers.

2. A number of representations were received from the affected officers. These were examined and it was felt that such supersession was not unusual in Government service and was strictly according to rules on the subject. Further, the D P.C. was presided over by a member of the U.P.S.C. Therefore, the question of reviewing the panel on the basis of the representations received does not arise

3. The procedure to be observed by Departmental Promotion Committees for drawing up select lists for promotion by the selection method has been laid down by Government. The D.P C. draws up the panel for promotion on the basis of assessment of the record of work and conduct of the officers concerned The extent of supersession is limited to the number of officers considered by the D.P.C. for the purpose of drawing up the panel.

Capacity utilisation of copper smelter at Khetri and Zinc smelting furnace at Vizag

10758. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity utilisation of the copper smelter at Khetri and the Zinc smelting furnace at Vizag at present; and

(b) the steps taken to reach 100 per cent capacity utilisation at these two places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The capacity utilisation of the copper smelter at Khetri based on the production during the year 1978-79 is 33.6 per cent. The present level of melting achieved from each of two Zinc smelting furnaces at Vizag is about 75-80 tonnes per day of zinc metal as against the designed capacity of 103 tonnes.

(b) Hindustan Copper Limited has taken the following steps:—

(i) The under utilisation of Khetri smelter capacity is mainly due to technological and operational problems faced at the plant and also due to inadequate availability of copper ore/concentrates. For overcoming the technological and operational problems, Hindustan Copper Limited had obtained the services of a well known firm of international consultants M/s. Furukawa of Japan. The technical assistance provided by the consultants' has brought about improvements in the plant operations.

(ii) For improving the availability of copper ore the mining operations at Khetri are being stepped up. Chandmari mine expansion scheme has been taken up for increasing the copper ore production from 500 tonnes per day to 1,000 tonnes per day.

(iii) Hindustan Copper Limited has taken up the development of Malanjkhand Copper Project in Madhya Pradesh for the production of 2 million tonnes of copper ore per annum (23,000 tonnes of equivalent metal) with matching concentrator plant. The concentrates from Malanjkhand will be transported to Khetri smelter for treatment.

Hindustan Zinc Limited have taken up the matter with the suppliers for early rectification/modification so as to improve the melting capacities of the furnaces. The suppliers had deputed a team of experts in March, 1979 and they have made certain modifications in the melting furnaces, and as a result, the melting rate of furnaces has increased but has yet to reach the rated capacity.

Ancillary industries under Raichur Thermal Power Project

10759. SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any plans to start ancillary industries under the Raichur Thermal Power Project; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). There are no plans to set up ancillary industries as a part of the Raichur Thermal Power Station Project.

भारत एल्यूमीनियम कम्पनी द्वारा एल्यूमीनियम वितरण किये जाने के लिए मानकों का निर्धारण किया जाना

10760. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न एल्यूमिनियम संयंत्रों द्वारा उत्पादित एल्यूमिनियम के वितरण के लिये कोई मानक निर्धारित किये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या वितरण मनमाने तरीके से और मिलों तथा संबंधियों के बीच और दबाव के अन्दर किया जाता है;

(ग) क्या लघु उद्योगों को सप्लाई न किये जाने और मनमाने तरीके से वितरण करने के बारे में मालकों संयंत्र के विरुद्ध अनेक शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(घ) वर्ष 1977-78 और 1978-79 के दौरान मालको द्वारा उत्पादित एल्यूमिनियम का वितरण किस प्रकार किया गया और लघु उद्योगों को कितनी मात्रा में आवंटन किया गया; और

(ङ) क्या सीमेंट वितरण की तरह एल्यूमिनियम के वितरण का कार्य सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ में लेने का विचार है जिससे यह कुप्रबन्ध और असन्तोष समाप्त किया जा सके ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) से (ङ). ई० सी० ग्रेड एल्यूमिनियम के वितरण पर 1976 की प्रथम तिमाही तक अनौपचारिक नियंत्रण था। बाद में नियंत्रण हटा लिया गया क्योंकि देशी उत्पादन से एल्यूमिनियम की उपलब्धि में सुधार हो गया था। लेकिन 1977 के प्रारम्भ से एल्यूमिनियम प्रद्रावकों को अपर्याप्त बिजली मिलने के कारण एल्यूमिनियम का उत्पादन मांग से कम हो गया। मांग में वृद्धि राज्य बिजली बोर्डों के बिजली पारेषण और वितरण कार्यक्रमों में आई तेजी के फलस्वरूप हुई है। धातु के देशी उत्पादन और मांग के अन्तर को पूरा करने के लिये बालको को 1977 के मध्य में एल्यूमिनियम का आयात करने के लिये प्राधिकृत किया गया था। धातु का वितरण प्रायोजित प्राधिकरणों यथा, तकनीकी विकास महानिदेशालय और लघु उद्योग विकास आयुक्त द्वारा कथित प्राथमिकताओं/आवंटनों के अनुसार किया जाता है। देशी उत्पादित धातु की सप्लाई तो नियमित है लेकिन आयातित धातु की नियमित सप्लाई, आयात के लिए नियमित आर्डर दिये जाने के बावजूद, पूर्तिकर्ताओं द्वारा पूर्ति की समय-सूची तथा गोदियों पर माल रख-रखाव की सुविधाओं से जुड़ी होती है। ऐसी हालत में, आयातित धातु की अनुपलब्धि के दिनों में घरेलू सप्लाई में कमी होने पर उपभोक्ता शिकायत करते हैं। ये शिकायतें केवल बालको के बारे में ही न हो कर देश के अन्य सभी एल्यूमिनियम उत्पादकों के बारे में भी होती हैं।

बालको उन उपभोक्ताओं को एल्यूमिनियम का वितरण करता है जो अपने उत्पादन के अनुसार मांगपत्र उसे प्रस्तुत करते हैं। यह सही नहीं है कि बालको मनमाने ढंग से एल्यूमिनियम का वितरण कर रहा है। 1977-78 के दौरान भारत एल्यूमिनियम कंपनी द्वारा सभी यूनिटों के लिये 14,023 टन कन्डक्टर ग्रेड एल्यूमिनियम की सप्लाई में से 6802 टन ई० सी० ग्रेड एल्यूमिनियम लघु उद्योगों को सप्लाई किया गया था। इस प्रकार लघु उद्योगों को 48.5 प्रतिशत एल्यूमिनियम सप्लाई किया गया। 1978-79 के दौरान लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र को ई० सी० ग्रेड एल्यूमिनियम की पूर्ति का अनुपात बढ़कर 54.26 प्रतिशत हो गया।

यह सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से कि सभी एल्यूमिनियम उपभोक्ता इकाइयों को देशी उत्पादन और आयात से, समान मात्रा में धातु की सप्लाई प्राप्त हो, सरकार द्वारा 7-5-1979 को एल्यूमिनियम उत्पादकों को केबुल/कन्डक्टर निर्माता प्रत्येक यूनिट और साथ ही वांछित ग्रेड एल्यूमिनियम पिंडों की खपत वाले कारखानों के बीच एल्यूमिनियम के वितरण के बारे में विस्तृत निर्देश जारी किये गये हैं।

Coast Guards Organisation

10761. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI DHARAM VIR VASISHT:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTY:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coast Guards Organisation which came into being on 19th August, 1978 has been provided Rs. 100 crore for the acquisition of the required vessels and equipment;

(b) if so, what is the present strength of the coast guards;

(c) and what are the other Vessels being provided to them;

(d) whether it is a fact that except for the aircraft which may have to be acquired from abroad all other ships will be constructed by the Indian Shipyards; and

(e) from which country the aircrafts are being obtained?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Government are considering making adequate allocation of funds to the Coast Guards Organinsation over the Five Year Plan period to equip them for this task. During current year the allocation has been Rs. 12.69 crores.

(b) The present fleet strength of Coast Guards consists of two Frigates and five Patrol Boats.

(c) It is proposed to acquire for the Coast Guard a number of Off-shore and In-shore Patrol Vessels and Rescue vessels during the Plan Period 1978—84.

(d) Yes Sir. According to present reckoning.

(e) No decision has so far been taken in this matter.

विकलांग व्यक्तियों को रियायती दर पर पैट्रोल की सप्लाई

10762. श्री शीतू भाई गामित : क्या पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार विकलांग व्यक्तियों को पट्रोल की कीमत में कुछ रियायत देने का है ?

पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) मोटर चालित गाड़ियों के लिये उन के विकलांग मालिकों द्वारा निम्नलिखित अधिकतम सीमाओं तक पैट्रोल/डीजल की खरीद पर किये गये वास्तविक खर्च के 50 प्रतिशत व्यय की वापसी के लिये समाज कल्याण विभाग की एक योजना दिनांक 2 अक्तूबर, 1977 से पहले ही लागू है ।

मोटर चालित गाड़ियां	लिटर प्रतिमास
2 एच०पी० से कम	10
2 तथा 9 एच० पी० के बीच	25
10 एच० पी० और अधिक	50

साराभाई कैमिकल्स को मंजूर की गई लाइसेंस क्षमता

10763. श्री बलबीर सिंह :
श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

क्या पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि साराभाई कैमिकल्स को सरकार द्वारा 250 मीटरी टन विटामिन "सी" के लिए लाइसेंस क्षमता मंजूर की गई है और उन्होंने 440 मीटरी टन विटामिन "सी" का उत्पादन किया, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उन के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की ?

पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) मैसर्स साराभाई एम, केमिकल्स लि० जिसकी लाइसेंस शुदा क्षमता विटामिन सी के लिए 240 मीटरी टन प्रतिवर्ष है, वर्ष 1978 के लिए उत्पादन 423.96 मीटरी टन रहा ।

(ख) मैसर्स साराभाई एम, केमिकलस द्वारा लाइसेंस शुदा-क्षमता से अधिक विटामिन सी के उत्पादन पर नई औद्योगिक नीति विवरण-पत्र के अनुच्छेदों 27-3, 28 और 29 के अनुसार कार्यवाही की जायेगी ।

Guidelines to regulate expenditure on public undertakings

10764. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state the expenditure on entertainment incurred by Mazagon Dock Limited and Garden Reach Ship Bu lders during 1976-77 and 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF SHER SINGH) Attention is invited to the information on the subject given in 1977-78 Annual Reports of Mazagon Dock Bombay (Page No. 46) and Garden Reach Ship-builders and Engineers Calcutta (Schedule 17) which have already been laid on the Table of Lok Sabha

Amount sanctioned for rural electrification in each State

10765. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state.

(a) the amount sanctioned by Central Government to each State for rural electrification, during the year 1978-79 (State-wise and head-wise); and

(b) the States which have not been able to fully utilise the sanctioned amount?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The Annual Plan for 1978-79 provided for an outlay of Rs. 294.58 crores for rural electrification in the country. Details of the amounts allocated under different programmes, State-wise, are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) Details of the amount utilised are not yet available.

Statement

Approved Plan Allocation for Rural Electrification in, 1978-79

(Rs. lakhs)

Rural Electrification Programme

States	State Plan Outlay	R.E.C.	M.N.P.	Total
STATES				
1. Andhra Pradesh	2125	425	300	2850
2. Assam	213	242	255	710
3. Bihar	1050	600	550	2200
4. Gujarat	265	385	..	650
5. Haryana	858	192	..	1050
6. Himachal Pradesh	85	255	60	400
7. Jammu & Kashmir	100	110	190	400
8. Karnataka	680	245	75	1000
9. Kerala	409	116	..	525
10. Madhya Pradesh	1400	970	900	3270
11. Maharashtra	636	530	..	1166
12. Manipur	..	10	35	45
13. Meghalaya	..	122	109	231
14. Nagaland	..	..	75	75
15. Orissa	305	245	780	1330
16. Punjab	1295	425	..	1720
17. Rajasthan	475	605	400	1480
18. Sikkim	—	—	25	25
19. Tamil Nadu	908	242	..	1150
20. Tripura	6	100	135	241
21. Uttar Pradesh	2404	876	500	3780
22. West Bengal	..	855	545	1400
Joint Participation Programme	..	1000	..	1000
Sub-total States :	13214	8550	4934	26698
Sub-total U. Ts.	288	..	212	500
ALL INDIA	13502	8550	5146	27198
EHT lines for Orissa & Meghalaya		475		475
Systems Improvement		1785		1785
GRAND TOTAL	13502	10810	5146	29458

Placing of orders by IDPL

10766. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of orders were placed by the I.D.P.L. during the last quarter of December, 1976 and the first quarter of 1977;

(b) if so, the names of the countries with which these were placed; and

(c) the financial commitment in respect of each of the order/agreement entered into?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Permission Letters and Licences regularised Ex-post facto

10767. SHRI S. R REDDY. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether permission letters are issued to drug manufacturing firms and licences are regularised ex-post facto which is in contravention of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Licences are issued under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act itself and, therefore, the question of such licences being regularised ex-post facto does not arise. Government have decided that production under the authority of Permission letters is authorised.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of documentaries on tribals

10768. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION, AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) total number of documentary films produced by the private producers by his Ministry and other Ministries highlighting the forms of exploitations of tribals so far since 1977;

(b) names of tribals covered by these documentaries and proposals for this financial year;

(c) programmes initiated by the States and his Ministry to exhibit the documentary films to the tribals by Government agencies; and

(d) funds provided for documentary films on tribals for the year 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). No such film has been produced by Films Division through private producers or through their own units. However, a reference to exploitation of adivasis has been made in the commentary of the film "Lamps" produced by an independent producer M/s Konark Films, Cuttack on behalf of Ministry of Civil Supplies and Cooperation through Films Division. This Film mentions the tribes of Kondhs Juang, Jhuyan and Santhals.

The current production programme of the Films Division includes the following documentary films relating to tribals:—

1. Tribal Development.

2. Gujjars and Backarwals of Jammu and Kashmir.

3. Life and Culture of the Khairagarh and Folk Dance, Music and Culture of the Chhatisgarh.

4. North Eastern Council and its Development Programme.

5. Life in Vindhyachal.

6. Cultural problems of tribes in Eastern Region.

7. Mizoram.

8. Forestry as an aid to tribal economy.

9. Life and Culture of Meghalaya.

(c) In addition to being exhibited on the compulsory theatrical circuit, films produced by Films Division are also exhibited in tribal areas through mobile vans of the Directorate of Field Publicity, mobile vans of State Governments and touring cinemas.

(d) No funds are specifically allocated for films on subjects relating to tribals, yet a comprehensive coverage of tribals is taken up every year.

Supply of I.F.F. (Radars) by Bharat Electronics Ltd.

10769. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it true that the Bharat Electronics Ltd. (B.E.L. Ghaziabad) was to supply some Radars called I.F.F. (for which it recently imported substitution award recently) costing about Rs. 26 crores;

(b) is it true that B.E.L. which was supposed to supply a couple of Radars to the Indian Air Force by 16-5-1979 has failed to complete the equipment because of continued lockout;

(c) is it also true that the Indian Air Force is now thinking of importing this urgent equipment from European countries like Switzerland, at a cost of about 25 crores of rupees; and

(d) why has not the management started negotiations with the workers who have been demanding immediate lifting of lock-out and withdrawal of suspension of union leaders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Bharat Electronics Limited, (BEL), Ghaziabad, have got orders/letters of intent for supply of IFF equipment worth approximately Rs. 10.06 crores.

(b) and (c). The Indian Air Force have placed orders/letters of intent on BEL, Ghaziabad for supply of IFF equipment amounting to approximately Rs. 6.46 crores. Some IFF radars have already been delivered to the Air Force and a few more are ready for despatch. BEL Ghaziabad are in a position to meet the requirements of the Air Force for IFF equipment. There is no proposal by the Air Force for importing such equipment.

(d) The lockout in BEL, Ghaziabad was lifted with effect from 7th May, 1979, subsequent to an agreement between the Unions and the management which also covers the question of suspension of Union leaders.

Steel exported

10770 SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the steel exported from our country during 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79; and

(b) whether there is any increase in exports of steel after 1976-77?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The steel exported from our country during 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 (provisional) was 5,06,200; 14,09,200 11,08,800 and 5,22,400 tonnes respectively.

(b) No, Sir.

Proposal to import Hollywood movies

10771. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI CHIMANBHAI H. SHUKLA:
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to import better Hollywood movies,

(b) if so, names and number of the films which are likely to be brought to India for screen; and

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange likely to be spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The Motion Picture Export Association of America (MPEAA) are allowed to import between 100—150 Hollywood and other M.P.E.A.A. films every year under an agreement since 1975. The specific titles to be imported are subject to approval by Government of India. Last agreement which expired on 31-3-1979 has been extended by three months. Pattern of future arrangements as regards importation of foreign feature films is under consideration.

(b) The number of films to be imported into the country will depend upon the production programmes in other countries. It is therefore not possible to give the titles of the films which will be imported.

(c) The foreign exchange requirements for the import of films will depend upon factors like production programmes in other countries, the arrangement to be finalised with MPEAA etc. In the case of films imported by MPEAA there is no initial investment in foreign exchange. Limited repatriation out of the gross earnings from the films imported and exhibited in India is permitted to the M.P.E.A.A.

Press reports on "SEX GODDESSES OF MADRAS"

10772. SHRI CHIMANBHAI H. SHUKLA:
DR. BIJOY MONDAL:
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the "ONLOOKER" dated the 15th April, 1979 under the heading "SEX GODDESSES OF MADRAS"; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to ban to screen such movies and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All films are examined by the Board of Film Censors in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and the guidelines issued thereunder. According to these guidelines, the Board has, inter alia, to ensure that human sensibilities are not offended by vulgarity, obscenity and depravity. Films considered suitable for unrestricted public exhibition are granted 'U' certificates. Films which are considered by the Board as unsuitable for exhibition to non-adults are granted 'A' certificates. Films which are not found suitable for public exhibition by the Board are refused censor certificate. Further, portions of films which are considered objectionable are deleted by the Board before certification.

Out of the titles mentioned in the article, certificates in respect of films "AVALUDE RAVUKAL" (Her nights) (Malayalam) and "THAMBURATTI" (Royal woman) (Malayalam) were cancelled by the Board, because they were exhibited in a form other than the ones in which they were certified. Cases filed by the applicants are pending in courts of law.

विभिन्न नगरों में तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के गैस्ट हाउस

10773. **श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल :** क्या पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग अपने अधिकारियों के लिये विभिन्न नगरों में अनेक गैस्ट हाउस चलाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किसी नगर अथवा महानगरीय क्षेत्र में गैस्ट हाउस स्थापित करने का मानदण्ड क्या है;

(ग) वर्ष 1977-78 और 1978-79 के दौरान इन गैस्ट हाउसों पर तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गस आयोग ने किराये के रूप मे तथा अन्य मदों पर प्रति वर्ष कितनी धनराशि खर्च की; और

(घ) क्या सरकार इन गैस्ट हाउसों पर किये जा रहे खर्च में कमी करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नही, तो इस के क्या कारण है ?

पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी हां : इस समय देहरादून, बम्बई, नई दिल्ली, कलकत्ता , बड़ौदा अहमदाबाद, अंकलेश्वर, मेहसाना, कैम्बे, नाजिर सिवसागर, गोहाटी, अगरतल्ला तथा सिल्चर में ओ. एन. जी. सी. के अतिथि गृह है।

(ख) ओ. एन. जी. सी. द्वारा विशेष अतिथि गृह के स्थान का निर्णय आयोग के अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों के संबंध में कार्य संचालन की आवश्यकताओं पर निर्भर है ।

(ग) वर्ष 1977-78 में ओ. एन. जी. सी. द्वारा इसके अतिथि गृहों पर किए गए खर्च निम्नलिखित हैं :—

	रुपये
कर्मचारियों को वेतन और भत्ते	3,82,043
भाड़ा, कर एवं रख रखाव	2,58,413
जोड़	6,40,456

वर्ष 1978-79 के लेखों को अभी अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है। परन्तु, इस वर्ष के लिये अनुमानित संपूर्ण खर्च 7,00,000 रुपये होने का है ।

(घ) जहां आवश्यक होता है अतिथि गृहों का रख रखाव ओ. एन. जी. सी. द्वारा किया जा रहा है । ओ. एन. जी. सी. खर्च पर कड़ा नियंत्रण रख रहा है ।

गुजरात में तापीय बिजली घरों को कोयले की सप्लाई

10774. **श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह :**

श्री पी० जी० मावलंकर :

श्री एफ० पी० गायकवाड़ :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने राज्य में स्थित तापीय बिजली घरों को कोयले की तत्काल सप्लाई किये जाने के लिये प्रधान मंत्री से अनुरोध किया है जिस से तापीय बिजली घरों को बन्द होने से रोका जा सके;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में तत्काल कार्यवाही की है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) जनवरी, फरवरी, मार्च और अप्रैल के महीनों के दौरान वर्ष 1978 की संगत अवधि के दौरान इस की सप्लाई की तुलना में कितनी मात्रा में कोयले की सप्लाई की गई ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) यह निर्णय किया गया है कि :—

(1) बिलासपुर और नागपुर दोनों में क्षेत्र स्तर पर कारगर समन्वय किया जाए । ये दो मुख्य केन्द्र हैं जहा से कोयला भेजा जाता है ।

(2) अधिकारियों का एक छोटा समूह, जिसमें मंडल प्रणोधक, उस क्षेत्र में स्थित कोयला-क्षेत्रों के अधिकारीगण और बिजली बोर्डों के प्रतिनिधि शामिल होंगे, प्रति दिन बैठकें करेगा और रेल तथा सड़क दोनो के जरिए कोयले की लदाई और ढुलाई के बारे में समस्त सूचना का आदान-प्रदान करेगा ।

(3) प्रति दिन मानिटरिंग के प्रयोजन के लिए इन मुख्यालयों में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों से सूचना प्राप्त करने के लिए कोयला-खानें रेलवे को संचार प्रणालियों का प्रयोग कर सकेंगी ।

(ग) जनवरी से अप्रल, 1978 और 1979 के दौरान गुजरात के ताप-विद्युत केन्द्रों को सप्लाई किए गए कोयले की मात्रा दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है ।

गुजरात के मुख्य-मुख्य ताप विद्युत केन्द्रों की जनवरी, 1979, फरवरी, 1979, मार्च, 1979 और अप्रैल, 1979 महीनों के दौरान कोयले का आवंटन और वास्तविक प्राप्तियां दिखाने वाला और वर्ष 1978 की इसी अवधि के दौरान किये गये आवंटन और वास्तविक प्राप्तियों से उसकी तुलना दिखाने वाला विवरण

(आंकड़े मीटरी टनों में)

महीना	अहमदाबाद		उकई		गांधीनगर	
	आवंटन	वास्तविक प्राप्ति	आवंटन	वास्तविक प्राप्ति	आवंटन	वास्तविक प्राप्ति
जनवरी 1979	100000	74359	65000	47370	50000	49732
फरवरी, 1979	110000	74922	65000	27291	65000	61515
मार्च 1979	110000	79804	65000	50045	65000	45392
अप्रैल, 1979	110000	81764	90000	60394	65000	40680
जोड़ . . .	430000	310849 (72 3%)	285000	185102 (65%)	245000	197319 (80.5%)
जनवरी, 1978	85000	76023	70000	57470	70000	49379
फरवरी, 1978	85000	67239	70000	55350	70000	46921
मार्च, 1978	85000	80733	70000	68870	70000	45430
अप्रैल, 1978	80000	79495	60000	44831	60000	45383
जोड़ .	335000	303490 (90 6%)	270000	224521 (83 1%)	270000	187113 (69.3%)

पत 2 वर्षों के दौरान पता लगाये गए स्वर्ण निक्षेप,

10775. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत 2 वर्षों में स्वर्ण के कुछ निक्षेपों का पता लगा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे निक्षेप किस किस स्थानों पर पाये गये हैं और उन से कितना और कितने मूल्य का सोना निकलने की संभावना है;

(ग) सोना निकालने पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है; और

(घ) क्या इन स्वर्ण निक्षेपों का पता लगाने का अर्थ है कि भविष्य में स्वर्ण की कीमत पर कोई नियंत्रण रहेगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कड़िया मुण्डा) : (क) और (ख) जी हां । कोलार गोल्ड फील्ड्स के विस्तार क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत मालप्पाकोंडा खंड में तथा चित्तूर जिले (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) में मालप्पाकोंडा से लगभग 2.5 किलोमीटर दक्षिण में चिगार गुंटा क्षेत्र में स्वर्ण निक्षेप होने का पता चला है । मालप्पाकोंडा और चिगारगुंटा क्षेत्र में अब तक 5.00 से 5.60 ग्राम प्रति टन स्वर्ण मात्रा वाले 3 लाख टन भंडारों का अनुमान लगाया जा चुका है तथा 200 मीटर की गहराई पर एक खनिज जोन की पुष्टि हुई है जिस में औसतन 6 00 ग्राम प्रति टन की मात्रा में सोना है । निकाले जाने वाले स्वर्ण की मात्रा और कीमत का निर्धारण विस्तृत समन्वेशी विकास कार्य के पूरा होने के बाद ही लगाया जा सकता है ।

(ग) चूंकि सोने की खोज अभी जारी है इसलिए सोने के खनन पर होने वाले खर्च के बारे में बताना अभी संभव नहीं है ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

Uniform Civil Code for All Citizens

10776. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to secure for all citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India in accordance with Article 44 embodying one of the important Directive Principles of State Policy,

(b) if so, when a Bill for the purpose would be introduced in Parliament, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) to (c). There is no proposal before the Government to bring a Uniform Civil Code throughout the territory of India. Enactment of a Uniform Civil Code will require changes in personal laws of the minority communities. Policy of the Government has been that no change would be effected in the personal laws of a minority community whether through the device of a Uniform Civil Code or through the enactment of a law applicable to a particular minority community unless the initiative therefor comes from the community itself. So far no such initiative has come from the minority communities.

Increase in production of Phosphatic fertilizers

10777. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLIUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state since the consumption of phosphatic fertilizers in India has gone up 37 per cent in 1977-78 over 1976-77 against the world average increase of 2.87 per cent and in the background of anticipated increase in the demand of ammonia in 1979-80 to the tune of 60 million tonnes, the steps being taken by Government to increase the production capacity for phosphatic fertilizers within the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): The installed capacity for production of phosphatic fertilizers is, at present, of the order of 10.80 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5. With the commissioning of Sindri Rationalisation and Haldia projects, the capacity would increase to about 13 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5. Planning is under way for creation of additional phosphate capacity to meet the increasing demand for phosphatic fertilizers. The proposal of M/s. Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited for substantial expansion of their existing capacity at Kandla has been approved. Locational and other studies for new phosphatic fertilizer projects have also been undertaken.

Cases pending before Supreme Court

10778. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases, category-wise, at present pending disposal in the Supreme Court of India and the periods for which they have been pending; and

(b) the number of such cases pending for more than five years?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) & (b). The number of regular hearing matters pending in the Supreme Court of India as on 1-1-1979 was 15,256. The details are given in the attached statement. The number of cases pending for more than five years as on 1-1-1979 was 4,689.

Statement

Year-wise break up of various categories of Regular Hearing Matters pending in the Supreme Court as on 1-1-1979.

Description of cases	Less than one year old	1 to 2 years old	2 to 3 years old	3 to 4 years old	4 to 5 years old	5 to 6 years old	6 to 7 years old	7 to 8 years old	8 to 9 years old	9 to 10 years old	Over 10 years old	Total	Number of cases pending for more than five years
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS.													
Tax Appeals .	89	1	10	4	16	30	22	1	2	..	..	175	55
Service matters .	6	..	..	3	13	3	..	1	..	..	..	26	4
Other Civil Appeals .	164	87	26	28	20	49	24	8	3	..	..	409	84
Writ Petitions .	203	478	123	18	31	87	69	5	1	..	..	1015	162
NON-CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS ,													
Tax Appeals .	399	636	349	357	239	186	91	6	..	..	..	2263	283
Labour Appeals .	75	75	39	32	44	56	46	38	2	..	..	407	142
Election Petitions .	49	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	..
Other Civil Appeals .	1469	1762	578	768	708	582	1086	808	710	479	30	8980	3695
Criminal Appeals .	410	362	339	269	281	160	103	1	..	..	..	1925	264
TOTAL .	2864	3404	1465	1482	1352	1153	1441	868	718	479	30	15256	4689

Improving Mining Operations by introducing sophisticated Washery equipment

10779. SHRI K. S. VEERBHADRAPPA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that frequent shut downs in the thermal power plants are due to defects in equipment causes by the impurities in coal used;

(b) whether it is also a fact that bulk of coal available in the country is of inferior quality; and

(c) if so, whether Government realise the need for improving mining operations by introducing sophisticated washery equipment as is the practice in the Western countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). The bulk of available coal in the country is of low grade quality and many of the thermal power stations have been designed on the available coal reserves. However, sometimes the coal quality shows variation which may cause technical problems in the operation and maintenance of the boilers.

(c) With a view to maintaining the quality, arrangements are being made to pick out shale and sand stone from coal. Beneficiation of power grade coal is also under consideration but the washability characteristics of the coal and cost of washing are factors which have bearing on the decision to set up a non-coking coal washery.

Research for Oil in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

10780. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently research was conducted around the Andaman and Nicobar Islands for search of oil;

(b) the result shown by the research; and

(c) when Government propose to explore the oil bearing areas of the island for actual yield?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) ONGC conducted reconnaisance geophysical surveys in the Andaman-Nicobar shelf during 1977. The interpretation of the data collected from this survey indicated the presence of some structures favourable for accumulation of hydrocarbons.

Additional detailed geophysical survey is being conducted presently to fully delineate some of the possible favourable structures before undertaking drilling operations.

(b) Information has been given in the reply to part (a) above..

(c) Depending on the results of the additional survey mentioned in part (a) above, ONGC proposes to take up drilling on 2 structures during the later part of 1979/early 1980.

Balance sheets, profits and losses of M/s Dumex

10781. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:

CHAUDHURY BRAHM PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4765 on 29th August, 1978 regarding change for name from Dumex to Pfizer and state:

(a) what were the balance sheets, profits and losses of M/s. Dumex in 1960 and in previous years, at the time of transferring the shares to M/s. Pfizer Panama in India;

(b) who fixed up the sale price of shares to M/s. Dumex Limited of Rs. 9.9 lakhs face value;

(c) were there any other transactions that took place outside India at that time over and above the face value;

(d) what was the criteria observed for selling these share and what were the items manufactured by M/s. Dumex at that time; and

(e) when the name and style of M/s. Dumex has been changed into M/s. Pfizer how can the name and style 'Dumex' still continue?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) As per information furnished by the Registrar of Companies, Maharashtra, M/s. Pfizer Corporation, Panama (who were a subsidiary of M/s. Chas Pfizer Co. Inc. New York, USA) were allotted 30,000 equity (ordinary) shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid in cash in M/s. Dumex Private Limited on 25th July, 1958. As per return of allotment filed with the Registrar of Companies. Maharashtra on 30th June, 1960, additional 25,100 equity shares of Rs. 100/- each were allotted to M/s. Pfizer Corporation, Panama for cash on 22-6-1960. The balance sheet figures of M/s. Dumex Pvt. Ltd. for the years ended 30th November 1959 and 30th November 1959 and 30th November, 1960 are given in the statement enclosed. The net profits after tax for the years ended 30th November 1959 and 30th November, 1960 were Rs. 23.12 lakhs and Rs. 23.03 lakhs respectively.

(b) As per annual return of M/s. Dumex Private Limited made up to 29th May 1961 filed with the Registrar of Companies, Maharashtra, 9900 equity shares of Rs. 100/- each were transferred on 27th January 1961 to M/s. Pfizer Corporation, Panama. These were previously held by East Asiatic Company (India) Private Limited (4996 shares) and the rest by some non-residents. The sale price of Rs. 200/- per share of these shares of face value of Rs. 100/- each of M/s. Dumex Private Limited was fixed by the Department of Economic Affairs in consultation with the then Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Department of Company Law Administration.

(c) The Government is not aware of any other transaction if any, that might have taken place outside India at that time over and above the face value.

(d) The sale price of Rs. 200/- per share of the face value of Rs. 100/- each of M/s. Dumex Private Limited referred to in part (b) above, was considered fair and reasonable on the basis of the company's profit earning capacity as well as the intrinsic worth as disclosed in the audited accounts of the company.

M/s. Pfizer has informed the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers that there were ten Industrial Licences, one Registration certificate and one Permission Letter which were issued to M/s. Dumex Private Limited and subsequently changed in their name when the name of the company was changed from Dumex to Pfizer. A statement showing the items covered against such Industrial approvals, as furnished by the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers, is enclosed.

(e) The name of Dumex Private Limited was changed to M/s. Pfizer Private Ltd. on 1-6-1961 when a fresh certificate of incorporation was issued. The Trade Mark 'Dumex' stands registered in the name of M/s. Pfizer Corporation, Panama, and M/s. Pfizer Ltd. are the users of this trade mark.

Statement I

Balance Sheets, Profit and Losses of M/s. Dumex

(Rupees in lakhs)

	Balance Sheets as at		
	30-11-58	30-11-59	30-11-60
LIABILITIES			
Paid up Capital	69·90	69·90	80·00
Reserves	15·67	24·49	34·63
Secured/Unsecured Loans		22·66	82·17
Current Liabilities and Provisions	64·81	87·04	87·74
	150·38	204·09	284·55
ASSETS			
Fixed Assets	31·39	36·63	72·79
Investments	0·00	0·12	0·12
Current Assets, Loans and Advances	118·18	167·34	211·64
	150·38	204·09	284·55

Statement II

Balance Sheets, Profit and Losses of M/s. Dumex.

Item	Ind. Lic. No. and Date
1. Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	Registration Certificate No. P/22/35, dated 6-10-1952.
2. Isonicotinic Acid Hydrazide	L/22/36/55, dated 26-3-1955 Approval Letter No. 22 (13) IA(II)/58, dated 4-7-1959.
3. PAS and its Salts	L/22/N-52/58, dated 30-8-1958.
4. Protein Hydrolysate	L/22/29/54, dated 16-12-1954 L/22/N-28/60-Ch. III, dated 28-9-1960.
5. Oxytetracycline/Tetracycline	L/22/N-130/60, dated 28-1-1960.
6. Diabinese (Chloropropamide) Tablets.	L/22/N-133/60, dated 3-2-1960.
7. Terramycin and Tetracyn Preparations.	Permission letter No. 22(375)IA (II)/60, dated 19-4-1960.
8. Milk of Magnesia	L/22/N-99/59, dated 4-8-1959.
9. Dumex Baby Food	L/27(2)/N-2/58, dated 29-7-1958.
10. Vial Filling of Insulin preparations.	L/22/N-41/58, dated 22-5-1958.
11. Niamid Tablets	L/22/N-25/60-Ch. III, dated 12-9-1960.
12. Fovane Tablets	L/22/N-23/60-Ch. III, dated 12-9-1960.

Licences and Letters of Intent issued for production to Foreign Indian Companies

10782. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of licences and letters of intent were issued for the production to certain companies both foreign owned and in the Indian private sector; and

(b) the details regarding the names of such companies the dates of issue of licences or letters of intent, the names of the drugs, the production of which was intended, the capacity sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N BAHUGUNA): (a): Only 4 (four) Letters of Intent have been issued to foreign drug companies during the year 1978-79. No Industrial Licence has been issued to any foreign drug company during this period.

In the Indian Private Sector, 43 Letters of Intent and 39 Industrial Licences have been issued during the year 1978-79.

(b) The requisite details are indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4484/79].

Recommendations made at the Conference of Chief Justices on Pay Scales for Subordinate Judiciary

10783. SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that conference of the Chief Justices in the year 1976 had recommended 'certain pay scales' for subordinate judiciary;

(b) if so, whether Government has any objection in implementing the same; and

(c) if not, the progress/steps taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Chief Justices' Conference 1976 recommended the following scales of pay for the State Judicial Service:—

(i) Munsifs	.	Rs. 750—1200
(ii) Sub Judge	.	Rs. 1300—1500
(iii) Higher Judicial Service		Rs. 1600—2250, with 20% Selection Grade posts to Rs. 2500—2750 of the total number of Distric Judges.

(b) and (c). The pay scales of the Judicial Service in different States are laid down by the respective State Governments keeping in view, *inter-alia*, the salary structures in other spheres of administration. The recommendations of Chief Justices' Conference 1976 were forwarded to the States by the Government of India, for necessary action.

In so far as the Judicial Services in the Union Territories of Delhi and Goa, Daman and Diu are concerned the existing scales of pay were fixed by the Government of India on the basis of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission after taking into account all relevant factors including the scales of pay fixed for other services. Disturbance of the existing balance between the judicial and other services would have repercussions on the pay structure of the other cadres in the Union Territories as also of different cadres in the rest of the country. Accordingly it is considered that it would not possible to unilaterally examine any increase in the scales of pay of the officers belonging to the Judicial Services of the Union Territories in isolation from other services.

मैसर्स प्रभात आयरन फाउन्ड्री एण्ड मेटल इंडस्ट्रीज, राउरकेला

10784. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स प्रभात आयरन फाउन्ड्री एण्ड मेटल इण्डस्ट्रीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड सी-8, इण्डस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, राउरकेला, उड़ीसा का निर्माण कब हुआ और आरम्भ में कितने भागीदार थे और अब कितने हैं; और

(ख) क्या कम्पनी के भागीदारों द्वारा कम्पनी के नियमों का उल्लंघन किया जा रहा है तथा क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कम्पनी के विरुद्ध कोई शिकायत सरकार को मिली है और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शांति भूषण) : (क) मैसर्स प्रभात आयरन फाउन्ड्री एण्ड मेटल इण्डस्ट्रीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड का पांच सदस्यों सहित दिनांक 9 दिसम्बर, 1963 को पंजीकरण किया गया था । इस समय कम्पनी के नौ सदस्य हैं ।

(ख) कम्पनी के अंशधिकारियों के दो समूहों के मध्य विवाद रहा है, जिस का परिणाम उड़ीसा उच्च न्यायालय के समक्ष, कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 397/398 के अन्तर्गत कम्पनी याचिका, रही है । उड़ीसा उच्च न्यायालय ने कम्पनी के कार्यों को देखने के लिए आदाता-मंडल को नियुक्त किया है ।

शेयरधारियों से कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार उड़ीसा को कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं तथा कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार ने आदाता के पास इस मामले को उठाया है ।

Overtime allowance paid to Employees of P.I.B During Sixth Lok Sabha Elections

10785. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Press Information Bureau had to work for 12 to 20 hours during the Sixth Lok Sabha Election held in March, 1977;

(b) if so, whether any overtime allowance or honorarium was paid to the Gazetted as well as non-Gazetted staff for extra hours, if so, facts; and

(c) in case any allowance has been paid to them, the amount of such allowance may please be stated and if no amount has been paid, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c) The PIB staff, who were on duty in connection with the Lok Sabha Elections held in March, 1977, worked on 12-hour shift basis and they had been provided with free lunch packets etc. no over-time allowance or honorarium was paid to them.

Proposal by M/s. Plastic Resins and Chemicals Limited Tamil Nadu

10786 Shri K T KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state whether any fresh proposals have been received from the Technical Personnel of Plastic Resins and Chemicals Limited, Sahupuram, P.O Arumuganeri, Tamil Nadu which is lying closed for the past 2 years and if so, the action taken on these proposals by the Government so that the factory can be revived forthwith?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): M/s. Plastic Resins and Chemicals have recently submitted a proposal for the revival of the unit based on imported Vinyl Chloride No final decision has yet been taken on the proposal.

Kudremukh Project Faces Difficulty due to non-flow of Funds from Iran

10787. SHRI BAGUN SUMBERUI. Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kudremukh project has faced difficulty due to non-flow of funds from Iran and the uncertainty of the third steel unit in that country;

(b) what is the option open to the Government of India under the contract between the two countries in

case Iran abandons its plans for the third steel plant;

(c) whether the details of the Kudremukh project had been explained to the concerned Iranian authorities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Since the Kudremukh Project's requirements of funds are being met through budgetary allocations, non-inflow of funds from Iran has not affected the construction of the project. The recent developments in Iran have, however, caused concern, especially on account of delay in disbursements and uncertainty about the readiness of the Iranians to off-take the entire contracted quantities of concentrate. In order to have a proper assessment of the situation, Kudremukh Iron Ore Co Ltd, has proposed early discussions with the Iranian Company to settle these and other related issues. The further course of action will be decided in the light of these discussions.

(b) The sale contract, which is between the Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd and The National Iranian Steel Industries Company, provides that if the Buyer fails to take delivery of the contracted quantities due to causes other than force Majeoure, the Seller may dispose of the quantities not taken by the Buyer at the best available prices and the difference between the price realised and the contract price shall be borne by the Buyer. For any quantity that the Seller is unable to sell, the Buyer shall pay penalties at the rates laid down in the contract.

(c) and (d). The details and status of the Kudremukh project are fully known to the Iranian authories.

Composition of Film Censor Board

10788. SHRI MOHANLAL PIPIL:
SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Film Censor Board constituted by the Government of India for examining the suitability or otherwise of the new films before these are released for screening in the public;

(b) what is the composition of the Board; when it was constituted and what are the criteria adopted by Government for the selection/nomination of the Members of the Board; and

(c) whether there is any representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and other religious organisation on the Board, if so, the names of such members included in the Board?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under Section 3 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952, the Board of Film Censors consists of a Chairman and not more than nine other members appointed by the Central Government. The Board was last reconstituted in Nomember, 1977. The existing composition of the Board is as follows:—

Chairman

1. Shri K. L. Khandpur

Members

2. Shri Hrishikesh Mukherjee
3. Shri M. Bhaktavatsala
4. Shri Tapan Sinha
5. Shri V. V. John
6. Shri K. V. Jagannathan
7. Smt. Madhuri Shah
8. Shri B. Nagi Reddi

The criteria for being members of the Board are that they should be persons of individual merit and suitability, and be qualified, in the opinion of the Central Government, to judge the effect of films on the public.

(c) There is no provision in the Cinematograph Act, 1952 for such representation.

सतपुड़ा विद्युत परियोजना

10789. **श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सतपुड़ा विद्युत परियोजना पर निकट भविष्य में बड़े पैमाने पर काम शुरू हो जाने की आशा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस की क्रियान्विति में कितना समय लगने की संभावना है;

(ग) क्या इस कार्य के लिए अपेक्षित विस्फोटो के पर्याप्त मात्रा मे उपलब्ध होने के प्रबन्ध कर लिए गए हैं; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो उस के लिए कितनी मात्रा मे विस्फोटक उपलब्ध कराए गए है, और क्या उक्त परियोजना के निर्धारित अवधि तक पूरी हो जाने की पूरी संभावना है?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) और (ख). जी , हा । सतपुडा विद्युत् परियाजना म 7वे यूनिट के प्रतिष्टापन का कार्य चल रहा है । आठवें और नोवें विस्तार यनिट के सिविल कार्य भी शुरू हो गए है ।

यूनिट छः 1978–79 के दौरान चालू किया जा चुका है, सतपुड़ा विद्युत् परियोजना क 7, ८ और 9वें यूनिटों के चालू होने की निर्धारित तिथिया निम्नानुसार है —

यूनिट—7	दिसम्बर,	1979
यूनिट—8	जून,	1981
यूनिट—9	दिसम्बर,	1981

(ग) और (घ). सतपुड़ा विद्युत् परियाजना के लिए विस्फोटकों के आवटन के लिए मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड से कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

Visit of Indian Team to Iran to Negotiate for Supply of Crude

10790. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian team visited Iran to negotiate for supply of crude; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) An Indian Petroleum Delegation led by Secretary (Petroleum) visited Iran from 4th to 8th May, 1979 for negotiations in regard to resumption of crude oil supplies from Iran during the current year.

(b) Contracts have been entered into with the National Iranian Oil Company, covering the import of a total quantity of approximately 2.6 million tons of Iranian crudes for supply during the period May-December, 1979.

Statement of FICCI President on curbing Concentration of Economic Power

10791. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken into consideration the statement made by the President of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry about revamping the fiscal, monetary and industrial policies of the Government to curb concentration of economic power;

(b) if so, the decision of the Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) to (c). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member has in mind the statement of Shri Hari Shanker Singhania, President—elect of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry referred to in the news item published in the Economic Times of 3rd April, 1979 under the caption "FICCI hits out at fiscal policies—steps to pep-up savings urged". This statement does not make any specific reference about the measures for curbing concentration of economic power. However, the implementation of the provisions of the MRTP Act, 1969 is directed towards the achievement of its objective, inter alia, of ensuring that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of economic power to the common detriment.

The Industrial policy of the Government is spelt out in the "Statement on Industrial Policy", laid before the Parliament by the Minis-

ter (Industry) on 23rd December, 1977. The effective strategy for development as well as the fiscal, incomes, price and monetary policies have been outlined in the draft Five Year Plan 1978-83. The effect of these policies is expected to result in reducing concentration of economic power.

Establishment of Kerosene Depots

10792. SHRI R. K. KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government in establishing kerosene depots in various States;

(b) whether there are depots set up in Tamil Nadu;

(c) if so, the number of depots in Tamil Nadu and their location; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N BHUGUNA): (a) Kerosene depots are established by the oil companies on the basis of various considerations like demand for the product in the area to be served by the depot, nearness to the oil company's installation/storage point, availability of rail/road transportation facilities and overall economy in operations. A scheme for setting up kerosene depots at certain selected locations in the country so as to cater to the requirements of remote and hilly areas has also recently been taken up by the oil companies for implementation.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) Does not arise.

मिट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई

10793. **श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा** : क्या पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के नगरीय क्षेत्रों की तुलना में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मिट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई में अधिक कटौती की जा रही है जिस के फलस्वरूप ग्रामीण लोगों को भारी कठिनाई उठानी पड़ती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो चालू वर्ष में जनवरी, फरवरी, मार्च तथा अप्रैल के दौरान गत वर्ष के इन्हीं महीनों की तुलना में कितना मिट्टी का तेल सप्लाई किया गया है ?

पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) तेल कंपनियों द्वारा मिट्टी के तेल की सप्लाई पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय द्वारा निर्धारित आवंटन के अनुसार विभिन्न राज्यों को की जाती है । राज्य के अन्दर ग्रामीण एवं शहरी क्षेत्र में मिट्टी के तेल के वितरण का दायित्व राज्य सरकार का होता है । केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है कि शहरी क्षेत्र की तुलना में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की सप्लाई में कटौती की गई हो । राज्य सरकारों से कहा गया है कि वे मिट्टी के तेल के समान वितरण को सुनिश्चित करें और जमाखोरी तथा कालाबाजार करने वाले व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ कड़ी कार्यवाही करें विशेषत: ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जहां मिट्टी के तेल की अधिकतम आवश्यकता होती है ।

(ख) जनवरी से मार्च, 1979 के दौरान तथा 1978 के इन्हीं महीनों में सारे देश में मिट्टी के तेल का विक्रय मूल्य निम्न प्रकार था —

(आकड़े हजार मी० टनों में)

	1978	1979	वर्ष 1979 तथा 1978 के बीच बिक्री में प्रतिशतता में विभिन्नता
जनवरी	340 2	369.8	(+) 8 7
फरवरी	307.1	314.5	(+) 2.4
मार्च	321 3	322.1	(+) 0.2

अप्रैल, 1979 के महीने के लिये मिट्टी के तेल के बिक्री आकड़े अभी तक उपलब्ध नहीं हुए हैं ।

Indian Delegation at the Conference on Laws of seas

10794. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he recently led the Indian Delegation to Geneva at the Conference on Laws of the Seas;

(b) if so, details regarding the composition of the said delegation and the duration of their stay in Geneva and elsewhere for the purpose;

(c) subject discussed at the said Conference; and

(d) whether India took any initiative in proposing certain measures in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The details regarding the composition of the said Delegation and the duration of their stay in Geneva and elsewhere for the purpose is laid on the Table

(c) The items discussed at the said Conference were: (i) System of exploitation of the resources of the International Sea-Bed Area, (ii) Financial arrangements between the International Sea-Bed Authority and the contractors; financing of the first mine site to be exploited by the Authority; (iii) Composition and Voting Procedure of the organs of the Authority, (iv) Outer limits of the Continental Shelf; and (v) Maritime boundary and settlement of disputes relating thereto.

(d) On the first three items, proposals were made by the Group of 77 (developing countries), which also includes India. On the 4th item the Indian Delegation joined the other interested States to collectively negotiate the question for protecting their legitimate interests. On the last item, a formula for interim arrangements pending final delimitation of maritime boundary was proposed jointly by India, Iraq and Morroco.

Statement

Composition of the Indian Oelegation to the Eighth Session of the U.N. Conference on the Law of the sea held in Geneva from 19th March to 27th April, 1979 and duration of their stay in Geneva and elsewhere for the purpose.

(Vide—Part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 10794)

Representatives

(1) Shri Shanti Bhushan, Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs (Chairman of the Delegation)— (8 days at Geneva).

(2) Dr. S. P Jagota, Joint Secretary and Legal Adviser, Ministry of External Affairs (Vice-Chairman of the Delegation and Chairman in the absence of the Minister) (Six weeks at Geneva)

Alternate Representatives

(3) Shri K Sivaramakrishnan, Joint Secretary, Department of Mines, Ministry of Steel and Mines (Six Weeks at Geneva).

(4) Rear Admiral F. L. Fraser, Chief Hydrographer (Three weeks at Geneva).

(5) Commodore O P. Sharma, Judge Advocate General (Navy) (Three weeks at Geneva).

(6) Shri K. S. Sodhi, First Secretary, Permanent Mission, Geneva (Six weeks).

(7) Dr. P. Sreenivasa Rao, Deputy Director, Legal & Treaties Division, Ministry of External Affairs (Six weeks at Geneva) .

(8) Shri S. L. Rai (Mineral Economist), Indian Bureau of Mines (Six weeks at Geneva).

Proposal to set up T.V. Relay Centres at Asansol and Midnapore

10795. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be

pleased to state: (a) Whether Government have any proposal under consideration for setting up TV relay centres at Asansol and Midnapore;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to consider setting up TV Relay Centres at those places?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K ADVANI). (a) to (c).

It is proposed to set up a 10 KW relay transmitter with a 150 metre tower at Asansol. It will relay programmes of the Calcutta TV Station and will have a coverage area of 18,000 sq kms. comprising 55 75 lakhs of rural and 11 60 lakhs of urban population. The project is estimated to cost Rs 130 lakhs and is expected to be completed during the Sixth Five Year Plan. There is no proposal to set up a relay centre at Midnapore

Implementation of Drug Price Control by Indian Foreign Manufacturers

10796. SHRI P. K KODIYAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the foreign and Indian Drug manufacturers have informed of their inability to implement the Drug Prices Control issued on March 30; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) and (b). It is a fact that certain Associations of drug manufacturers, namely, Organisation of Pharmaceutical producers of India, Indian Drug Manufacturers Association, Pharmaceuticals and Allied Manufacturers and Distributors Associations and All India Manufacturers Organisation sent a joint telegram to the Government expressing some reservations about the implementation of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 issued by the Government on 31st March, 1979. These reservations related in particular, to the publication and submission of price list before 30th April, 1979, implementation of leader prices, wholesalers and retailers commission etc.

2. Government pointed out to the Associations that the provisions of the 1979 Order conformed to the pricing decisions embodied in the new Drug Policy which had been formulated by the Government keeping in view the interest of consumers as well as of the industry. It was explained to the Associations that the provision regarding furnishing of price list was meant to ensure that all concerned had with them authorised price list from manufacturers which would:—

(i) reflect conformity with leader prices of category I and II formulations;

(ii) set out the revised prices of category IV formulations where Order gave industry the freedom to modify the prices; and

(iii) repeat the prevailing approved prices of category II formulations.

3. The Associations were also informed that the provisions regarding wholesaler's and retailer's commission as in the 1970 Order had been repeated in the 1979 Order.

4. After receipt of the Government's reply Drug Manufacturers have individually started reporting compliance with the various provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979.

Import of crude oil

10797. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 16.5 million tons of crude oil which will have to be imported this year, orders only for 12 million tons have been placed so far;

(b) has the Libyan Government given a firm 'no' reply to Government's request for more crude oil;

(c) is it a fact that Saudi Arabia, although prepared to supply crude oil to us is asking for a premium price of at least a Dollar over and above the O.P.C. price of 14 54 Dollars per Barrel; and

(d) is it a fact that Soviet Union which has promised us 1.5 million tons of crude has not yet finalised the issue price of crude oil?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Firm arrangements for the import of crude oil have been made in line with our anticipated requirements during 1979.

(b) A contract signed between the Indian Oil Corporation and Brega Petroleum Marketing Company, the Libyan National Oil Company, on April 10, 1979, provides for supply of 1 million tonnes of crude oil by Libya to India during April 1979 to 31st December, 1979 and another one million tonnes during January—March, 1980.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

Setting up of Advisory Committees for Film Festivals

10798. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the demand for setting up of Advisory Committees for film festivals comprising people from all walks of life; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The practice of setting up Advisory Committees comprising people from different walks of life already exists. For International Film Festivals in India, Government has been appointing a Management Committee, Advisory Committees for selection of foreign and Indian films, a Theatre Committee, a Symposium Committee, etc. Advisory Committees are also constituted for selection of Indian films to be sent to foreign film festivals.

Availability of power for Aluminium Project at Ratnagiri

10799 SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether sufficient power is available to start Aluminium project at Ratnagiri;

(b) whether 220 K.V. single transmission line and allied terminal facilities Rs. 70.33 lakhs to supply power to the proposed Aluminium Plant near Chiplun in Ratnagiri District was provided in the approved estimates of Koyana Project; and

(c) whether it is a fact that after location was shifted 220 K.V. transmission line and allied terminal facilities was provided in the project under the development credit agreement with the International Development Association?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) With the Commissioning of new generating stations and the stabilisation of

the recently commissioned unit, Maharashtra is expected to be able to meet the additional demand for the proposed aluminium plant by the end of the 6th Plan.

(b) Estimates for 220 KV double cct. transmission line from Koyana to Ratnagiri have been received from the State Electricity Board and are now under consideration.

(c) The transmission scheme has not so far been posed for IDA credit.

Release of Canalised Bulk Drugs to M/s. Warner Hindustan

10800. SHRI S. S. DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the releases of canalised bulk drugs made in favour of Warner Hindustan during last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether all the products for which policy growth in relases has drugs are made are covered under industrial licenses possessed by the company, and

(c) if not, on what basis were the releases made, and in accordance with which policy growth in release has been allowed from year to year?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The details of the release of canalised raw materials to M/s. Warner Hindustan Ltd. during 1975-76 to 1977-78 are given in the attached statement.

(b) and (c). Upto December, 1977, DGTD units including M/s. Warner Hindustan Ltd., were released canalised raw materials to the extent of best of past two years consumption or the State Drug Controller's recommendation, whichever was less. It was only after December 1977 that the release of canalised rew materials to DGTD units was related to their entitlement as per licensed capacities wherever such capacities were defined formulation-wise. Warner Hindustan Ltd. do not have defined formulation-wise capacities. However, on scrutiny, it has been found that this company is manufacturing certain formulations without any valid approval or under approval of doubtful validity under the I(D&R) Act, 1951. A show cause notice under the ID&R Act, 1951 has been issued to M/s. Warner Hindustan on 24-4-1979.

Statement

Warner Hindustan, Ltd (Quantity in KGS)

Sl. No.	Name of Drug	Quantity Released during		
		1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	IDPL Items			
1.	Piperazine Hexahydrate	1200	2210	2120
2.	Phenobarbitone	1512	1436	1401
3.	Vitamin B1 Hcl.	..	37	.
4.	Vitamin B1 Mono	.	166	450
5.	Vitamin B2	50	82	175
6.	Folic Acid	42·9	12·1	24
	CPC Items			
7.	Calcium Pantothenate	..	..	27
8.	D. Panthenol	..	58	69
9.	Citric Acid	..	1858	2400
10.	Vitamin B6	110	200	145
11.	Caffeine	..	..	400
12.	Prednisolone	..	..	1·5
13.	Vitamin C Plain	3105	4000	3375

Terms of Managing Director of Shriram Refrigeration Industries Limited

10801. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that term of the present Managing Director of the Shriram Refrigeration Industries Limited, New Delhi has expired;

(b) when the present Managing Director was appointed;

(c) whether the violation of the Companies Act has taken note of by the Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). Shri Sidharth C. Shriram was for the first time appointed as the Managing Director of the company for five years from 1-10-73 with the approval of the Central Government. On expiry of this tenure, his re-appointment with effect from 1-10-78 has also been approved for a period of five years.

(c) and (d). An inspection under section 209A of Companies Act, 1956 has been ordered and only after the receipt of the report it will be known whether there have been any violations of the Companies Act, 1956.

प्रादेशिक कार्यक्रिमों का प्रसारण

10802. **श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आसाम, पश्चिम बंगाल, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, हरियाणा, पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू-काश्मीर, आदि की किन किन प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किए जाते हैं और प्रति सप्ताह ऐसे कार्यक्रम कितने मिनट तक के लिये और कितने केन्द्रों से प्रसारित किए जाते हैं और किन किन प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के लिये अनाउन्सर नियुक्त किए गए हैं और ये कितने प्रसारण केन्द्रों पर नियुक्त किए गए हैं; और

(ख) प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में अनाउन्सरों के पद बनाते समय और उन पर नियुक्तियां करते समय सामान्यतया और विशेष रूप से किन बातों पर विचार किया जाता है और नियुक्तियां करने के नियम क्या हैं तथा इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई गई है कि अच्छे प्राप्त व्यक्तियों को उक्त रिक्त पदों की जानकारी मिले तथा उन के लिये वे आवेदन पत्र दें ?

सूचना और प्रवारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उस को सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

(ख) प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के उद्घोषक के पदों को बनाने के लिये कई बातें यथा कार्यक्रमों का स्वरूप, कार्यक्रमों की अवधि, ट्रांसमिशनों की संख्या जिन पर कार्यक्रम दिये जाते हैं, उपयुक्त व्यक्तियों की उपलब्धता आदि को ध्यान में रखी जाती है । वित्त मंत्रालय के स्टाफ निरीक्षण यूनिट द्वारा निर्धारित मानकों के अनुसार आकाशवाणी केन्द्र एक भाषा/बोली के लिए एक उद्घोषक के पद का अधिकारी हो जाता है यदि केन्द्र उस विशेष भाषा/बोली में एक मास में न्यूनतम 15 घंटे का कार्यक्रम तैयार करता है ।

उद्घोषकों (जूनियर ग्रेड) के पदों की भर्ती सीधी भर्ती द्वारा की जाती है । रिक्तियों का विज्ञापन समाचारपत्रों, एम्प्लायमेंट न्यूज, रोजगार समाचार आकाशवाणी कार्यक्रम पत्रिकाओं आदि में दिया जाता है। इस के अतिरिक्त रिक्तियों आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों की स्थानीय उद्घोषणाओं में उद्घोषित की जाती हैं ।

Opening of a T. V. Station at Nagpur

10803. SHRI RAJE VISHVESHVAR RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that T.V. Station is to be started at Nagpur in the year 1982, when the space station launched is fixed in the spece;

(b) is there any chance of it being started earlier; and

(c) why is there a delay in opening a T.V. Station at Nagpur, which is in the Centre of India?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). In the approved Draft Sixth Plan of Doordarshan there is no proposal for setting up a TV Station at Nagpur due to constraints on financial resources and the low priority given to the expansion of TV. Regarding the Indian National Satellite (INSAT), the feasibility of utilising it for telecast of TV programmes is being examined.

Number of Ex-servicemen provided jobs in the last three years

10804. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of Ex-servicemen retired during the years 1976, 1977 and 1978;

(b) how many of them were given jobs during each of the above three years; and

(c) whether it is a fact that large number of Reserved Vacancies for Ex-servicemen could not be filled up due to lack of qualified candidates?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The number of ex-servicemen who retired during 1976, 1977 and 1978 is as follows:—

1976 . . .	24,334
1977 . . .	33,046
1978 . . .	58,400

(b) According to our information, the number of ex-servicemen placed in employment during the three years is as under:—

1976 . . .	19,785
1977 . . .	17,842
1978 . . .	18,488

Since the figures relating to number of ex-servicemen registered for employment are not maintained according to their year of release, the information pertains to the total number of ex-servicemen who found employment during the three years.

(c) Yes Sir.

Urdu Programmes from Dharwar, Gulbarga and Bhadravati Stations

10805. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the large Urdu knowing population in Karnataka will the Government consider of relaying more Urdu programmes from Dharwar, Gulbarga, Bhadravati and Bangalore stations; and

(b) what is the time fixed for Urdu programme at present?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). Linguistic population is one of the several considerations taken into account while deciding the introduction of a programme in a particular language spoken in the service area of a Radio Station. The details of the Urdu programmes broadcast by AIR Stations located in Karnataka are as follows:—

(*i*) Dharwar .	40 minutes weekly
(*ii*) Gulbarga . .	70 minutes weekly
(*iii*) Bangalore .	60 minutes weekly
(*iv*) Bhadravati .	60 minutes weekly

(Occasionally excerpts from Mushairas and Urdu Talks on some festivals are also broadcast by AIR Bangalore).

A re-appraisal of the existing quantum of Urdu programmes from these Stations is being considered.

Setting up of a T.V. Centre at Kolhapur in Maharashtra

10806. SHRI RAJARAM SHANKARRAO MANE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kolhapur city in Maharashtra has been included for setting a T.V. Centre or a Relay Centre on satellite for T.V. during sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, and how much is the provision and when the survey work will be completed; and

(c) by what time people in that area will get the benefit of T.V.?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a), (b) and (c). There is no allocation in the approved Draft Sixth Plan of Doordarshan for utilisation of the Indian National Satellite (INSAT) for telecast of T.V. programmes. However, the feasibility of such utilisation is being examined

Purchase of share capital of M/s. Dumex by M/s. Pfizer

10807. CHAUDHURY BRAHM PARKASH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4765 on 29th August, 1978 regarding change of name from Dumex and Pfizer and state:

(a) M/s. Pfizer made an application in May, 1958 to M/s. Dumex for issue of 30 lakh preference capital; was this money brought into the country, were these shares purchased from Foreign Exchange or were they purchased from Pfizer money in India; and

(b) under what provisions of foreign exchange regulations in those days was this equity allowed to be purchased, and details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). M/s. Pfizer Corporation, Panama did not make an application for issue of 30 lakhs preference capital in M/s. Dumex Private Ltd. but made an application for issue of Rs. 30 lahks worth of equity shares in the said company. As per the return of allotment dated 4-8-58 filed with the Registrar of Companies, Bombay, 30,000 equity (ordinary) shares of Rs. 100/- each fully paid in cash were allotted on 25-7-58 to M/s. Pfizer Corporation Panama (who were subsidiary of M/s. Chas Pfizer & Co. Inc. New York, USA). Consent to this issue was given by the Controller of Capital Issues which was subject to the condition that the amount of Rs 30,00,000/- proposed to be invested by Pfizer should not be repatriated for at least 5 years. Money to purchase these shares was brought in foreign exchange. Pfizer also obtained necessary permission of the Reserve Bank of India, Exchange Control Department, Bombay for allotment of shares as required under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

नासिक में एक बिजली घर स्थापित किया जाना

10808. श्री बी० बी० हांडे : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार नासिक जिले में एक बिजली घर स्थापित करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है जिस से समूचे बम्बई को बिजली की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित की जा सके;

(ख) क्या महाराष्ट्र के किसी अन्य भाग के लिये भी इस प्रकार के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) महाराष्ट्र में अब तक स्थापित बड़े बिजली घरों की संख्या कितनी है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री बी० रामचन्द्रन): (क) 210 मेगावाट की तीन विद्युत् उत्पादन यूनिटें जोड़ कर नासिक ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र का विस्तार करना 1978-83 के विद्युत् कार्यक्रम में शामिल है और इसे क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है। इस परियोजना से होने वाला विद्युत् उत्पादन महाराष्ट्र ग्रिड को दिया जाएगा। इस परियोजना का पहला यूनिट चालू कर दिया गया है। नासिक जिले में गिरना बांध पर एक छोटा जल विद्युत् केन्द्र (2×3 5 मेगावाट) स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत किया है।

(ख) महाराष्ट्र राज्य बिजली बोर्ड/महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने अपने विद्युत् कार्यक्रम में निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं को शामिल करने के लिए परियोजना रिपोर्टें विचारार्थ भेजी है —

	मेगावाट
(1) उज्जनी ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र	2×500
(2) पार्ली ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र विस्तार यूनिट-4	1×210
(3) पवना जल विद्युत् केन्द्र	1×10

(ग) महाराष्ट्र में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में कोई सुपर ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र स्थापित नहीं किया है और न स्थापित किये जाने पर विचार किया जा रहा है। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने चन्द्रपुरा चरण-3 के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में एक सुपर ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र स्थापित करने का सुझाव दिया है। तथापि, इस परियोजना के बारे में कोई व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

Names of villages, district-wise electrified in Rajasthan

10809. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise names of the villages in Rajasthan State electrified with the assistance provided by the

Central Rural electrification Corporation during the last three years; and

(b) the full details of the programme in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMCHANDRAN): (a) 3048 villages in Rajasthan were electrified under the rural electrification schemes sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation during the last three years (upto 31-12-1978). District-wise details of the number of villages electrified are given in the statement enclosed.

The information regarding names of the villages electrified is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Rural electrification schemes approved by the Corporation provide for electrification of the villages including energisation of pumpsets and provision of service connection to agro/LT industries, domestic/commercial consumers and street lights. The achievement in regard to these items under the scheme sanctioned by the Corporation during the last three years was as follows:—

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79 (upto 31-12-78)
Irrigation pumpsets/tubewells	9011	9702	7569
Agro/LT industries	905	911	865
Domestic and commercial consumers . . .	13622	13060	15761
Street lights	593	3407	2042

Statement

District-wise number of Villages electrified under REC schemes in Rajasthan during 1976-77, 1977-78 *and* 1978-79 (*Upto 31st December*, 1978)

Sl. No.	Name of district	No. of villages electrified during		
		1976-77	1977-78	1978-79 (upto 31-12-78)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Ajmer	86	47	30
2.	Alwar	59	68	48
3.	Banswara	59	62	10
4.	Bharatpur	121	64	28
5.	Bhilwara	53	98	11
6.	Bikaner	..	..	3
7.	Bundi	15	21	..
8.	Chittorgarh	93	54	37
9.	Churu	..	..	3
10.	Dungarpur	20	30	60

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Jaipur	73	162	6
12.	Jalore	15	31	12
13.	Jhunjhunu	34	71	26
14.	Jhalawar	58	7	4
15.	Jodhpur	16	11	4
16.	Kota	56	69	29
17.	Nagpur	29	22	37
18.	Pali	99	114	31
19.	Sawai-Madhopur	34	72	76
20.	Sikar	59	67	7
21.	Sirohi	58	92	12
22.	Tonk	24	22	..
23.	Udaipur	113	139	75
	TOTAL	1174	1523	549

अवार्डों की विधवाओं को दी गई पेंशन

10810. **श्री केशवराव धोत्रे :** क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय भारतीय अवार्डों की कितनी विधवाओं को पेंशन दी जाती है ;

(ख) पेंशन के रूप में उन्हें प्रति मास कितनी राशि दी जाती है; और

(ग) क्या उक्त राशि में वृद्धि करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में और परमाणु ऊर्जा, इलैक्ट्रोनिक्स, विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी और अन्तरिक्ष विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह): (क) और (ख) अवार्डों की पेंशन पाने वाली विधवाओं की संख्या और उन्हें दी गई राशि के आंकड़े अलग से नहीं रखे जाते ।

(ग) जी नहीं । तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार 1-1-1973 से परिवार पेंशन की दरों में संशोधन किया गया था । तब से ही जीवन निर्वाह के बढ़ते हुए खर्च की प्रतिपूर्ति के लिये उन्हें समय समय पर सामयिक राहतें दी गई हैं ।

Per capita consumption of Steel

10811. **SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state what is the per capita consumption of steel in India, is there any plan and programme to increase the per capita consumption of steel in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): The per capita consumption of steel in India presently is about 14 Kgs. per annum. The indigenous demand for steel is expected to reach a level of 16.5 million tonnes in 1988-89. Plans are in hand to meet the demand at this level. Alongwith the measures taken to contain the population growth, it is expected that the per capita consumption of steel will also go up.

सेना में शारीरिक स्वास्थ्यता का स्तर

10812. **श्री शौकत राम सारण :** क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सेना में भर्ती के लिये अधिकारियों तथा अवार्डों के संबंध में निर्धारित शारीरिक स्वास्थ्यता स्तर क्या है;

(ख) क्या जवानों की अपेक्षा अधिकारियों के लिए निर्धारित स्तर निम्न हैं और यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) क्या जवानों के सम्बन्ध में शारीरिक स्वास्थता स्तर उन की जातियों के आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाता है और यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) से (ग) अफसरों तथा थल सेना में अन्य रैंकों के लिये निर्धारित शारीरिक माप दंडों का विवरण संलग्न है ।

2. अफसरों और जवानों के लिये निर्धारित शारीरिक मापदंडों में अन्तर है । अफसरों के लिए, जिन्हें किसी विशेष जाति समूह से संबंधित किए बिना अखिल भारतीय आधार पर भर्ती किया जाता है, निर्धारित शारीरिक मापदण्ड उन की आयु और कद से संबंधित होते हैं । अफसर रैंक से नीचे के कार्मिकों को भर्ती के लिए शारीरिक मापदंड उन की अपनी जाति-विशेषताओं, जो मानव जातीय अध्ययन पर आधारित होती हैं, से संबंधित होते हैं ।

विवरण–1

शारीरिक मापदण्ड—अफसर

ऊंचाई	वजन	छाती
न्यूनतम स्वीकार्य ऊंचाई 157 5 से० मी० है	आयु, ऊंचाई और वजन के बीच सम्बन्ध स्थापित करने वाली सारणी इस प्रकार है —	छाती सुगठित और उसका विकास कम से कम 5 से० मी० तक होना चाहिये ।

ऊंचाई आयु के अनुसार औसत वजन (कि० ग्राम)

	15–16	16–17	17–18	18–19	19 और अधिक
157–165	45 5	47 5	49	50	51
165–172	49	52 5	54	55	56
172–178	54	56	58	59	60
178–183	58	60	63	64	65

टिप्पणी :—ऊंचाई और आयु के सम्बन्ध में वजन का सही-सही मान निर्धारित करना संभव नहीं है । इसलिए यह सह-सम्बद्ध करने वाली सारणी केवल एक मार्ग-दर्शक तालिका है और इसे सर्वत्र लागू नहीं किया जा सकता ।

विवरण–2

थल सेना में भर्ती के लिए शारीरिक मापदण्ड—अन्य रैंक

जाति समूह/क्षेत्र	शारीरिक मापदण्ड		
	कद	छाती	वजन
	से० मी०	से० मी०	कि० ग्रा०
1	2	3	4
(क) अहीर, गुजर, जाट, राजपूत, सिख (मजहबी और रामदासी से भिन्न)	170	79	53
(ख) [illegible]	166	78	51

1	2	3	4
(ग) बिहारी	166	78	50
(घ) दक्षिण भारतीय वर्ग			
(i) तमिल नाडु और केरल	164	78	54
(ii) कर्नाटक और आंध्र प्रदेश	162	77	50
(ङ) मराठा/महार, गुजराती, डोगरा भारतीय मछुवारों से भिन्न	164	78	50
(च) सिख (मजहबी और रामदासी)	167	78	50
(छ) कुमाउनी	163	78	49
(ज) आदिवासी	160	77	48
(झ) भील, गोंड, संथाल	159	78	48
(ञ) गढ़वाली	160	79	50
(ट) मीणा, बुंदेल, लद्दाखी	155	78	50
(ठ) आसामी	157	78	50
(ड) गोरखा, आदिवासी	157	77	48
(ण) गोरखा, नेपाली, भूटानी, भोटिया, सिक्किमी, नागालैंड, अरुणाचल प्रदेश मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा, मिजोरम, और मेघालय के स्थानीय लोग	154	78	50
(त) अण्डेमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह			
(i) बसे हुए लोग	162	78	50
(ii) स्थानीय	152	78	50

Representation against controller of Inspection (vehicles) Ahmednagar

10813. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation dated 12th December 1978 from the President of C.I.V. employees Union Ahmednagar against the corrupt practices being indulged by Controller of Inspection (Vehicles) Ahmednagar;

(b) if so, what are the details of allegations made in the representation; and

(c) what action is being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, *SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND* SPACE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The details of the allegations made in the representation are as follows:—

(i) Officers/Staff of CIV were employed to collect funds for the Women Welfare Association. The money collected through donations and from the carnival held for that purpose has gone unaccounted.

(ii) The Controller used his official position to purchase an Ambassador car from Hindustan Motors

at Calcutta and the same was registered and brought to Ahmednagar at the expense of Hindustan Motors.

(iii) The Controller got his office room panelled with plywood and sunmica and added one more toilet room to the already existing one, with the money having been spent out of local purchase grant.

(iv) Two passenger cars undergoing trials in CIV Ahmednagar were used to serve the personal interests of the Controller, especially when he was in hospital in Pune.

(c) The allegations made in the representation are under examination.

Proposal for Thermal Power Units at Kutch

10814. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Electricity Board had proposed a scheme for installation of two thermal generating units of 55 MW each at Kutch in Gujarat;

(b) whether on techno-economic considerations, the Gujarat Electricity Board was advised to examine the feasibility of installing the proposed power station at Kandla instead of Kutch;

(c) if so, whether the Board has submitted a revised proposal; and

(d) if yes; the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Release of the Film "Great Gambler"

10815. SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the film "The Great Gambler" produced by Shri C. B. K. Shastri a film Producer of Bombay film industry is going to be screened after getting its clearance from the Film Censor Board;

(b) whether this film is not vulgar in name only but is in fact obscene and misleading for the future generation;

(c) whether the Ministry has received any information in this regard and if so, the details thereof and if not, whether the Ministry are prepared to appoint a Parliamentary Committee and get an enquiry conducted into it before it is distributed for screening and the time by which this committee will be appointed; and

(d) whether keeping in view the rowdyism, dacoities, unsocial elements, eve-teasing in the country at present, it is essential to conduct a serious enquiry into it and if so, whether a statement in this regard will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The film "The Great Gambler" which was granted 'A' certificate with cuts on 15-3-1979, has already been released.

(b) to (d). The Board of Film Censors are required under the provisions of the Cinematograph Act and the guidelines issued to them to ensure that human sensibilities are not offended by vulgarity, obscenity and depravity. Scenes considered objectionable in terms of the guidelines were deleted by the Board before certification of the film.

Submission of Memorandum by Orissa Government

10816. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has visited Orissa recently;

(b) whether the Orissa Government submitted a memorandum to him for Orissa's benefit; and

(c) if so, whether he will kindly place a copy of the same on the table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A memorandum on setting up of chemical industries and other problems was given by the State Government.

(c) No, Sir.

Stealing of Jeep and other Property by Desu Employees from Shankar Road Office

10817. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some DESU employees have been suspended for stealing a jeep and other property from the premises of Shankar Road office in the capital;

(b) whether full investigations have been made in the matter;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether these are the same people who stole generators sometime back?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Preliminary investigations have been carried out by D.E.S.U.; and F.I.R. has been lodged with the Rajinder Nagar Police Station. On the basis of the preliminary report, some of the employees have been suspended.

(d) The employees under suspension are connected with the case of stolen jeep only.

Thermal Power Station at Katihar in Bihar

10818. SHRI YUVRAJ: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether per capita availability of power in North Bihar is lowest as compared to other parts in the country;

(b) whether Bihar Legislative Assembly after passing a unanimous resolution has recommended 7 or 8 years back that a thermal power station be set up in Katihar; and

(c) if so, the time by which thermal power station at Katihar will be set up in pursuance of the recommendations made by Bihar Legislative Assembly and if it is not to be set up, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). The per capita consumption of electricity in North Bihar is 16 units which is one of the lowest in the country.

Bihar State Electricity Board had, in May, 1971, submitted a project report to erstwhile Central Water and Power Commission (Power Wing) for establishment of 2x110/120 MW thermal power station at Katihar for meeting the power demand of North Bihar and North Bengal. The installation of one additional unit of 110 MW at Barauni thermal power station was sanctioned in August 1972 as a more economical proposition instead of a new thermal station at Katihar. Bihar State Electricity Board thereafter did not pursue the proposal of Katihar Thermal Scheme.

No fresh proposal has been received from the Board for setting up a thermal power station at Katihar.

Application of Harijans for doing Distribution work in Neyveli Lignite Corporation

10819. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that applications received from the Harijans, for doing business in distribution of lico urea, by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation have not been considered favourably; if so, why and how many Harijans have applied and the details thereof and how many Harijans are engaged in distribution work now; and

(b) is it the policy of the Government to show concession in giving contracts to the Harijans and if so, is it being implemented in Neyveli Lignite Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b) The existing policy in Neyveli Lignite Corporation does not provide for special considerations for Harijan applicants for appointment as distributors for Leco and as urea stockists which is made on commercial considerations such as financial status trade experience, possession of marketing facilities etc. The details of Harijans engaged in distribution etc. are not available as this information is not included in the application forms prescribed at the time of awarding distribution contracts by Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

जूनागढ़ में भेंसाण-सोरठ में 66 किलोवाट क्षमता वाले बिजली केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव

10820. श्री सर्व सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार अथवा ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम को गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र के जूनागढ़ जिले में भेंसाण-सोरठ में 66 किलोवाट क्षमता वाले बिजली के एक सब-स्टेशन की स्थापना करने के लिए गुजरात विद्युत् बोर्ड और गुजरात सरकार से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह प्रस्ताव कब प्राप्त हुआ है; और उसका मजमून क्या है;

(ग) भेंसाण-सोरठ में 66 किलोवाट क्षमता वाले सब-स्टेशन की स्थापना कब तक हो जायेगी; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) जी, हां। जूनागढ़ जिले में भेंसाण में 66 के० वी० क्षमता वाले उपकेन्द्र की स्थापना के लिए गुजरात बिजली बोर्ड ने एक प्रस्ताव भेजा है।

(ख) परियोजना रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण में मार्च, 1979 में प्राप्त हुई थी। भेंसाण में 66 के० वी० क्षमता के उपकेन्द्र की स्थापना सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव में 1 × 5 एम० वी० ए०, 66/11 के० वी० ट्रांसफार्मर और सम्बद्ध टर्मिनल बे की प्रतिष्ठापना की परिकल्पना है।

(ग) 1983-84 तक।

(घ) लागू नहीं होता।

कीटनाशी औषधियों के मूल्य

10821. श्री सर्व सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1976 में कीटनाशी औषधियां अर्थात् कार्बोफाइल 50 प्रतिशत पोटेबल, कार्बोनिल डस्ट 10 प्रतिशत, इण्डोसल्फान 35 ई० सी० एक लीटर इंडोसल्फान 4 प्रतिशत डस्ट के मूल्य क्या हैं और वर्ष 1977 और 1978 में इसके मूल्यों में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है और वर्ष 1979 में इस समय इनके मूल्य क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या इनके मूल्यों में वृद्धि की गई है अथवा की जा रही है और उसके क्या कारण है; और

(ग) वृद्धि किये गये मूल्यों को कब और किस प्रकार कम किया जायेगा और किस सीमा तक ?

पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी।

Dealer of Cooking Gas in Punjab

10822. SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV: CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Punjab even at the district headquarters there is no dealer of gas (cooking gas);

(b) if so, the number and names of such districts in Punjab; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take for the opening of cooking gas dealership in these districts?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Presently, cooking gas is not being marketed at some of the district headquarters in the State of Punjab.

(b) Cooking gas is not presently marketed at the following eight district head-quarters: Bhatinda, Faridkot, Ferozpur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala, Rupar and Sangrur.

(c) With the anticipated large-scale availability of cooking gas in the country around 1980 onwards, it may be possible to extend the marketing of cooking gas in due course to the uncovered areas based on the following:

(i) Anticipated customer potential;

(ii) Nearness of the market from the source of supply;

(ii) Availability of safe/convenient mode of transport;

(iv) Maximum utilisation of distribution equipment; and

(v) Viability in operations.

Soviet Assistance in Mathura Refinery

10823. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mathura Refinery is coming up with Soviet assistance and collaboration;

(b) if so, when the protocol for technical and economic cooperation was signed—

(i) when was the final contract signed

(ii) the name of the Soviet Firm with whom the final contract was made

(iii) when and how much did the Soviet firm supply the equipments and the drawings; and

(c) whether Russian firm made any delay in supplying the machines and drawings?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Phosphatic Fertiliser Factory at Paradeep

10824. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Rs. 120 crore phosphate fertilizer factory at Paradeep in Orissa; and

(b) if so, (i) when will the proposal materialise; and (ii) whence the raw materials will come for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) There is a proposal for setting up a phosphatic fertiliser plant at Paradeep envisaging the manufacture of 3,00,000 tonnes of P_2O_5 in the form of complex fertilizers.

(b) The preparation of a detailed feasibility report which will cover, inter-alia, the source of raw materials supply etc. is on hand.

Ingot Iron and Steel Production hampered due to irregular supply of Coking Coal

10825. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that either due to less or irregular supply of

coking coal and power that production is hampered in ingot iron and steel production; and

(b) if so, what is the quantity of less-production and the value thereof in the year 1977-78 and 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). The total production of ingot steel and saleable steel from the integrated steel plants in 1977-78 was 8 424 million tonnes and 6 894 million tonnes respectively. This fell short of the production in 1976-77 by 4,000 tonnes and 28,000 tonnes respectively.

The total production in 1978-79 was 8,153 million tonnes of ingots and 6.592 million tonnes of saleable steel. This fell short of the production in 1977-78 by 2,71,000 tonnes in terms of ingots and 3,02,000 tonnes in terms of saleable steel.

The production of steel in 1977-78 and 1978-79 was adversely affected by a number of factors The main factors were: problems relating to supplies of coking coal, both in terms of quantity and quality; shortage and frequent restrictions/fluctuations in power supply; indifferent industrial relations in some of the plants; unprecedented rains and floods in West Bengal in September, 1978, resulting in flooding of coal-fields as well as Durgapur Steel Plant and affecting the rail movement and critical position of some raw materials at some of the plants in 1978 caused by movement bottlenecks.

Import of Aluminium

10826. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are likely to import double the quantity of aluminium during the current year as compared to preceding year; and

(b) if so, the quantity of aluminium imported last year, the quantity to be imported during this year and its value?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Aluminium metal to the extent of 33,000 tonnes was imported during the year 1978-79 and a quantity of 75,000 tonnes is proposed to be imported during the year 1979-80. The value of imports will depend on the international market price. It is roughly estimated to be in the region of Rs. 90 crores.

Plan to open a Doordarshan Kendra at Tripura

10827. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to open Doordarshan Kendra (studios and mother stations) at Tripura, between Firozabad and Bewar and between Allahabad and Etawah if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) when this plan will be chalked out;

(c) what are the difficulties in opening new stations of Doordarshan in a quick way, give detailed reasons; and

(d) the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir. However, it is proposed to set up a TV Relay centre at Varanasi in U.P. and one at Ajmer in Rajasthan during the Sixth Plan period.

(b) to (d). Constraints on financial resources and low priority accorded to expansion of TV in the country are limiting factors in the setting up of new TV stations.

कार्यक्रमों के लिए प्रोडक्शन स्टाफ का पर्याप्त संख्या में न होना

10828. श्री लक्ष्मीन लाल किशा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रोडक्शन स्टाफ (जैसे कैमरामैन, प्रोड्यूसर और ट्रांसमीशन) के पर्याप्त संख्या में न होने के परिणामस्वरूप कार्यक्रमों की किस्म और मात्रा पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसके विचाराधीन प्रशासनिक कर्मचारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि की गई है ;

(ग) क्या प्रोडक्शन स्टाफ में वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या ट्रांसमीशन की अवधि में कमी की जायेगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) प्रोडक्शन स्टाफ की कमी से दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रमों की किस्म और मात्रा पर प्रभाव पड़ता है किन्तु इस कठिनाई के बावजूद स्तरों को बनाए रखने का निरन्तर प्रयास किया जाता है ।

(ख) केन्द्रों में प्रशासनिक कार्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रशासनिक स्टाफ दिया जा रहा है ।

(ग) जी, हां । कर्मचारी निरीक्षण एकक की सिफारिशों के परिणामस्वरूप कुल मिला कर प्रोडक्शन स्टाफ की संख्या में वृद्धि होगी ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Talks between Ministers of Petroleum of India and UAE

10829. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some talks were held between him and the Petroleum Minister of UAE for mutual cooperation to help each other in various fields; and

(b) if so, the nature of the talks held and the net outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the course of discussions with the UAE Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources various proposals for economic collaboration, including fertilizers and drugs and pharmaceuticals, were considered. A decision on these matters will be taken on completion of techno-economic studies which are in progress.

दूरदर्शन के सैनिटिक कैमरामैनों को अतिरिक्त वार्षिक वेतन वृद्धियां दिया जाना

10830. श्री रोतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निदेशालय द्वारा 1977 में आयोजित साक्षात्कारों और चयन के आधार पर दूरदर्शन में मार्च, 1979 में नियुक्त किये गये सैनिटिक कैमरामैनों को उनको नियुक्ति देने में विलम्ब के कारण हुई हानि की क्षतिपूर्ति के रूप में तथा इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि 1977 में हुए उस साक्षात्कार के आधार पर तैयार की गई सूची में सम्मिलित कैमरामैनों को 1978 में नियुक्त कर लिया गया था, एक अथवा दो अतिरिक्त वार्षिक वृद्धियां देने का है, और

(ख) यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) एक कर्मचारी अपनी नियुक्ति की तारीख से एक वर्ष की सेवा (और कुछ मामलों में दो वर्ष) पूरी करने के बाद निर्धारित वेतनमान में अपनी वेतन वृद्धि प्राप्त करता है । नियुक्ति में देरी की पूर्ति के लिए अतिरिक्त वेतन वृद्धियां देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

डी० डी० टी० की मांग

10831. श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सुमन : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में डी० डी० टी० की कितनी मांग है और डी० डी० टी० का कितनी मात्रा में उत्पादन होता है ;

(ख) यदि कोई कमी है तो क्या उस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए कुछ और कारखाने स्थापित करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो राज्यवार उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान कृषि और स्वास्थ्य कार्य क्रमों दोनों के लिए डी० डी० टी

की कुल मात्रा 18,4000 मी० टन होगी। इस अवधि में इस मद के देशीय उत्पादन के 4,200 मी० टन होने की आशा है।

(ब) हिन्दुस्तान इन्सक्टीसाइड्स लि० (एक सरकारी क्षेत्रीय उपक्रम) (प्रति वर्ष 5000 मी० टन डी० डी० टी० के निर्माण के लिए एक और संयंत्र लगा रहा है। इस संयंत्र के 1980 में चालू होने की आशा है।

(स) महाराष्ट्र राज्य में।

States lagging behind schedule in implementing Rural Electrification Programme

10832 SHRI S S. LAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state·

(a) the names of the States which lag behind schedule in implementing the rural electrification programme since 1978; and

(b) the reasons therefor and Centre's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Progress reports received from the States Electricity Boards for the period upto February 1979 indicate that the implementation of the rural electrification programme during 1978-79 has been lagging behind the schedule in some States, particularly in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Orissa. U.P. and West Bengal. The position will be reviewed after reports of the progress upto March 1979 have been received from all the States

(b) The main reasons for slow progress in implementation of the rural electrification programme are shortage of construction materials such as conductors, line supports etc. and occurrence of severe floods disrupting road/rail communications in several parts of the country.

Pending Applications for L.P.G. Agencies from War Widows and Scheduled Castes

10833. SHRI S. S. LAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that quite a number of applications from war widows and Scheduled Castes are pending clearance since long for L.P.G. agencies;

(b) the exact number of such applications and reasons for delay; and

(c) when are they likely to be sanctioned the agencies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) According to the policy currently in force, 25 per cent of all dealerships/distributorships are awarded to the persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, 2 per cent to the Physically handicapped persons and the remaining 73 per cent are to be awarded on commercial considerations, preference being given to the genuine and efficient Consumers' Cooperative Societies and Agro-Industries Corporations.

Appointment of dealerships/agencies by the oil companies is to be made after issuing press advertisements calling for applications. Only those applications received in response to such advertisements are considered. After selection of dealers is completed, the remaining applications are not treated as pending as they are deemed rejected

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Stations Broadcasting Programmes in Tribal languages

10834. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) which are the Stations from where programmes in tribal languages are being broadcaste;

(b) name of the tribal languages;

(c) what is the duration per week allotted for each of the languages;

(d) is there any radio station in the tribals belt of the country from

where the entire programmes are in tribal language; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). The information is given in the attached statement.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) While the bulk of the programmes of AIR Stations located in Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh are in tribal languages, these are not wholly so because of the need to relay news bulletins in the regional language besides English and Hindi, national programmes and broadcast general entertainment programmes in non-tribal languages.

Statement

Name of Station	Name of the Tribal Language	Average duration per week	
		Hrs	Mts.
1. Agartala	Tripuri (Kok-Borok)	5	15
2. Aizawal	Mizo	6	5
	Hmar	9	45
	Chakma	1	35
3. Ambikapur	Surgijiha	6	25
	Oraon	1	10
4. Bhopal	Gondi, Bhili, Oraon, Kurki	0	5 each
5. Calcutta	Santhali	3	30
6. Calicut	Mahl	3	30
7. Dibrugarh	Adi	3	30
	Apatani	2	20
	Idu-Mishmi	2	20
	Nishi	2	20
	Nocte	2	20
	Tangsa	2	20
	Wanchoo	2	20
	Miri	1	10
	Deuri	0	5
8. Gauhati	Bodo	3	30
	Karbi	3	30
	Miching	0	15
	Rabha	0	15
	Garo	5	15
	Khasi	5	50
	Jaintia	2	55
	Mizo	8	45
9. Imphal	Thado	3	30
	Tangkhul	3	30
	Kabui	2	20
	Mao	2	20
	Paite	2	20
	Hmar	1	30
	Vaiphei	1	0
	Maring	1	0
	Anal	0	45
	Kacha-Naga	0	15
	Zou	0	15

	Name of Station	Name of the Tribal Language	Average duration per week	
			Hrs.	Mts.
9.	Imphal —(*contd.*)	Kom	0	15
		Aimol	0	7½
		Mizo	0	7½
		Gangte	0	7½
		Maram	0	7½
		Simte	0	7½
		Churu	0	7½
		Chothe	0	7½
		Lamkang	0	7½
		Mayon	0	7½
		Konsang	0	7½
		Koireng	0	7½
10.	Jagdalpur	Halvi	6	45
		Gondi	0	21
		Oraon	0	21
11.	Indore	Bhili	0	7
		Malvi	1	45
12.	Jeypore	Bhatra	0	7½
		Godba	0	7½
		Kandha	6	7½
		Dama	0	4
		Munda	0	7½
		Gond	0	7½
		Sabara	0	4
		Juango	0	4
		Kocha	0	15
		Saura	0	15
		Paraja	0	15
		Karama	0	4
		Guniru	0	7½
		Bhumia	0	4
		Halwa	0	4
		Koya	0	15
		Bonda	0	4
13.	Kurseong	Tibetan	5	15
		Sikkimese	3	30
		Bhutanese	1	45
		Lepcha	0	26
14.	Nagpur	Gondi	0	19
15.	Port Blair (Andaman & Nicobar)	Nicobari	3	30
16.	Passighat	Adi	0	25
17.	Ranchi	Oraon	0	5
		Ho	0	5
		Santhali	0	5
		Mundari	0	5
		Kharia	0	5
18.	Rewa	Gondi	0	15
19.	Simla	Lahauli	0	45
		Spiti	0	45
		Kinnari	1	00
		Pangwali	0	30
20.	Silchar	Dimasa	3	30

Name of Station	Name of the Tribal Language	Average duration per week
		Hrs. Mts.
21. Shillong	Khasi	1 10
	Garo	1 10
	Jaintia	0 40
	Mizo	0 10
22. Sambalpur	Kisan	0 30 each
	Oram	
	Sadri	
	Munda	
	Dhab	
	Karma	
	Gudari	
	Paraja	
23. Siliguri	Toto	0 10 occasionally.
	Mech	
	Rava	
	Bhutia	
	Munda	
24. Tezu	Khampti	3 30
	Mishimi	3 30
25. Udaipur	Bagadi	3 30
26. Tawang	Sherdukpen	Not available.
	Khawa	
	Bhangni	
	Miji	
	Nishi	
	Khampa	
	Adi	
	Apatani	
	Khampti	
	Tagin	
	Bodo	
	Naga	
	Pemakopa	
	Khasi	
	Garo	
	Sinpho	
	Padam	
	Mizo	
	Digaru Mishmi	
	Lepcha	
	Monpa	
	Tibetan	
	Kuki	
	Iow Mishme	
27. Kohima	Sangtam	1 45
	Konyak	
	Phom	
	Chang	
	Zeliang	
	Yimchunger	
	Kuki	
	Ao	2 48
	Sema	
	Lotha	
	Rengma	
	Chakoshng	
	Angami	2 55
	Khenmungam	0 20
	Pochury	0 10
	Kachary	0 10

Scheduled Tribe employees in A.I.R. and Doordarshan stations

10835. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Tribe employees in different States in All India Radio and Doordarshan;

(b) what is the percentage of reservation for the tribals;

(c) what are the back log vacancies existing; and

(d) what steps are being taken to fill up those vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Labour trouble and breakdowns in steel plants during 1977-78 and 1978-79

10836. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:

SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the frequency of labour trouble and breakdowns suffered by the public sector steel plants during 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(b) the loss of out-put as a result thereof; and

(c) the causes of breakdowns and steps taken to prevent break-downs and labour troubles in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Cases against Large Industrial Houses under M.R.T.P. Act

10837. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) which are the units of the Large Industrial Houses against whom cases are going on under MRTP Act, details thereof; and

(b) which of them were found to be guilty of violation of provisions of the MRTP Act in 1977-78 and 1978-79; and the details of the verdicts against them?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) A statement showing the units of the large industrial houses registered under Section 26 of the M.R.T.P. Act, against whom cases under the various sections of the M.R.T.P. Act are pending with the Commission for enquiry is attached.

(b) During 1977-78 and 1978-79, the M.R.T.P. Commission did not find any undertaking guilty of violations of the provisions of the M.R.T.P. Act necessitating proceedings under Chapter VIII of the Act. However, two cases under Section 53 of the M.R.T.P. Act for failure to register the undertakings under Section 26(1) of the Act have been filed by the Government before the Metropolitan Magistrate, New Delhi.

Statement

Units of Large industrial Houses, as registered under Section 26 of the M. R. T. P. Act against whom cases are pending with the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission.

Sl. No.	Name of the Undertaking	Date of Institution of enquiry/ receipt of reference	Section under which instituted	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. Jiyajeerao Cotton Mills, Ltd.	22nd May, 1974	27	Proceeding before the Commission stayed under orders of the High Court of Delhi.
2.	M/s. J. K. Synthetics, Limited.	30-11-1973	10(a) (iv)	The proceedings stayed following writ petition filed in the Bombay High Court by Respondent No. 2. The Commission had also filed an appeal against the judgement of Allahabad High Court on the writ petition of Respondent No. 1. The writ petition has been dismissed and appeal allowed.
3.	M/s. Nirlon Synthetics, Limited.	Do.	Do.	Do.
4.	M/s. Raymond Woollen Mills, Ltd.	6-12-1974	Do.	The High Court of Bombay has granted stay to the proceeding till the hearing of the appeal filed by the Company.
5.	M/s. Electric Lamps Mfrs. (India) Ltd.	22-2-1975	10(a)(iii)	The High Court of Bombay has granted stay to the proceedings till the disposal of appeal filed by one of the Respondent.
6.	M/s. Philips India, Ltd.	Do.	Do.	Do.
7.	M/s. General Electric Lamp India, Limited.	Do.	Do.	Do.
8.	M/s. Crompton Greaves, Limited.	22-2-1975	10(a)(iii)	The High Court of Bombay has granted stay to the proceedings till the disposal of appeal filed by one of the Respondent.
9.	M/s. General Elec. Co. of India Ltd.	Do.	Do.	Do.
10.	M/s. Philips India, Limited	Do.	Do.	Do.

1	2	3	4	5
11.	M/s. Bajaj Electricals, Ltd.	22-2-1975	10(*a*)(*iii*)	The High Court of Bombay has granted stay to the proceedings till the disposal of appeal filed by one of the Respondent.
12.	M/s. General Elec. Co. Limited.	Do.	Do.	Do.
13.	M/s. Oriental Power Cables, Limited.	22-4-1975 3-5-1975	10 (*a*) (iv)	The proceedings are held up following writ petition filed by one of the Respondents.
14.	M/s. Cables Corpn of India Ltd.	Do.	Do.	Do.
15	M/s. Siemens India Limited.	Do.	Do	Do.
16.	M/s. Indian Oxygen Limited.	10-2-1976	Do.	The proceedings are in the final stage.
17.	M/s. Jay Engg. Works	19-10-1976	10 (*a*) (iii)	Do.
18.	M/s. Usha Sales (P) Limited.	Do	Do.	Do.
19.	M/s. Indian Aluminium Co., Limited.	24-11-1976	10(*a*)(*iv*)	The proceedings are in the pleading stage.
20.	M/s. Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg., Co., Ltd.	31-12-1976	10 (*a*) (*i*)	Do.
21.	M/s. South India Viscose Limited.	Do.	Do.	Do.
22.	M/s. Union Carbide India Ltd.	2-2-1977	10 (a) (*iv*)	Do.
23.	M/s. New India Industries Ltd.	9-2-1977	Do.	Do.
24.	M/s. Chloride India, Limited.	26-2-1977	Do.	Do.
25.	M/s. Lucas India Services (P) Ltd.	26-2-1977	Do.	Do.
26.	M/s. Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Products, Limited	4-4-1977	Do.	Do.
27.	M/s. Ashok Leyland Ltd., and Another.	30-4-1977	Do.	Do.
28.	M/s. Asbestos Cement, Ltd.	17-6-1977	Do.	Do.
29.	M/s. Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Products.	Do.	Do.	Do.
30.	M/s. Rohtas Industries, Limited.	Do.	Do.	Do.

1	2	3	4	6
31.	M/s. Southern Asbestos Cement Ltd.	17-6-1977	10(a)(iv)	The proceedings are in the pleading stage.
32.	M/s. Chloride India Limited.	29-9-1977	Do.	Do.
33.	M/s. Dunlop India Limited	11-11-1977	Do.	Do.
34.	M/s. Chloride India Limited.	23-11-1977	Do.	Do.
35.	M/s. D.C.M. Chemicals Works.	28-12-1977	Do.	Do.
36.	M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited.	17-5-1978	Do.	Do
37.	M/s. Tata Oil Mills, Co. Ltd.	Do.	Do.	Do.
38.	M/s. Philips India Ltd.	20-5-1978	Do.	Do.
39.	M/s. Madras Rubber Factory.	5-6-1978	Do.	Do.
40.	M/s. Goodyear India Limited.	Do.	Do.	Do.
41.	M/s. Dunlop India Ltd.	Do.	Do.	Do.
42.	M/s. Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co. of India (P) Ltd.	Do.	Do.	Do.
43.	M/s. Hindustan Ferodo Limited.	14-6-1978	Do.	Do.
44.	M/s. Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co. of India (P) Ltd.	26-4-1978	Do.	Do.
45.	M/s. Goodyear India Ltd.	Do.	Do.	Do.
46.	M/s. Madras Rubber Factory, Ltd.	24-6-1978	Do.	Do.
47.	M/s. Dhrangadhra Chemicals Ltd.	6-7-1978	Do.	Do.
48.	M/s. Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co. of India (P) Ltd.	Do.	10(a) (ii)	Do.
49.	M/s. Dunlop India Ltd.	Do.	Do.	Do.
50.	M/s. Ceat Tyres of India Limited.	Do.	Do.	Do.
51.	M/s. Goodyear India Ltd.	Do.	Do.	Do.
52.	M/s. Madras Rubber Factory, Ltd.	Do.	Do.	Do.
53.	M/s. Modi Rubber, Ltd.	Do.	Do.	Do.

1	2	3	4	5
54.	M/s Tractor Farms Equipment Limited.	17-7-1978	10 (a) (iii)	The proceeding are in the pleading stage
55.	M/s Alfa Laboratories Ltd.	19-7-1978	10 (a)(iv)	Do.
56.	M/s Mysore Cements Limited.	22-7-1978	Do.	Do.
57.	M/s. Philips India, Limited	28-7-1978	Do.	Do.
58.	M/s. Guest Keen Williams Limited.	17-8-1978	Do.	Do.
59.	M/s. Bimetal Bearings Limited.	15-10-1978	Do.	Do.
60.	M/s Bimetal Bearings Limited.	19-10-1978	Do.	Do.
61.	M/s Hoechst Dyes and Chemicals Ltd.	21-12-1978	10 (a)(i)	Do.
62.	M/s Andhra Prabha Limited	24-4-1979	10 (a) (iv)	The proceedings are in the initial stage.
63.	M/s Modipon Ltd.	22-5-1974	21	The enquiry has been stayed by the Delhi High Court
64.	M/s Swadeshi Polytex Limited.	31-1-1979	21	Pending. The Commission has extended the date for submission of report upto 31-5-1979.

Shortfall in the investment and production of Drugs

10838 CH HARI RAM MAKKASAR GODARA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been a considerable shortfall in the investment and production of drugs in the country during the last one year; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and the steps being taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

उर्वरकों के मूल्य में वृद्धि

10839. श्री पृथ्वीराज : क्या पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय उर्वरकों के मूल्य में काफी वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) क्या उर्वरक उद्योग की उत्पादन क्षमता को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उर्वरक उद्योगों के लिए एक पृथक बिजली स्टेशन की स्थापना करने सम्बन्धी योजना क्या है ताकि उर्वरकों की अधिक मात्रा का उत्पादन किया जा सके और कीमतों को कम किया जा सके ?

पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी, नहीं। दूसरी ओर कुछ वर्षों से सभी उर्वरकों के मूल्यों में काफी कमी की गई है।

(ख) जी, हां। नई प्रचलित यूनिटों में स्टतम उत्पादन करके तथा नई उर्वरक परियोजनाओं की स्थापना करके उत्पादन क्षमता को बढ़ाने सम्बन्धी उपाय जारी हैं।

(ग) जबकि देश में उर्वरक संयंत्रों के लिए अलग से बिजली स्टेशन की स्थापना करने का कोई विचार नहीं है, कुछ यूनिटों में जहां बिजली की कमी, वाल्टेज की बारम्बार घटने एवं बढ़ने सम्बन्धी समस्याएं हैं। अपने प्रयोग के लिए विद्युत् पैदा करने की सुविधाएं स्थापित की जा रही हैं ताकि नाजुक संयंत्रों एवं उप-करणों की संकट कालीन आवश्यकताओं को पूरा किया जा सके

जहां तक मूल्यों में कमी करने का सम्बन्ध है, स्थिति भाग (क) के उत्तर में पहले ही बताई गई है।

Manufacture of Doxycycline by M/s Ranbaxy Laboratories

10840. SHRI S. S SOMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) as to what action M/s. Ranbaxy Laboratories have taken to acquire the technical know-how for manufacture of Doxycycline, a new life saving drug;

(b) what is their consumption factor of Oxytetracycline per unit production *vis-a-vis* the consumption factor aimed at by M/s. I.D.P.L.; and

(c) whether the cost of bulk drug produced by M/s Ranbaxy Laboratories will be lower than that of M/s. I.D.P.L.?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N BAHUGUNA): (a) M/s. Ranbaxy have stated that the technology for Doxycycline is nearly ready and pilot plant production will commence by August, 1979.

(b) Since the firm has not yet commenced production, does not arise.

(c) Does no arise

Representation from Dismissed Servicemen's Association, Kerala

10841. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision about the fate of several hundreds of people who were dismissed from various sections of defence services on the basis of public verification reports during 1976—78 whose cases were repeatedly being represented to his Ministry by the Dismissed Service Men's Association, Kerala State Committee, Chala, Cannanore,

(b) what are the demands put forward by the said Association in their memorandum, and

(c) to what extent the Government is in a position to meet those demands?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). The Association had demanded the abolition of the present system of verification by the Centre and the States and the reinstatement of persons dismissed on account of such verification during the period 1960—77

The cases were looked into and it was found after a detailed review that there was no evidence of victimisation The cases were found to have been decided according to the normal rules of verification, laid down by the Home Ministry and not peculiar to the Defence Ministry. The number involved is also not as many as mentioned by the Hon'ble Member; in fact it is much smaller.

Recommendation of Chavda Committee regarding canalised distribution of Bulk Drugs

10842. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chavda Committee have recommended to Government that canalised distribution of bulk drugs results in hike in prices; details of bulk drugs studied by Chavda Committee in this regard and its findings in each case;

(b) whether there has been steep reduction in the prices of Ethambutol and several other drugs

imports of which was permitted freely under OGL and if so, the extent and percentage of price reduction that has taken place in some selected OGL items during last two years; and

(c) details and quantum and percentage of reduction in prices of bulk drugs canalised during last three years with details of highest and lowest import prices during each year?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The Sub-Committee of the Consultative Committee of Parliament for the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers headed by Shri K. S. Chavda, M.P. did not make any such recommendation.

(b) It is a fact that the prices of Ethambutol Hcl have shown a declining trend over the last three years. This trend has been manifest even before Ethambutol was placed on the OGL List in 1978-79. There thus appears to be no nexus between the declining trend of prices and the fact that certain bulk drugs figured in the OGL list in the 1978-79 Import Policy.

(c) A statement giving the percentage variation between the highest and lowest cif prices of various canalised bulk drugs during the last three years, year-wise, is attached.

Statement

Name of Drug	1976-77 Variation between highest and the louest cif price	1977-78 Variation between the highest and the lowest cif price	1978-79 %Variation between the highest and the lowest cif price.
1	2	3	4
1. Amidopyrine	17·05	Nil	3·52
2. Ampicillin Anhydrous	7·84	6·38	0·62
3. Ampicillin Sodium	17·82	3 21	10 58
4. Ampicillin Trihydrate	2·94	4 86	5·70
5. Chloramphenicol Powder	25·00	Nil	Nil
6. Chloramphenicol Palmitate	N.A.	31·58	15·27
7. Chloramphenicol Sodium Succinate	5·66	Nil	17 65
8. Chloramphenicol Stearate	3·91	Nil	Nil
9. Chlorowuin Pho.	39·32	N.A.	16·97
10. Chloroquin Sulphate	34·80	N.A.	Nil
11. Erythromycin Ethyl Succinate	Nil	No Purchases	10·09
12. Gentamycin.	Non canalised	..	14·07
13. Indomethacin	2·50	No purchases	Nil
14. Methyl Dopa	N.A.	5·77	30·77
15. Vitamin B-2	33·65	5·88	17·78
16. Streptomycin Sulphate	6·06	40·35	22·21

1		2	3	4
17	Sulphamethoxazole	Non canalised	10·71	3·20
18.	Tetracycline Hcl	N.A.	N.A.	5·20
19.	Vitamin B-1 (Hcl)	N.A.	N.A.	25·49
20.	Vitamin B-1 (Mono)	N.A.	N.A.	11·05
21.	Trimethoprim	Non canalised	3·17	Nil
22.	Erythromycin Stearate	0·78	No purchases	No purchases
23.	Analgin	1·90	0·97	De-canalised
24.	Calcium Panthothenate	N.A.	7·69	,,
25.	Sulphamethoxypyridazine	N.A.	29·63	,,
26.	Furesimide	16·95	3·50	,,
27.	D. Panthenol	2·04	3·33	,,
28.	Phtyalyl Sulphathazole	6·06	N.A.	,,
29.	Phenobarbitine	37·33	Nil	,,
30.	Sodium Panthothenate	0·63	N.A.	,,
31.	Metronidazole	9·38	2·23	,,
32.	Prednisolone	N.A.	2 04	,,
33.	Caffein	31·54	16 57	,,
34.	Prenylamine Lactate	N.A.	Nil	,,
35.	Vitamin B-6	23·45	5 26	,,
36.	Doxycycline	Non canalised	14 46	No purchases
37.	Grisofilvin	Non canalised	N.A	De-canalised

News-item "IISCO Looks Anaemic"

10843. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "IISCO looks anaemic" published in Financial Express (Bombay Edition) of 26th February, 1979;

(b) is it a fact that the IISCO has gone sick due to old and outmoded equipment and mismanagement of its affairs; and

(c) is it also a fact that due to its bad financial position, arrears of Rs. 3 crores are still to be paid to the suppliers of spares and for non-payment and delayed payment of bills the suppliers of spares stopped the supplies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) When the management of IISCO was taken-over by the Government in July, 1972, production was at a very low level due to outmoded technology, obsolete equipment, lack of maintenance and general mismanagement. A plant rehabilitation programme intended to restore the technical health of the plant was launched thereafter and this is nearing completion.

(e) Due to financial stringency, payment of about Rs. 3 crores for stores and spares was in arrears and suppliers had restricted deliveries. The position has since improved and efforts are being made continually by the Company to reduce the delay in payment of bills.

Memorandum from officers of Indo-Burma Petroleum Company Limited

10844. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a memorandum and covering letter dated 30th October, 1977 and a follow up letter dated 25th November, 1977 from the officers of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd. regarding some serious problems of the management of the company and other related problems;

(b) if so, details of the demands put forward by the officers in the memorandum;

(c) whether any action has been taken by Government on the problems raised; and

(d) if so, details thereon; if not the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main demand contained in the Memorandum relates to institution of a high-level enquiry into the irregular manner of managing the affairs of the organisation.

(c) Action has been initiated and the matter is under active examination by the Government.

(d) As at (c) above.

Indiscipline amongst Officers of the B.C.C.L. and Nirsa-Mugema Zone of E.C.L. in Dhanbad

10845. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a widespread indiscipline amongst the officers of the BCCL and Nirsa Mugema Zone of the ECL in Dhanbad district of Bihar:

(b) whether it is a fact that the transfer orders have not been complied with, Bungalows have not been vacated and informations regarding production of Coal are not being provided when sought for by the Ministry; if so, facts in detail for the year 1978; and

(c) if so, steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). It, is, not a fact that transfer orders have not been complied with. It is also not a fact that information relating to production is not being provided when sought by the Ministry. As regards vacation of bungalows, they are normally vacated on transfer of employees. In some cases, however, depending on the merit of the case, employees are permitted by the management to retain quarters for temporary period. In one case of retention of quarters in violation of orders, penal rent is being charged.

केन्द्र निदेशकों के पदों के बारे में जांच

10846. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने वाणिज्यिक प्रसारण केन्द्रों के केन्द्र निदेशकों के पदों के औचित्य के बारे में तत्काल जांच करने और समुचित कार्रवाई करने का आश्वासन दिया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले को लगातार स्थगित करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) और (ख) . गत वर्ष यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि आकाशवाणी के वाणिप्रसारण केन्द्रों में केन्द्र निदेशकों की तैनाती के औचित्य के सम्बन्ध में नये सिरे से विचार किया जाए। मंत्रालय के आंतरिक कार्य अध्ययन एकक को कहा गया था कि वह वाणिज्यिक प्रसारण सेवा केन्द्रों के कार्य का मूल्यांकन करे । एकक ने गत वर्ष अध्ययन

किया और पाया कि मौजूदा व्यवस्था बिल्कुल ठीक है। तथापि, यह महसूस किया गया कि चूंकि वाणिज्यिक प्रसारण केन्द्रों के कार्य अधिकतर व्यापारिक किस्म के हैं, प्रबन्धीय पहलू के अध्ययन के लिए कार्य प्रबन्ध परामर्शदाता के विशेषज्ञ को सौंप दिए जाएं। कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग को एक पत्र भेजा गया है जिसमें उनसे यह सलाह मांगी गई है कि इस प्रकार का अध्ययन किसे सौंपा जाए। इस प्रकार के अध्ययन होने तक यथास्थिति रखी जा रही है।

क्रिकेट मैच का आंखों देखा हाल प्रसारित करने के लिए पाकिस्तान भेजा गया आकाशवाणी का एक स्टेशन डायरेक्टर

10847. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान में हाल ही में भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच खेले गये क्रिकेट मैच का आंखों देखा हाल प्रसारित करने के लिए आकाशवाणी के एक स्टेशन डायरेक्टर को पाकिस्तान भेजा गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस व्यक्ति का नाम क्या है और क्या उन्होंने पाकिस्तान में कुछ लोगों से किये गये साक्षात्कार रिकार्ड किये और यदि हां, तो उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके साक्षात्कार रिकार्ड किये गये ;

(ग) क्या उन रिकार्डों को आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों से प्रसारित किया जाता है, यदि हां, तो किस की अनुमति से और साक्षात्कार को रिकार्ड करने की अनुमति किसने दी थी ;

(घ) क्या भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच कोई सांस्कृतिक समझौता विद्यमान है ;

(ङ) क्या साक्षात्कार रिकार्ड करने के लिए भारत सरकार तथा पाकिस्तान सरकार से अनुमति ली गई थी; और

(च) क्या साक्षात्कार के लिए कोई पारिश्रमिक दिया गया और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) और (ख) भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच क्रिकेट मैचों की श्रृंखला को कवर करने के लिये कमेण्टेटरों की टीम के मैनेजरों के रूप में तथा आकाशवाणी के निर्देशन। सुपरवायज, स्टाफ को ऐसे देशों जहां कुछ विशिष्ठ सेवायें निर्देशित होती है, में यात्रा करने के लिए एक अवसर प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से उस क्षेत्र में विशिष्टता प्राप्त करने के लिए दो केन्द्र निदेशकों सर्वश्री के0 के0 नायर तथा एस0 एन0 कौल को भेजा गया था। श्री नायर सुविख्यात लेखकों, फिल्म आर्टिस्टों, गायकों, कवियों आदि के साथ भेट वार्ताओं के कुछ रिकाडिग लाये। विवरण परिशिष्ट में दिये गये हैं।

(ग) जी, आकाशवाणी महानिदेशक की अनुमति से जिन्होंने इन कलाकारों की रिकार्डिग करने की अनुमति दी।

(घ) जी, नहीं। तथापि, आकाशवाणी के पाकिस्तान को हाल के महीनों में भारत-पाक सम्बन्धों को सामान्य बनाने के दृष्टिकोण कुछ रिकार्डिगे सप्लाई की थी।

(ङ) जी, नहीं।

(च) जी, नहीं। भेंट वार्ताएं बाहरी प्रसारण के रूप में रिकार्ड की गई थीं जिसके लिए कोई शुल्क नहीं दिया गया था।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	नाम	
1.	मलिकी तरनुम-नूर जहान	(गायिका)
2.	फरीदा खनूम	(तथैव)
3.	गुलाम अली	(गजल गायक)
4.	मेहनाज	(पार्श्व गायक)
5.	मो0 अली	(पाकिस्तान का सर्वोच्च फिल्म अभिनेता)
6.	नादीम	(फिल्म अभिनेता)
7.	सबीहा खनम	(प्रसिद्ध चरित्र अभिनेत्री)
8.	आगा तालिश	(प्रसिद्ध चरित्र अभिनेता)
9.	निसार बजमी	(फिल्म संगीत निर्देशक)
10.	सैयद सुलेमान	(प्रसिद्ध फिल्म निर्देशक)
11.	डा0 अनवर सज्जाद	(प्रसिद्ध लघु-कथा लेखक)
12.	मूनीर नियाजी	(प्रसिद्ध उर्दू और पंजाबी कवि)
13.	किश्वर नाहीद	(कवयित्री, आलोचक और प्रधान सम्पादक 'माह-इ-नाऊ')
14.	कातिल शिफाई	(प्रसिद्ध उर्दू कवि और फिल्म गीतकार)।

Regularisation of Unauthorised Production under New Drug Policy

10848. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1180 on 27th February, 1979 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision not to regularise unauthorised production under new Drug Policy and if so, what are categories of unauthorised production;

(b) details of illustrations of unauthorised production by foreign companies under bulk drugs and formulations which Government have come across;

(c) whether Law Ministry have also given information that permission letters have no legal backing and issuance of such letters being a commitment of Government it would not be possible for Government to defend itself if withdrawal is challenged in the Court; and

(d) have Government decided to cancel permission letters in view of the fact that they have no legal backing if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. As indicated in reply to part (d) of Unstarred Question No. 1180 replied in Lok Sabha on 27th February, 1979, production not authorised by Industrial Licence, COB licence, Permission Letter, D.G.T.D. registration etc. will be a case of unauthorised production.

(b) After acquiring the industrial undertaking of M/s. Pharmed Pvt. Ltd., M/s. Indian Schering were found manufacturing such items as they were earlier getting manufactured from M/s. Pharmed Pvt. Ltd. under loan licence basis. They contended that they were doing so under the authority of Registration Certificate of M/s. Pharmed Pvt. Ltd.

M/s. Indian Schering were also found to have introduced the following four new formulations without a valid Industrial Licence: —

1. Genticyn Eye/Ear Drops
2. Genticyn H. C. Eye/Ear Drops
3. Genticyn Injection
4. Micropaque

(c) Law Ministry have opined that Permission Letters cannot be regarded as conforming to the requirements of Section 11-A of Industries, Development and Regulation Act and cannot be considered as authorising the production of the new articles. They have also opined that the parties (who have been given the permission letters) having acted upon it, it would not be open to the Government to take the stand that the production is unauthorised and an attempt to stop production would not be sustained by the Government in view of the doctrine of promissory estoppel.

(d) No, Sir.

Promotion Rule in IDPL

10849. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether no promotion rules have been framed so far by the management of the IDPL for their employees and the employees have not been conveyed their ranks in seniority lists even after more than sixteen years of service;

(b) in case some rules have been framed, whether a copy there will be laid on the Table and if no such rules have been framed, the officers who are responsible therefor; and

(c) whether the IDPL plants are constantly affected by strikes, resentment among employees and industrial unrest?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The promotion rules for officers were finalized in 1967 and the company is following them. As regards other

employees, the Company is following the guidelines laid down by the Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPE). In this regard, a draft promotion policy is already with the Unions. Rules will be framed as soon as the policy is finalised. Seniority lists will also be prepared and circulated on the basis of the final policy decisions.

(b) It is not customary to lay the promotion rules followed be individual companies on the Table of the House.

(c) No, Sir.

इंडियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स के लिए अधिकारियों द्वारा अधिकार का दुरुपयोग

10850. **श्री राम विलास पासवान** : क्या पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या इण्डियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मेस्यूटिकल्स लि० के केन्द्रीय कार्यालय के विपणन प्रभाग के अधिकारियो द्वारा भर्ती नियमो का उल्लंघन करके वरिष्ठ अधिकारियो की वरिष्ठता का अतिलंघन करके और अपने रिश्तेदारो की भर्ती कर के शक्तियो का दुरुपयोग करने पर सरकार का ध्यान गया है और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस बारे से कोई जाच करेगी ?

(ख) क्या भ्रष्टाचार के विभिन्न मामलो में जांच करने के बारे में अनेक संसद् सदस्यों ने उन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है और इस बारे में पत्र भी लिखे हैं और यदि हां, तो क्या उन्होने इस बारे में कोई जाच की है और यदि नही, तो इस के क्या कारण है; और

(ग) जनवरी, 1976 से जनवरी, 1979 की अवधि के दौरान सीधी भर्ती द्वारा कितने कर्मचारी नियुक्त किये गये और रोजगार कार्यालय के माध्यम से कितने और विज्ञापन जारी कर के कितने कर्मचारी नियुक्त किये गये ?

पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा):(क) यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा श्री पी० डी० बहुगुणा जो आई० डी० पी० एल० के मुख्यालय के विपणन प्रभाग में काम कर रहे हैं के कथित अधिक्रमण से सम्बन्धित अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त किया गया है । अभ्यावेदन आई० डी० पी० एल० की परामर्श से जांचाधीन है ।

(ख) यह भी सच है कि एक संसद सदस्य ने पट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री जी को उपरोक्त (क) में उल्लिखित मामले के सम्बन्ध में लिखा है, जो आई० डी० पी० एल० के परामर्श से जांचाधीन है ।

(ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Options of Employees of Fertiliser Corporation of India, New Delhi

10851. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that option of some of the employees of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi who had opted for other reorganised companies after the due date of option was accepted while those of many others have not been accepted so far;

(b) if, so the reasons for not allowing a uniform policy in this regard; and

(c) by what time the options of other employees will be accepted?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No option of Central Office employees of Fertilizer Corporation of India for transfer to other newly formed companies received after due date was accepted. However, some persons have been accepted by Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation/Fertilizer (P&D) India Ltd. after due date on lateral transfer in the normal course.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Resignation of Top Executives in Leading Professional Managed Companies

10852. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that top executives in the leading professional

managed companies have resigned due to latest directions of Government to lower the managerial remunerations; and

(b) if so, the number and names of persons who have resigned and Government's reaction on it?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). The revised administrative guidelines lowering the ceilings on managerial remuneration apply to the Managing/Whole-time Directors or Managers of Public limited companies and private limited companies which are subsidiaries of public companies. The remuneration payable to the executives does not require approval of the Central Government under the Companies Act, 1956 except where such executives come within the purview of Sections 204A and 314(1-B) of the Companies Act, 1956.

In the case of M/s. Tata Finlay Limited, where the reappointment of Shri S K. Mehra as Managing Director and appointment of S/Shri R N Deongun and S. Puri as whole-time directors of the company were approved by the Department under the revised guidelines for five years at a salary of Rs. 5000 per month plus commission and perquisites and which was less than what the company had asked for or was paying earlier, all the three persons referred to above apprised the company their unwillingness to accept the appointment on the terms sanctioned by the Government and reverted to the position of Executives in the company which they held immediately prior to their appointment as Directors of the company. The intimations received from the company were taken note of as these persons ceased to be Directors of the company. This is the one instance which has come to the notice of the Department so far. There may be some other instance of resignations by Managing/Whole-time Directors after the introduction of the revised administrative guidelines but information about them is not available in the Department.

The question of amending the Companies Act, 1956 to bring the remuneration payable to the Executives of the Companies within the guidelines issued by the Government in respect of Managing/Whole-Time Directors is under active consideration.

Obsolete Machineries of FACT, Udyogamandal

10853. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the machinism of the FACT, Udyogmandal, is very obsolete and that it has become dangerous to the workers because of increased possibility of accidents;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the fact that there was recently an accident in FACT;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) what are the steps taken or proposed to be taken to save FACT from its present crisis and make this oldest public sector plant in Kerala"healthy"?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Some of the plants at the Udyogamandal unit of FACT due to ageing and use of obsolete technology have become uneconomical in operations. However, operations of the plants are not dangerous to the workers.

(b) Yes, Sir. There was a fire accident in the composite ammonia plant at Udyogamandal on 18-3-1979.

(c) On 18-3-1978 when raw naphtha was being pumped from the naphtha farm to the day tank at the amonia plant, a fire broke out from the spout used for taking dip measurements of the tank When some employees rushed to close the valve feeding naphtha to the day tank to stop naptha spurting out from the tank they were engulfed in fire and as a result of which four of them died due to fatal injuries The Company have set up an enquiry committee to suggets, *inter alia* remedial measure to prevent recurrence of such accidents in future.

(d) A Committee set up to consider all possible alternatives for diversification of activities of the Udyogamandal unit of FACT and suggest a viable solution has recommended the setting up of facilities at Udyogamandal for the manufacture of Caprolactum Appraisal of the techno-economic feasibility report submitted by the company for the project is on hand

दिल्ली में पुनर्वास बस्तियों में बिजली की लाइनें

10854. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :**
श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में 19 पुनर्वास कालोनियों में बिजली की लाइनों पर तार डालने का ठेका केवल एक ही ठेकेदार को दिया गया है,

(ख) ठेके के अनुसार कार्य के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है और यदि निर्धारित समय पर कार्य पूरा नहीं होता है तो क्या कार्यवाही की जाएगी, और

(ग) क्या सुल्तानपुरी पुनर्वास कालोनी में घरेलू तथा औद्योगिक प्रयोग के लिए बिजली शीघ्र ही उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं । दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान ने अभी तक 8 पुनर्वास कालोनियों के संबंध में विद्युतीकरण स्कीमें चालू की हैं । इन सभी कालोनियों में अधिकतर कार्य विभाग द्वारा ही किया जा रहा है । तथापि 5 कालोनियों के सम्बन्ध में कार्य का एक छोटा भाग तीन अलग अलग ठेकेदारों को अलग अलग तीन ठेकों में सौंपा गया है । दो ठेकों से सम्बन्धित कार्य ठेकों में निर्दिष्ट समय के अनुसार ही पूरा हो चुका है । तीसरे ठेके के संबंध में कार्य पूरा करने का समय 10 मई, 1979 से दो महीने का है । यदि कार्य में देरी होती है तो ठेकेदार की ओर से चूक के लिये ठेके के उपबन्धों के अनुसार कार्यवाही की जाएगी ।

(ग) सुल्तानपुरी पुनर्वास कालोनी में घरेलू विद्युत कनक्शन देने के लिये विद्युतीकरण की एक आवश्यक स्कीम तैयार की जा रही है ।

सीरे और रसायनों का उपयोग

10855 **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय** : क्या पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न 21 चीनी मिलों और खाउसारी मिलों से प्राप्त अधिकांश सीरे का उपयोग सामान्यतया अल्कोहल तैयार करने में किया जाता है ,

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस से अन्य रसायन तैयार करने का है जिस से कि इस कच्ची सामग्री का अधिकतम उपयोग हो सके और उस के मूल्य में वृद्धि के परिणामस्वरूप चीनी मिलों को भी लाभ हो, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी, हां । सामान्यतः सीरे को अल्कोहल में बदलने के लिये प्रयोग में लाया जाता है ।

(ख) सीरे को सीमित परिसीमा तक जानवरों का चारा तथा रसायन तैयार करने और तम्बाकू चिकित्सा के लिये भी प्रयोग में लाया जाता है । सीरे के मूल्यों को बढ़ाने सम्बन्धी कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बड़े औद्योगिक गृहों को लाइसेंस जारी किये जाने के बारे में लिखा गया लेख

10856. **डा० रामजी सिंह** : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 10 अप्रैल, 1979 के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स तथा अन्य राष्ट्रीय समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित प्रो० राज कृष्ण द्वारा लिखित

लेख की ओर दिलाया गया है जिससे उन्होंने यह सुझाव दिया है कि बड़े औद्योगिक गृहों को लाइसेंस जारी नहीं किये जाने चाहिए ,

(ख) क्या सरकार सम्पत्ति के केन्द्रीयकरण को रोकने के लिए वास्तव में कटिबद्ध है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या जनता सरकार ने गत दो वर्षों में बड़े औद्योगिक गृहों को कोई लाइसेंस जारी किये हैं, यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि , न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शांति भूषण): (क) सम्भवत माननीय, सदस्य जनता पार्टी द्वारा स्थापित वृहत् बराबर पर 9 सदस्य तालिका के लिए प्रोफेसर राज कृष्ण द्वारा प्रस्तुत नोट में सम्बन्धित दिनांक 10 अप्रैल, 1979 के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में प्रकाशित समाचार को निर्दिष्ट कर रहे हैं । यह समाचार सरकार के 'नोटिस' में आया है ।

(ख) एकाधिकार एवं निबन्धनकारी व्यापार प्रथा अधिनियम 1969 के उपबन्धों का कार्यान्वयन, इसके उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति की ओर निर्दिष्ट करता है, जिसमें साथ साथ यह सुनिश्चित करना भी है कि आर्थिक प्रणाली का संचालन जनहित में विरुद्ध, आर्थिक शक्ति के संकेन्द्रण का परिणामी न हो ।

(ग) 1977 तथा 1978 के मध्य एकाधिकार एवं निबन्धनकारी , व्यापार प्रथा अधिनियम, 1969 के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत उपक्रमों को प्रेषित औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के ब्योरे दिखाते हुए विवरण-पत्र, 1 से 2 सभा पटल पर रख दिये गये हैं । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या एल-टी-4485 / 79] ।

ऊपर वर्णित विवरण-पत्रों में सम्मिलित मामलों के लाइसेंस, सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावों को वर्तमान औद्योगिक लाइसेंस नीति तथा एकाधिकार एवं निबन्ध नकारी व्यापार प्रथा अधिनियम के उपबन्धों की दृष्टि से रोमी पहलुओं पर विचार करने के पश्चात् प्रेषित किये गये थे ।

पनडुब्बियों की खरीद में विदेशी कम्पनियों के निहित स्वार्थ

10857 डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 7 अप्रैल, 1979 को 'ब्लिट्ज' में पनडुब्बियों की खरीद में विदेशी कम्पनियों के निहित स्वार्थ के बारे में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या टिप्पणी है ;

(ग) पनडुब्बियों के निर्माण में देश कब तक आत्म-निर्भर हो जाएगा; और

(घ) एस० एम० के० परियोजना की क्या प्रगति है ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम): (क) से (घ). ब्लिट्ज में छपे इस समाचार के बारे में सरकार को जानकारी है । इस बारे में तथ्य ये हैं कि एक उच्च स्तरीय अन्तर मंत्रालय दल, जिसमें रक्षा मंत्रालय, वित्त मंत्रालय और नौसेना मुख्यालय के वरिष्ठ अधिकारी तथा मझगाव डाक लिमिटेड का एक प्रतिनिधि है, इस समय यूरोप के देशों से प्राप्त पेश-कश का मूल्यांकन करने और सम्बन्धित सरकारों तथा शिपयार्डों के साथ विचार विमर्श करने के लिए यूरोप के विभिन्न देशों का दौरा कर रहा है ।

इस दल का नेतृत्व रक्षा मंत्रालय के अतिरिक्त सचिव कर रहे हैं और इस दल में अन्य व्यक्तियों के अलावा वित्त मंत्रालय का वित्तीय सलाहकार भी है जो वित्त (रक्षा) संगठन के अध्यक्ष हैं ।

इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार सम्बन्धित मंत्रिमंडल के स्तर पर कोई फैसला करेगी ।

इस विषय के स्वरूप और जिस स्तर पर विचार विमर्श चल रहा है उसे ध्यान में रखते हुए इस बारे में अधिक ब्यौरे देना लोकहित में नहीं होगा ।

एक या दूसरे देश के प्रति पक्षपात करने का आरोप निराधार है । इस दल का गठन परियोजना के हित में किया गया है और इस पर किसी प्रकार के बाहरी दबाव पड़ने का प्रश्न पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

फर्टिलाइजर (प्लानिंग एण्ड डेवेलपमेन्ट) इंडिया लि० में मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर की नियुक्ति

10858 श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या पैट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एफ० पी० डी० एल० सिन्द्री में एक साल के बाद भी अब तक मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर की नियुक्ति नहीं की गई है जब कि उसी समय बने अन्य चार कारपोरेशनों में उनके सृजन के साथ साथ मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टरों की नियुक्ति कर दी गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भारत का यह प्रतिष्ठान आद डिजाइन और इंजीनियरिंग में अग्रणी रहा है और इसके बावजूद इसे काम न देकर तथा इसके मेन मैनेजिंग

डायरेक्टर की बहाली न कर इसे अकर्मण्य बनाया जा रहा है जिससे यह देश विदेशी तकनीकी का सदा गुलाम बना रहे; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भागों को उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक नहीं है, तो सरकार इस प्रतिष्ठान के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर की नियुक्ति कब तक करेगी ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) . (क) और (ख). उर्वरक के क्षेत्र में एफ० पी० डी० आई० एल० एक प्रमुख परामर्श देने वाला एक संगठन है । इस संगठन के नेतृत्व करने के लिए यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि इसके लिए व्यक्ति का चयन सावधानीपूर्वक किया जाय । सरकार की ओर से भरसक प्रयत्नों के बावजूद भी, अभी तक उपयुक्त व्यक्ति न मिल सका । परन्तु चयन के लिए कोशिश जारी है और चयन के शीघ्र ही हो जाने की आशा है ।

(ख) एफ० पी० डी० आई० एल० में उपलब्ध सेवाओं को देश में स्थापित किये जा रहे नये उर्वरक संयन्त्रों के लिए अधिकतम सम्भव सीमा तक प्रयोग में लाया जा रहा है ।

Victimisation of Employees of Indian Institute of Petroleum

10859. SHRI K. A. RAJAN Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the officers and workers of the Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun have been victimised for agitating for their legitimate demands;

(b) if so, the names of such officers and workers and the nature of action taken against them;

(c) the demands being raised by the employees; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Three officers four staff members of the Institute namely S/Shri S. N. Sharma, N. Ray, O. N. Anand (all scientists) R. K. Sharama (cataloguer) K. D. Sharma (Sr. Lab. Assistant, Purchase) Hulsi Ram (Electircian) and M. N. Sharma (Jr. Technical Assistant) were placed under suspension from 16-3-79 for misconduct and instigating staff members The suspension orders in respect of the three scientists were revoked on 20-3-1979 on their giving an assurance that this type of agitation will not be repeated in future. The suspension orders in respect of the staff members were revoked when they called off the agitation on 10-4-1979.

(c) The IIP Workers Association, an unregistered and unrecognised body functioning in the IIP, Dehradun resorted to an agitation from 24-2-79 to 10-4-79 with the demand of giving *ad-hoc* appointment letters against regular posts to four daily wage persons who were not selected for Grade III post Mechanics by open competition and trade tests conducted as per rules. Subsequently the following demands have been added:—

(i) immediate regularization of daily wage persons.

(ii) equal distribution of royalty to all employees including daily wage persons

(iii) uniform promotional policy for all employees.

(iv) immediate sanction for filling up of 186 vacant posts.

(d) All efforts were taken by Government to arrive at a settlement and as per latest reports from IIP, the above demands are to be placed before the Governing Body of the Institute for consideration.

बेनेट कोल मैन एण्ड कम्पनी

10860 श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बेनेट कोल मैन एण्ड कम्पनी भारत से बाहर पंजीकृत है और यदि हां, तो इस कम्पनी का कार्य संचालन करने वाले पूंजीपतियों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) इस कम्पनी द्वारा निकाले जाने वाले समाचारपत्रों, पत्रिकाओं तथा पत्रपत्रिकाओं के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) कम्पनी के निदेशक साहू जैन ने बहुत सी अन्य कम्पनियों का इस कम्पनी के साथ विलय कर लिया है, यदि हां, तो विलय के क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री शान्ति भूषण) : मैं0 बैनट कोलमैन एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड, भारत में कम्पनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत है एवं इसका पंजीकृत कार्यालय, टाइम्स आफ इंडिया, भवन, डा0 दादाभाई नौरोजी रोड, बम्बई—400001, में है। कम्पनी कार्य विभाग के पास यह जानकारी नहीं है कि क्या मै० बैनट कोलमैन एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड, ने स्वयं को भारत के बाहर भी पंजीकृत कराया है; क्योंकि कम्पनी अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत इस प्रकार की सूचना प्रस्तुत करना अपेक्षित नहीं है। कम्पनी की 22-9-1978 तक बनाई गई वार्षिक विवरणी के अनुसार, इसके वर्तमान निदेशक ये हैं :—

1. श्री अशोक कुमार जैन, अध्यक्ष
2. श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार
3. श्री नीहार रंजन रे
4. श्री तम्माश्रा कुबेरप्पा तुकोल

(ख) मै० बैनट कोलमेन एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार, इसके द्वारा भारत में प्रकाशित पत्र तथा पत्रिकायें निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

1. टाइम्स आफ इंडिया
2. दि इकोनोमिक टाइम्स
3. नवभारत टाइम्स
4. महाराष्ट्र टाइम्स
5. ईवनिंग न्यूज आफ इंडिया
6. दि इलस्ट्रेटेड वीकली आफ इंडिया
7. धर्मयुग
8. दिनमान
9. फिल्मफेअर
10. फेमीना
11. यूथ टाइम्स
12. इन्द्रजाल कामिक्स
13. माधुरी
14. साइन्स टुडे
15. सारिका
16. पराग
17. टाइम्स आफ इंडिया डायरेक्टरी

(ग) कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार, मै० बैनट कोलमैन एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड के साथ अभी तक किसी कम्पनी का संविलियन नहीं हुआ है। कम्पनी कार्य विभाग को अभी तक किसी भी प्रादेशिक निदेशक से कोई ऐसा निर्देश प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है, जिसमें साहू जैन, समूह के किसी औद्योगिक एकक के साथ मै० बैनट कोलमैन एण्ड कम्पनी लि० के संविलियन की बाबत किसी प्रस्ताव के लिए अनुदेश मांगे गये हों। विभाग को कोई ऐसा आवेदन-पत्र भी प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है, जिसमें मै० बैनट कोलमैन एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड के किसी अन्य कम्पनी के साथ एकीकरण के लिए, एकाधिकार एवं निबन्धकारी व्यापार प्रथा अधिनियम की धारा 23 (2) के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार का अनुमोदन मांगा गया हो। तथापि, बम्बई की कम्पनी विधि खण्डपीठ ने मै० बैनट कोलमैन एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड से एक आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त किया है, जिसमें कम्पनी द्वारा अपनी कार्यकलापों में अनेकरूपता लाने के लिये, इसके द्वारा पारित विशेष संकल्प के अनुसरण में इसके पार्षद नियमों में परिवर्तन की मांग की गई है। कम्पनी विधि बोर्ड, उसी तरीके से, जैसा कि अन्य कम्पनियों की इसी प्रकार के आवेदन पत्रों पर कार्यवाही करता है इस आवेदन-पत्र को भी गुणावगुण के आधार पर निपटायेगा।

साराभाई कैमिकल्स द्वारा उत्पादित विटामिन सी की उत्पादन लागत और बिक्री मूल्य में अन्तर

10861. **डा0 लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय:** क्या पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनी साराभाई कैमिकल्स द्वारा इस समय उत्पादन किये जा रहे विटामिन सी की उत्पादन लागत और बिक्री मूल्य में भारी अन्तर है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त कम्पनी सरकार के निदेशों का निरन्तर उल्लंघन कर रही है और अपनी प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता से अधिक उत्पादन कर रही है ;

(ग) क्या इसके परिणाम स्वरूप अपनी लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षमता के अनुसार उत्पादन करने वाले छोटे निर्माताओं पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है और उनकी उत्पादन लागत कुछ अधिक है क्योंकि वे छोटे एकक है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो साराभाई कैमिकल्स जयन्त विटामिन्स और आई0 डी0 पी0 एल0 की प्रति किलो-उत्पादन लागत और बिक्री मूल्य कितना है और विदेशों से विटामिन सी का आयात प्रति किलो किस कीमत पर किया जाता है ?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी, नहीं (1) पी0 आई0 सी0 पी0 द्वारा किये गये लागत अध्ययन आधार पर तथा उत्पादन लागत के अतिरिक्त कुछ

मूल्य पर 12 प्रतिशत प्रतिप्राप्ति को विचार में रखते हुए मैसर्स साराभाई एम केमिकल्स द्वारा उत्पादित विटामिन सी का विक्रय मूल्य मई, 76 में 104 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम निर्धारित किया गया था ।

(ख) वार्षिक लाइसेंसीकृत 240 मी० टन की क्षमता की अपेक्षा मैसर्स साराभाई एम केमिकल्स ने वर्ष 1978 के दौरान 423·96 मी० टन का उत्पादन किया था ।

(ग) सरकार को कोई ऐसी सूचना नहीं है कि छोटे पैमाने का कोई यूनिट देश में विटामिन सी का उत्पादन कर रहा है । संगठित क्षेत्र में इस समय जो तीन यूनिट विटामिन सी का उत्पादन कर रहे हैं वे निम्नप्रकार हैं :—

(i) साराभाई एम केमिकल्स

(ii) जयन्त विटामिनल्स लि०

(iii) हिन्दुस्तान एण्टिबायोटिक्स लि०

(घ) आई डी पी एल विटामीन सी का उत्पादन नहीं करता है । उपरोक्त भाग (ग) के उत्तर में दिये गये तीन यूनिटों के लिए मैसर्स साराभाई एम केमिकल्स और जयन्त विटामिनल्स से किये गये लागत अध्ययन के आधार पर विटामिन सी के निर्धारित किये गये विक्रय मूल्य निम्नप्रकार हैं —

104 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम साराभाई एम केमिकल्स के लिए ।

128 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम दूसरों के लिए ।

जहां तक आयातित विटामिन सी के मूल्य का सम्बन्ध है, स्टेट कैमीकल्स एण्ड फार्मेस्यूटिकल्स केमिकल्स ने जून, 1978 में हिन्दुस्तान एण्टिबायोटिक्स लि० और स्मिथ स्टेनीस्ट्रीट को लिए 10 मी० टन विटामिन सी के आयात का ठेका किया था, तब भाड़े सहित लागत मूल्य 8 70 अमरीकी डालर प्रति किलोग्राम था । सी सी आई एण्ड ई के फार्मूले के आधार पर यह मूल्य लगभग 140 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम बैठता है ।

Procedure for giving out of turn promotions

10862. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have considered the existing procedure of rating some few individuals as outstanding only to promote them out of turn;

(b) what are the reasons for supersession of 23 number of Senior Engineers by a very Junior officers for the selection of Deputy Chief Engineers in AIR and Doordarshan where all the superseded officers have undergone a number of selection grades earlier;

(c) whether Government consider if as an unusual happenings or not and also aware that no affected officers can challenge the decision of the recommendation of the Departmental promotion committee; and

(d) whether Government propose to conduct an enquiry to review individually the affected officers to restore the confidence among the large number of disgruntled officers by an independent committee?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (d). A prposal was sent to the Union Public Service Commission by Government for convening a meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee for preparing a penal of 10 officers of the cadre of Senior Engineer in Akashvani/Doordarshan (Rs. 1500 -1800) for promotion as Deputy Chief Engineer (Rs 1800—2000)

2 The method of recruitment to the post of Deputy Chief Engineer is by selection from the offices of the grade of Senior Engineer with 2 years' service in that grade rendered after appointment thereto on a regular basis.

3. The meeting of the D.P.C., with a member of the U.P.S.C. as Chairman, was held in the office of the U.P S.C. on 1st March 1979. The D.P.C. considered the confidential reports of 30 seniormost officers and prepared a panel of 10 officers for an equal number of vacancies expected to arise during I to 1½ years from the date of the meeting of the D.P.C. in this panel the officer who was at S. No. 26 in the seniority list of Senior Engineers was placed at S. No. 3, superseding 23 officers. This is permissible under the rules.

4. A number of representations were received from the affected officers. These representations were examined and it was felt that such supersession was not unusal in Government service and was strictly according to rules on the subject.

5. The D.P.C. was presided over by member of the U.P.S.C. The panel therefore constitutes a recommendation of the U.P.S.C. There is no irregularity in the constitution of functioning of the D.P.C. Therefore, Government do not propose to conduct any inquiry into the matter.

Suspension of employees by DESU

10863. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are employees of DESU specially labourers who were suspended from duty about nine years ago and if so, the number of those employees;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some of them are being harrassed for nothing even now by DESU managements; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking have reported that 29 employees were suspended about 9 years ago. Their cases were processed and finalised under normal procedures. While 2 employees were dismissed, 27 were reinstead D.E.S.U. management have reported that no grievance in respect of harassement has been received by them from any employee connected with the suspension case.

Complaints concerning A.I.R. Rajkot

10864. SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT:
SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:
DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that complaints concerning All India Radio Rajkot were received by the Government if so, the nature of complaints and action if any taken by Government; and

(b) whether it is a fact that an Individual was given six talks in October to December last in a period of two months, if so, reasons?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir, Shri N. P. Thacker had made a complaint regarding the upgradation and engagements offered to his wife, Smt. Sarla Thacker at Rajkot Station. The same was enquired into and a detailed reply sent to him. However, he has sent another complaint dated 2nd March, 1979 which is under investigation.

(b) Yes, Sir. A series of thirteen short talks in the Women's programme Containing hints on Health and Beauty Care were broadcast by a Specialist during the period under reference.

News-item "Injustice to Gujarat"

10865. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) has the attention of Government been drawn to the news item in *Indian Express* (Ahmedabad Edition) dated 6th April, 1979 under the captions "injustice to Gujarat"; and

(b) whether Government will ask the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to revise the recruitment policy and other things being equal to give preference to local candidates?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In accordance with Government instructions in regard to recruitment of non-technical staff to posts the maximum of scale of pay of which is less than Rs. 800 p.m. (lately revised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 800 p m.) the Oil and Natural Gas Commission notifies the vacancies to the local Employment Exchange.

In respect of Scientific and Technical posts, the maximum of scale of pay of which is less than Rs. 800 p.m (lately revised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 800 p.m.) the Oil and Natural Gas Commission notifies vacancies both to the local Employment Exchange and to the Central Employment Exchange but preference is given to the local candidates

For posts in the higher pay range when direct recruitment is necessary the O.N.G.C issues advertisements on an All India basis and recruitment is made accordingly.

Transportation of Dolomite

10866. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that dolomite is being carried from Jainty, Jalpaiguri District North Bengal to Durgapur with a heavy cost of transportation;

(b) whether there is any proposal to powder the dolomite folder in Jainty itself or somewhere in Alipurduar to open new avenue of employment for the local unemployed;

(c) if so, how it is expected to take; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) The integrated steel plants require high grade, low silica, dolomite for use as refractory material in the Steel Melting Shops. Durgapur Steel Plant obtains part of its requirement of such dolomite from the Jayanti area of Jalpaiguri District in North Bengal. Since this grade of dolomite can be obtained by the Durgapur Steel Plant only from Jayanti area, the actual cost of transportation has to be borne by them.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Steel Authority of India Limited has, at present, a proposal only to develop a dolomite mine in this area in collaboration with West Bengal Mineral Development and Trading Corporation, involving mining, crushing and screening of the dolomite at the mine site

Rise in the cost of power units in the country

10867 SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cost of power units in the country has gone up manifold; and

(b) if so, project cost of each power unit approved and the present revised cost?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) (a) and (b). In respect of thermal projects, the revision in cost varies roughly as folows --

	At the time of original sanction	At the time of revised sanction
	(Rs. per kw)	
IV Plan . . .	1600	4000
V Plan . . .	1700	5400

As the cost of hydro projects varies with each project, depending on its location and other geological factors, no reasonable comparison is possible. There has however been an upward revision of cost.

Production of Aluminium and exports of Aluminium products

10868. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) the amount of imports of aluminium in India during the last three years;

(b) the total production of aluminium in India during the last three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that the aluminium products have export demands, if so, how much was exported and to which countries during the last three years; and

(d) the plans of Government to produce more aluminium in India and for installing an aluminium plant during the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) (a) Imports of aluminium metal made by Government through M/s Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. a public sector undertaking, since September, 1977. 9,000 tonnes and 33,000 tonnes of aluminium were imported during 1977-78 and 1978-79 respectively

(b) The production of aluminium during the last three years is indicated below:—

1976-77	. .	2,08,687 tonnes
1977-78	. .	1,78,538 tonnes
1978-79	. .	2,13,729 tonnes

(c) Yes, Sir. The statistical information regarding exports is given in the monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India, published by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

(d) The Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd., has commissioned feasibility studies for setting up alumina/aluminium complexes in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. A detailed project report has also been prepared for setting up an alumina/aluminium complex in Ratnagiri. Investment decisions will be taken only after the aforementioned feasibility studies on exploitation of the East Coast bauxite deposits are available.

Decrease in capacity of Maithon and Panchet reservoirs of DVC in Dhanbad

10869. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) percentage decrease in the water containing capacity of the reservoirs for Maithon and Panchet dam in Dhanbad district under D.V.C. due to silting resulting in their ineffectiveness for irrigation and flood control;

(b) whether the decrease in capacity is more than the originally anticipated one;

(c) whether it is a fact that without solving the problem of excess silting there is a plan to acquire more land to increase the extension of the reservoir by the D.V.C.; and

(d) if so, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) (a) and (b). The silt deposite in the reservoir was negligible and the recent floods cannot be attributed to this reason.

(c) and (d). An agreement of acquisition of additional land and increasing the storage capacity of Maithon and Panchet reservoirs was entered into in July 1978 by the State Governments of West Bengal and Bihar. The agreement envisages the optimum utilisation of the water in the Damodar Barakpur Basin, Soil conservation measures to combat siltation continue to receive high priority and is one of the major activities of the D.V.C.

Expansion proposals of monopoly companies referred to M.R.T.P. Commission

10870. SHRI P. M. SYEED.
SHRI A. R. BADRINARYAN:
SHRI M V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY.

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have recently decided to refer all proposals of dominant and monopoly companies for expansion of setting up of new units to the M.R.T.P. Commission for its expert opinion before according clearance;

(b) if so, what is the main idea behind the new proposal;

(c) how many such cases are at present pending before the Commission which have been referred by Government;

(d) what is the time taken by the Commission to clear such cases; and

(e) whether the Union Government have referred the proposal of Swadeshi Polytex for doubling their capacity to the Commission and if so, the facts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) No, Sir, Under the existing provisions of Sections 21/22/33 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, the Central Government may refer any application under any of the aforesaid provisions to the M.R.T.P. Commission for enquiry and report, if it is of the opinion that such an enquiry is necessary before passing orders on the application. The dominant position of an undertaking is also one of the criteria taken into consideration by the Government for deciding reference of an application to the M.R.T.P. Commission.

The High Powered Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Justice Rajinder Sachar, appointed by the Government to review *inter-alia* the M.R.T.P. Act, 1969, has, in its report, recomended that in the following types of cases under Sections 21, 22 and 23, the proposals should, subject to certain exceptions, be compulsorily referred by the Central Government to M.R.T.P. Commission for enquiry and final disposal:—

Section 21 and 22:

(i) Applications received from a dominant undertaking for expansion or for setting up of a new undertaking for the manufacture of goods or provision of services in which it is already dominant;

(ii) Any application by any undertaking to which Part A of Chapter III of the M.R.T.P. Act applies for expansion or setting up of a new undertaking involving an estimated capital outlay exceeding Rs. 5 crores and

(iii) Any case in which more than one undertaking is the applicant or a case in which objections have been raised opposing the proposal.

Section 23(4):

(i) Any proposal relating to acquisition by purchase, takeover or otherwise of the undertaking which together with the shares, if any, to which the transferee is already beneficially entitled or in which the transferee already has a beneficial interest, carry the right to exercise or control the exercise (in the case of a public limited company) of 33-1/3 per cent or more of the voting power at any general meeting of the company proposed to be acquired;

(ii) The cost of purchase or acquisition exceed Rs. three cores; or

(iii) Where the acquisition by purchase, takeover or otherwise is likely to result in the creation of a dominant undertaking within the meaning of Section 20(b) of the Act.

Copies of the Sachar Committee Report were laid on the Table of the House on 30-8-1978. The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration of the Government and suitable legislative measures would be initiated in due course

(b) Does not arise

(c) At present only two proposals are pending before the Commission under Section 21 of the M R T.P Act

(d) In terms of sub-section (2) of Section 30 of the M R T.P Act, the M R T P Commission is to make its report on the matter referred to it within ninety days from the date on which the reference is received by it. However, in cases where the Commission, for special reasons to be recorded by it in writing, is of the opinion that the report cannot be made by it within the said period of ninety days, it can extend the period for submission of the report depending on the special circumstances of each case

(e) Yes, Sir. The proposal of M/s Swadeshi Polytex Limited under Section 21 of the M.R.T.P. Act for effecting substantial expansion in the manufacture of Polyester Staple Fibre from 6,100 tonnes to 12,200 tonnes per annum was referred to the M.R.T.P. Commission on 31st January, 1979 for further enquiry and report. The Commission was to submit its report to the Central Government on or before 1-5-1979. The Commission has extended time upto 31-5-1979 under Section 30(2) of the M R T.P. Act, for submission of its report to the Government.

Drug industry called upon to make cheap medicines

10871. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN.

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether Union Government have called upon the drug Industry to make available cheap medicines for poor people in rural areas;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have decided to give all facilities and help to the drug Industry to achieve this aim;

(c) whether the drug industry has forwarded certain proposals by which they can available on cheaper rate the medicines for rural poor; and

(d) if so, whether Government have accepted them?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA). (a) No, Sir. However, one of the broad objectives of the New Drug Policy is to ensure that drugs are available at reasonable prices in abundance in the country to meet the health needs of our people.

To give effect to the pricing decision forming part of the New Drug Policy, Government have issued on 31st March, 1979, the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 in replacement of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970.

In pursuance of paragraph 12 of the drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 Government have notified leader prices for various strengths/packs of Category I and II formulations, effective from 2nd April, 1979, which would be the celing sale price for all manufacturers of such formulations. Where, however, the prices prevalent on the date of commencement of the Order were lower than the leader

prices such prices would stand frozen at their existing levels.

Government had also earlier reduced the prices for over 500 packs of formulations consequent to (i) a reduction in the prices of bulk drugs approved by Government, (ii) reduction in duties and levies on bulk drugs, (iii) reduction in c.i.f. prices of imported bulk drugs etc.

As a part of the 1979-80 Budget, Government exempted patent or proprietary medicines from the levy of special duty and excise (at 5 per cent of the basic rate of duty.). The resultant reduction, though miniscule has also been given effect to.

The benefit of the reductions indicated above would be available to consumers in rural areas also.

(b) The measures proposed to be taken by Government to enable the Drug Industry to achieve the objectives of the New Drug Policy have been set up in the Statement on New Drug Policy laid on the Table of the Sabha on 29th March, 1978.

(c) No such proposals have been received in this Ministry.

(d) Does not arise.

Books and other literature published regarding emergency excesses

10872. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of books, pamphlets and other literature regarding excesses in Emergency including Shah Commission reports and white papers issued by Information and Broadcasting Ministry etc. were published by Government in the last two years,

(b) how many books and other literature regarding the performance of Janata Government were published by Government;

(c) what was the amount spent on (a) and (b);

(d) how much literature was sent to foreign countries and of (a) and (b) and how much was distributed in the country;

(e) how many books, etc., regarding (a) and (b) are lying with Government; and

(f) the reasons why Government have not published the aforesaid literature in large quantity and did not distribute inside and outside the country?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K ADVANI): (a) A total of 7 books/pamphlets etc. regarding Emergency excesses have been published by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting during the last two years.

(b) A total number of 29 books/phamphlets regarding the performance of Janata Government have been published by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting during the last two years.

(c) As some of the books/pamphlets are still under production in some languages, the over-all expenditure incurred has not, so far, been compiled.

(d) & (e). The scope of distribution of these publications abroad being necessarily limited, a very marginal percentage has gone abroad; the bulk having been distributed in the country. The small number of copies retained are for record and to meet ad-hoc individual demands.

(f) Having regard to the funds available the print order for the various publications is adequate.

Jawans used for Domestic purposes by Officers

10873. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state·

(a) the specific steps Government propose to take against the officers who use the jawans for their domestic purpose; and

(b) the number of such officers who have been punished for this in the last two years?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM). (a) Instructions exist and are frequently reiterated that orderlies will not be used for domestic purpose. It is also stressed that deterrent action will be taken against any officer or JCO violating these instructions.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Applications of Foreign Drug Companies for fresh licences

10874. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign drug companies are in for another spell of long wait before their applications for fresh licences are considered by Government;

(b) whether earlier, pending the Government's decisions on the Hathi Committee report, their proposals had been kept in abeyance for over three years; and

(c) if so, whether Government have set up any committee to determine and define the contours of high technology?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Government will, examine the pending Industrial Licence applications of foreign drug companies on receipt of the report of the High Level Committee on High Technology; the report is expected shortly.

(b) 6 (Six) applications of foreign drug firms for grant of Industrial Licences are pending for over three years.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Candidates for employment in IAS and Defence Services

10875 DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT· Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether minimum educational qualifications required for appearing at the Defence Service Combined Competitive Examinations and IAS and allied Services Examinations is the same *viz.* a university degree;

(b) whether the candidates finally selected on the basis of IAS etc. Examination start getting full pay and allowances from the date they report for training and they also count the period of training for further promotion;

(c) whether the candidates finally selected on the basis of Defence Services Combined Competitive Examinations are not paid any salary or allowances during the period of training and on the contrary they are asked to pay pocket expenses;

(d) if so, the reasons for discrimination against the candidates who are offering themselves for Defence Services; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take to remove this disparity?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (e). It is true the minimum educational qualification prescribed for both the

Combined Defence Services Examination and the I.A.S. Examination, is now a Degree of a recognised University. However, theterms and conditions of service in the two cases are, in many ways, different from one another, and peculiar to the requirements, of each service.

2. Candidates finally selected for the IAS and other Class I Services are appointed to the respective services on probation with effect from the date they report for training which is part of probation During the period of training, the probationers are required to meet their expenses themselves.

3. In the case of candidates selected on the basis of the Combined Defence Services Examination, they are finally selected for commissioning into the Indian Army only on successful completion of training. Unlike the other case, trainees in the Defence Services are not paid any salary or allowance but they are provided with free accommodation, boarding, books, uniforms, and medical treatment, at Government expense. Candidates are expected to meet only their pocket expenses themselves. Financial assistance is given by Government in cases in which a cadets' parent/guardian is unable to meet wholly or partly the pocket expenses.

4. Therefore, there is no question of any discrimination; each service has to be governed by its own terms and conditions.

Requirement of basic Human Chronic Gonadotropin

10876. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the requirement of basic human chorionic gonadotropin (H.C.G.) drug for treatment of infertility is being imported in India, if so, how much quantity of H.C.G. was imported during the last three years;

(b) whether the Uni-Sankyo Ltd. of Andhra Pradesh has finalised a collaboration agreement with the Sankyo Co. Ltd. of Japan for manufacture of H.C.G. in India; and

(c) if so, when would this H.C.G. be marketed, the capacity of the plant and terms and conditions of collaboration?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Recitations from Religious Books on A.I.R.

10877. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that recitations from religious books and discourses of other religious are broadcast from All India Radio whereas recitations from 'Vedas' original scriptures of Hindus and discourses thereof are being totally ignored;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to make arrangements for the broadcast of recitations and discourses from Vedas; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir.

The recitations from Vedas are also being broadcast by a number of AIR Stations.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

छोटे समाचार-पत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता देने संबंधी प्रस्ताव

10878. **श्री एस० एस० सोमानी :**
श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या छोटे समाचार-पत्रों को कार्यकारी पूंजी के रूप में, विशेष रूप से भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचार पत्रों का प्रेसों की स्थापना के लिए, वित्तीय सहायता देने संबंधी एक प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है,

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्यवार कितने और किन-किन समाचार-पत्रों की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की गई है और निपटान हेतु राज्यवार कितने आवेदन-पत्र अभी तक अनिर्णीत पड़े हुए हैं और उन समाचार-पत्रों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके आवेदन-पत्र अनिर्णीत पड़े हुए हैं, और

(ग) इन आवेदन पत्रों को कब तक निपटा दिया जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) . जी , नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Clearance of applications for regularisation and expansion of bulk drug production

10879. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) number of applications for regularisation and expansion of bulk drug production cleared by Government since the announcement of New Drug Policy on March 29, 1978;

(b) names of bulk drugs and the proposed value of investment in each bulk drug as cleared by Government during the financial year 1978-79, and

(c) what is the total value of investment required to be made in the production of bulk drugs during the plan period 1978-79 to 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) (i) Data needed for among other things, regularisation of production of drug items has been called for from all the concerned drug manufacturing companies.

(ii) Five (5) applications received from drug companies for effecting Substantial Expansion in the manufacture of bulk drugs, which are in their existing range of production, have been cleared by the Government since the announcement of New Drug Policy.

(b) The requisite details of proposals mentioned in a (ii) above are indicated in the Statement annexed.

(c) The Working Group on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals has estimated that an additional investment of Rs. 370 crores will be required by the end of 1982-83 for the manufacture of bulk drugs in the country.

Statement

Sl No	Name of Party	Item of manufacture	Annual Capacity after expansion	Proposed Investment on fixed assets (In R Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1	M/s Ranbaxy	Ampicillin Trihydrate	24 tonnes (including a new article viz Cloxacillin)	*64 0
2	M/s Sunecta	Amodiaquine Hydrochloride	30 tonnes	10 5
3	M/s German Remedies	Sulfamoxole	120 tonnes	Nil
4	M/s Boots	Ibuprofen	15 tonnes	Not available
5.	M/s Alta Labs	(1) Aspirin	2,000	**220 0
		(2) Salicylic Acid	700	
		(3) Methyl Salicylate	360	

*This investment on fixed assets has been shown by M/s Ranbaxy for effecting Substantial Expansion in the manufacture of Ampicillin Trihydrate and certain new bulk drugs with the following annual capacities Of these, only item Nos (1) and (2) were allowed for a total capacity of 24 tonnes.

(1) Ampicillin Trihydrate 24 tonnes (After Expansion)

(2) Cloxacillin . . 3 tonnes

(3) Flucloxacillin . 3 tonnes

(4) 6 APA . . . . 30 tonnes

**This investment on fixed assets has been shown by M/s Alta for effecting Substantial Expansion in the manufacture of Salicylic Acid etc with the annual capacities as follows Of these, item No. (4) was not cleared

(1) Salicylic Acid . . 1200 tonnes

(2) Aspirin . . 2000 tonnes

(3) Methyl Salicylate . . 500 tonnes

(4) Sodium Salicylate . . 840 tonnes

Issue of Letter of Intent to M/s. Ranbaxy for manufacture of Doxycycline

10880. SHRI S S SOMANI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the letter of intent issued to M/s Ranbaxy Laboratories for manufacture of Doxycycline has been converted into an industrial licence;

(b) if so, whether the Company had taken effective steps for implementation before converting it into an industrial licence,

(c) if yes, why the Company has not yet commenced the production of this essential life saving drug; and

(d) if the effective steps were not taken by the Company, how was the letter of intent converted into an industrial licence?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the procedure laid down by the Department of Industrial Development, a Letter of Intent can be converted into an Industrial Licence after a firm has accepted/fulfilled the conditions of the Letter of Intent In this case the party did not require either import of capital goods or foreign collaboration They had also accepted the conditions of the Letter of Intent. As such, the Letter of Intent was converted into an Iudustrial Licence

(c) Does not arise.

(d) As per reply to part (b) above.

Indian Management of Foreign Companies

10881 SHRI K RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE, AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign companies in India with less than 40 per cent equity capital in alien hands but having only bilateral collaboration arrangement with India and with their managements entirely in Indian hands can be declared as multi-nationals;

(b) if so, the number of such companies with their names; and

(c) efforts made by the Government at least to Indianise the managements of such companies?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) The term "multinationals" (multinational corporations) is not defined in the Companies Act, the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) or any other legislation in force in this country. In terms of FERA companies operating in India with more than 40 per cent non-resident interest are regarded as foreign companies. The Industrial Policy Statement of 23rd December, 1977 and the Drug Policy Statement of 29th March, 1978 laid on the Table of the House also make it clear that companies with less than 40 per cent foreign shareholding are regarded as Indian companies.

The Department of Company Affairs takes multinational corporations operating in India to refer to Indian branches of foreign companies and Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies, an Indian subsidiary being defined as a company incorporated under the Companies Act in which more than 50 per cent of the paid-up share capital is held by a single foregin body corporate. Companies in India with less than 40 per cent equity capital held by foreign shareholders but having only bilateral collaboration arrangements with foreign companies are treated as Indian companies and not as Multinationals. Even if there are foreigners in the Board of such companies, the companies are treated as Indian companies.

(b) The reference is presumably to Indian companies with less than 40 per cent foreign equity shareholding having bilateral technical collaboraton arrangements with foreign companies. Between 1947 and 1978, approvals have been given for a total number of 5805 foreign collaborations. While most of the older collaborations would have expired, those entered into during the last 5 to 10 years may ordinarily be in force now. Considering the total number of collaborations, it is submitted that the efforts involved in collecting information about the names of companies with less than 40 per cent of equity capital in alien hands and having on going collaborations may not be commensurate with the results to be achieved.

(c) The control and management of companies is determined primarily by the voting power flowing from the extent of the equity holding in the company. Even where foreign shareholding is reduced to a level below 50 per cent, the control of the company will still be dependent on the actual distribution of the remaining share-

holding in the hands of Indian residents. If the Indian shareholding is widely distributed among shareholders who cannot combine, the effective control in such cases may remain in the hands of foreign shareholders who hold a substantial portion of the shares.

Under Section 269 of the Companies Act, the Central Government has powers to approve the appointment or reappointment of managing or whole-time directors in public companies of private companies which are subsidiaries of public companies, irrespective of the shareholding pattern of the companies In this connection it may be pointed out that in the case of some Indian companies having foreign shareholding at the time of incorporaion of such companies, the Articles of Association may provide or may already have provided for the nomination of some non-rotational directors (including managing directors) by the foreign shareholders. In such cases, there are no powers with the Government to change such provisions in the Articles of Association of the concerned companies. However, if there were no such provisions previously in the Articles of Association and an amendment of the Articles under Section 268 of the Companies Act to provide for the nomination of non-rotational directors (including managing/whole-time directors) the foreign shareholders, is now proposed to the Government, the Government as a matter of policy does not encourage such amendments

मध्य प्रदेश और आन्ध्र प्रदेश के बीच 220 किलोवाट की अन्तर्राज्यीय पारेषण लाइन

10882 श्री सवाय आहूजा :
श्री छविराम अर्गल :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री गोविन्द राय मिरी :
श्री माधवराव सिंधिया :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि (क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश और आन्ध्र-प्रदेश के बीच 220 किलोवाट अन्तर्राज्यीय पारेषण लाइन को चालू करने संबंधी एक परियोजना प्रतिवेदन लगभग दो वर्ष पूर्व उनके मंत्रालय को भेजा गया था ,

(ख) क्या इस प्रकार की अन्तर्राज्यीय पारेषण लाइन से पनबिजली और तापीय बिजली के उत्पादन में सहायता मिलेगी क्योंकि तापीय बिजली मुख्यरूप से मध्य प्रदेश में और पनबिजली आन्ध्र प्रदेश में उत्पादित की जाती है , और

(ग) इस परियोजना की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है और इसे कब तक अनुमोदित कर दिया जायेगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) . (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) बरगूर (मध्य प्रदेश) और नायर सिरुर (आन्ध्र प्रदेश में) के बीच 220 के० वी० की अन्तर्राज्यीय पारेषण लाइन से मध्य प्रदेश, आन्ध्र प्रदेश के सिंगरौली-कोटागुडम कार्यक्रम में व्यस्ततम समय में उपलब्ध अधिशेष विद्युत में एक भाग को हस्तान्तरित कर सकेगा । बरगूर क्षेत्र में इस समय कम वोल्टता की जो स्थितियां हैं उनमें सुधार लाने में भी यह लाइन सहायक होगी ।

(ग) पारेषण लाइन का निर्माण कार्य अभी हाथ में नहीं लिया गया है । तकनीकी तथा आर्थिक स्वीकृति प्रदान करने के लिए इस स्कीम को केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण में की जा रही है। स्कीम शीघ्र ही अनुमोदित कर दिए जाने की आशा है ।

Appointment of dealer of Kerosene in Akola Tehsil, Ahmednagar (Maharashtra)

10883 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state.

(a) whether he is aware that the Adivasis population of Akola Tehsil in District Ahmednagar (Maharashtra) is experiencing difficulties in getting kerosene because there is no authorised agent or dealer of kerosene in that area;

(b) whether Government are considering to appoint an authorised dealer in the said area, if so, the basis on which such appointment proposed to be made whether by calling applications from regular traders or by any other method; indicate details thereof; and

(c) if so, authorised dealer has so far been appointed/proposed to be appointed, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Import of know-how for conversion of Blue Power into Pelletised Iron Ore

10884. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Mineral Development Corporation has invited global tenders for import of know-how to convert Bailadila Blue Powder into pelletised iron ore for supply to Indonesia against a contract signed in March, last, and

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to some difficulties, administrative or otherwise, no decision has been taken regarding import of the know-how; if so, what are those difficulties and what steps are being taken to overcome the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). National Mineral Development Corporation invited global tenders for the supply of process know-how in December, 1976 for conversion of iron ore fines and blue dust of Bailadila No 14 mine into pellets. Five parties responded to the NIT (Notice Inviting Tender); out of them, only three had their own process know-how Guarantees in respect of the processes of these three parties were, however, linked to the supplies of equipment according to their designs As a result, revised tenders were invited in June, 1977.

Tenders were received from the above three parties in October, 1977. These were evaluated by MECON and technical discussions were held with the tenderers in April, 1978. Only two tenders were consequently found technically complete and suitable for further consideration. Further discussions could not be held with these parties as it was stipulated that an investment decision on the pellet plant will be dependent upon sale tie-up for at least 50 per cent of the production.

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between India and Indonesia on March 7, 1979 which *inter alia*, envisages annual supply of 1.75 million tonnes of pellets from India to Indonesia on a long term basis, subject to technical and commercial terms being settled. Further discussions were accordingly resumed with the tenderers in April, 1979. These discussions indicated, *inter alia*, that firming of estimates in the tenders in regard to procurement of indigenous equipment is necessary before the two offers could be considered comparable. Accordingly, the two tenderers have been asked to give their revised final offers on 15-6-1979.

Defective Machinery supplied by BHEL to Badarpur Plant

10885. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:
SHRI CHIMAN BHAI H. SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the turbines and other electrical machineries manufactured by B.H.E.L. and installed at Badarpur Plant (Delhi), have been found defective and for that reason there has been failure of plant every now and then; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to rectify the position?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). There were no major defects in the generating equipment

supplied by B.H.E.L. to Badarpur Thermal Power Station. However, some components of the boilers required modifications. These modifications have been undertaken under a project renovation programme which had been prepared jointly by B.H.E.L. Power Station Authorties and Central Electricity Authority. Some of the works undertaken under the project renovation programme have been completed during the last two years. The remaining work will be done as and when the generating units can be shut down.

Production of Formulations and Bulk Drugs

10886. SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state.

(a) the exact production of formulations and bulk drugs in the last two years of Rule in the present Government year-wise with reasons for big rise; and

(b) the special plans for production of drugs during the next four years of the Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The Working Group on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals constituted by the Planning Commission have estimated the production of bulk drugs and formulations during the year 1977-78 to be at Rs. 164 crores and 900 crores respectively. The year 1978-79 having just ended, the production figures for the drug industry as a whole are not available.

(b) The Working Group on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals has estimated the likely investment for the manufacture of bulk drugs to be of the order of Rs 250 crores between 1978-79 and 1982-83. The investment in the Public Sector is proposed to be met out of plan allocations. It is expected that the requisite investment would be forth coming from the Private Sector in view of the comprehen ive decisions contained in the New Drug Policy which deal, *inter alia*, with definite policies on future licensing and pricing

Financial and Physical Targets of three new Coal Mining Projects

10887. SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the details of financial and physical targets of the three coal mining projects cleared by Government recently, with reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): The Government have sanctioned recently the following three Coal Mining projects:—

	Name of the Project	Production capacity (In million tonnes/annum)	Capital cost (Rs. Lakhs)	Requirement of production
1.	Bina Expansion of Central Coal Fields Limited.	4·50	5691 00	Obra, Panki and other other Thermal Power Stations in North India.
2.	Satgram Colliery (Reconstruction) of Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	1·20	2637·38	Steam coal for general industries and slack coal of Thermal Plants.
3.	Parbelia (Reorganisation) of Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	0 80	1251·00	Steel plants and Thermal Power Plants.

Complaints Against Messrs Jindal Aluminium Ltd.

10888. SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any complaints of malpractices against Messrs Jindal Aluminium Limited, Bangalore, manufacturers of Aluminium Alloys:

(b) what it is also a fact that the malpractices etc. committed by that firm have been investigated by the Company Law Board: and

(c) if answer to above is 'Yes' the results of those investigations?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). The Allegations referred to in the complaints were examined in consultation with Registrar of Companies, Bangalore and Regional Director, Madras and as it was found that the matters complained are not verifiable from the records filed by the Company with Registrar of Companies, Bangalore, it was decided to order an inspection of the Books of Account of the company under Section 209A of Companies Act, 1956 and necessary order in this regard has been issued.

Cutting back of Steel production

10889. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what were the special causes for cutting back the steel production by 8 per cent and since when this cut was ordered;

(b) what was the impact of this cutting back of steel production by 8 per cent;

(c) why sufficient coking coal stock was not kept and how many letters were sent to Railway Ministry for supply of wagons during this period;

(d) what was the reply of the Ministry of Railways;

(e) who initiated the proposal for cutting back and who finally took the decision; and

(f) what was the loss on account of cutting back in terms of quantity and value?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Presumably, the reference is to the 8 per cent cut imposed on the rate of coke oven pushing in the integrated steel plants from 1st April, 1979. This cut had to be imposed in view of the critically low levels of coking coal stocks at the steel plants towards the end of March, 1979 and the dangerous implications of running steel plants with such meagre stocks and in order to build stocks to a safe level before the onset of monsoon.

(b) and (f). The actual production of saleable steel at the integrated steel plants during April, 1979, fell short of the target by 26,300 tonnes valued approximately at Rs. 5 crores.

(c) and (d). Adequate coking coal stocks could not be built at the steel plants on account of insufficient supplies. Despite restricted consumption, the stocks actually depleted from the level of 4,49,200 tonnes as on 1-4-1978 to an alarmingly low level of 1,37,500 tonnes as on 1-4-1979. The coal availability in 1978-79 was 3 million tonnes less than the programme and one million tonnes less than the actual supply in 1977-78.

Close and constant liaison is maintained with the Ministry of Energy, coal supplying agencies and the Railways so as to secure maximum sup-

plies of coal for the steel plants. A number of letters have also been addressed to the Ministry of Railways in this connection and innumerable meetings, inter-ministerial and otherwise have been held at various levels. The Ministries of Railways and Energy have offered utmost cooperation and are doing their best to meet the present difficulties. It is hoped that the situation will improve soon so that the steel plants can go into normal production.

(e) The reduction in the rate of coke oven pushing was proposed by Steel Authority of India Limited and approved by Government.

News regarding Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan

10890. PROF P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the A I R. News Bulletins in English and other languages broadcast the news, which later proved false, above the state of health and passing away of Loknayak Javaprakash Narayan, on Thursday, 22nd March, 1979 afternoon;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) whether special musical tunes were relayed over the various stations of A I R. on the said day for some time and if so, details thereto;

(d) whether normal radio services programmes were disrupted on the said day as a mark of respect to Loknayak Javaprakash and if so, facts thereto;

(e) whether full inquiry was ordered and made into the whole unfortunate affair; and

(f) if so, findings thereof and the appropriate steps, if any, taken for future precaution and guidance?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (f). The incorrect news flash regarding Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan which was announced by the Honourable Speaker in Lok Sabha on March 22, was received in the AIR, New Delhi at 1.25 p.m. from the AIR correspondent in the Press Gallery. Information was also received that the Prime Minister and other party leaders were paying tributes to Shri Narayan and the House was adjourning as a mark of respect.

2. The flash was immediately included in the scheduled bulletins going on the air at the time in Oriya, Marathi, Bengali, Gujarati, Punjabi and Urdu. According to normal practice, the regular AIR programmes from Delhi were also interrupted and the special announcements were made in English and Hindi at 1.33 p.m. and again at 1.38 p.m.

3 Sad music on Sarangi was played on Delhi 'B' after the announcement of JP's death at 1 37 p.m. for one minute Sarangi recital was again broadcast at 1 40 p.m. which continued upto 2 00 p m

4 The 'Aap Ki Pasand' programme containing film music based on the request of listeners was replaced by ordinary instrumental music at 1 30 p m 'Aap Ki Pasand' programme was originally scheduled from 1.10 to 1 40 p.m The Western Music which goes on Delhi 'B' from 1 05 to 2 00 p.m. was interrupted at 1.40 p.m. by Sarangi recial, following announcement of JP's death. The Sarangi recital continued for 20 minutes

5 At about 1 53 p.m. it was known that the announcement was wrong and JP was alive, though still critically ill Immediately, a denial was carried as a flash in the Urdu bulletin which was going on the air at that time. A complete version of the correct news was given in the 2.00 p.m. English and 2.10 p m. Hindi bulletins. The correct news was repeated a number of times by AIR Delhi both on 'A' and 'B' channels.

6. The matter of wrong announcement of Shri Jayprakash Narayan's death has been looked into carefully. AIR announced the unfortunate news item which was received in the AIR Central News Room at 1 25 P.M. from the AIR Correspondent in the Parliament Press Gallery The Prime Minister and other party leaders were paying tributes to Narayan and after the Speaker's statement about JP's death, the House was adjourned as a mark of respect. AIR naturally had to broadcast this news once it had been announced by the Honourable Speaker on the Floor of the Parliament

7 A fool-proof procedure to be followed in the case of the death of a dignitary is already available, which is considered adequate

Appointment of the senior most person in an AIR Station as Station Incharge

10891 SHRI C K JAFFER SHARIEF Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state·

(a) whether it is a fact that the former Director-General had flouted the decision of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting that the senior most person in an AIR Station should hold charge of the Station,

(b) if so, whether the AIR Engineers, Staff Artists, News Staff have expressed resentment against AIR Programme;

(c) if so, the details regarding the policy of Govt. in this regard; and

(d) the policy Govt. have adopted regarding the 'professional' artists also?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No representation has been received from AIR Engineers, staff artists, news staff against the AIR programme.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The 'professional' artists are not regular govt servants and as such are ineligible for being considered to be declared as 'Head of Office'.

Court case against the Chairman and Managing Director of Swadeshi Polytex

10892 SHRI SHARAD YADAV : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman and Managing Director of M/s Swadeshi Polytex, Ghaziabad, U.P. has been involved in contempt of court proceedings pending with Additional Civil Judge, Allahabad;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and the present position of the case; and

(c) if any action Government have taken against the Chairman and Managing Director of the company and others for criminal and misappropriation and embezzlement of public fund?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN) (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Registrar of Companies, U P Kanpur, one Shri Vishwanath Channa filed a petition under section 15(2) of the Contempt of Court Act and section 151 of the Civil Procedure Code against Shri Sitaram Jaipuria and others in the Court of Additional Civil Judge, Allahabad. As reported by the company, the case is pending before Allahabad High Court.

(c) As a result of inspection of Books of Accounts of the company under section 209A of the Compa-

itPth

nies Act, certain irregularities/mismanagement on the part of the management came to light. The major irregularities as brought out in the Inspection Report have already been disclosed in answer to Unstarred Question No. 3030 on 13th March, 1979. In response to the Show-Cause Notice issued by the Company Law Board under section 408 of the Companies Act, the reply from the company has been received and this matter is now to be decided by the Company Law Board for which a personal hearing has already been fixed.

Coverage of Parliamentary Proceedings

10893. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Parliamentary coverage on T.V. and Radio gives nearly 3/4th of the time to the views expressed by the Government rather than the important points made by the Members of the Parliament particularly from the opposition parties; and

(b) whether the Government would like to formulate the guidelines for coverage of Parliamentary proceedings on A.I.R. and T.V. more objectively and by giving due coverage to the important suggestions made by the public representatives or points raised by them on various matter of public interest rather than restricting the coverage to the few Members and Ministers?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Every effort is made by these media to provide adequate and balanced coverage to all important and newsworthy happenings and speeches in the two Houses of Parliament in their daily news-bulletins and the Daily/Weekly Reviews of Proceedings of Parliament. All important points made by Members of Parliament, including members belonging to the opposition parties, are sought to be covered. However, points made by the Members of the Government may get occasionally more coverage than others because these points often relate to important policy matters and governmental programmes for the socio-economic development of the country.

Telecasting the proceedings of the State Legislative Assembly

10894 SHRI CHATURBHUJ:
SHRI NATWARLAL B. PARMAR:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Government and specially the Tamil Nadu Government have taken up with the Centre the question of telecasting the proceedings of the State Legislative Assembly so that those having television sets could view them in their houses; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Statement correcting the reply to unstarred Question No. 4966 dated 27-3-1979 re. Setting up of Plants and Factories in Orissa by Exploiting Minerals

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATE AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): In reply given to part (b) and (c). of Unstarred Question No. 4966 dated 27-3-1979 regarding setting up of

plants and factories in Orissa during the Sixth Plan period, in para 4 it was inadvertently indicated that the cost of the Ferro Vanadium Plant at Rairangpur would be about Rs. 46.70 crores. As per the feasibility report prepared by M/s. Dastur & Company Limited, the cost would be about Rs. 25.20 crores. The figure should therefore read as Rs. 25.20 crores and not Rs. 46.70 crores. This clarification was given by the Orissa Government after the expiry of time of one week stipulated for correcting the erroneous answer given. The inconvenience caused in regretted.

11.30 hrs.

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह (वाराणसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मैंने एक ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव दिया है और वह बड़े महत्व का है । राष्ट्र में विध्वसक कार्यवाहियां बढ़ने का खतरा पैदा हो गया है । 18 अप्रैल के "करैंट" में छपा है । दो लाइन आप सुन लें ।

"आर० एस० एस० के मूरली मनोहर जोशी ... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I will examine the matter if you had given. There are a large number of them You cannot have two speeches... (*Interruptions*) If you have given notice, I will examine. You are not making to-day one speech and another speech, after my selecting.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur): I wrote to you a letter.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Dharmapuri): I have raised two matters the cyclone havoc in Andhra Pradesh and another about the coal-miners strike...

MR. SPEAKER: They are not points of order.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: It is a serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Undoubtedly.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Andhra Pradesh is very badly affected by the cyclone.

MR. SPEAKER: I am giving an opportunity for a call attention.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: I have written to you a letter.

MR. SPEAKER: I am getting half a dozen letters from you. What can I do about it?

श्री मनोहरलाल (कानपुर) : कानपुर के जो पेपर्स थे, हमने लैटर भी लिखा है सीज़ करने के लिए । आपको 18 अप्रैल को नोटिस दिया था, लेकिन अभी तक कोई फैसला नहीं किया ।

MR. SPEAKER: This morning I got the letter signed by a large number of members. I have called for comments.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not answering question here.

Papers to be laid.

श्री राज नारायण (रायबरेली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आपने जिस प्रश्न पर विचार करने को अभी कहा है, कृपा की है, उसके लिये हम बहुत आभारी है, मगर उस प्रश्न में (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow two speeches. ... (*Interruptions*)

No, no it is not allowed. You cannot do that.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have to look into it first before I could allow it.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: *rose.*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sinha, if you have anything to discuss, you can come to me and discuss but not here in the House.

11.33 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

BUDGET ESTIMATES OF DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION FOR 1979-80 AND A STATEMENT FOR NOT LAYING IN HINDI.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : I beg to lay on the table:—

(1) A copy of the Budget Estimates of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1979-80 under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously Hindi version of the Budget Estimates of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1979-80.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—4464/79]

INDIAN ELECTRICITY (FIRST AMENDMENT) RULES, 1979

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Electricity (First Amendment) Rules, 1979, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 170 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1979, together with Corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 335 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd March, 1979, under sub-section (3) of Section 38 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—4465/79.]

ANNUAL REPORTS AND REVIEWS OF CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF PLASTICS ENGINEERING AND TOOLS, MADRAS FOR 1976-77 AND 1977-78, AND BONGAIGAON REFINERY AND PETROCHEMICALS LTD., BONGAIGAON FOR 1977-78 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI NARSINGH YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

(a) (i) Annual Report of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Tools, Madras, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Tools, Madras, for the year 1976-77.

[*Placed in Library See* No. LT—4466/79]

(b) (i) Annual Report of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Tools, Madras, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Tools, Madras, for the year 1977-78.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—4467/79].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited, Bongaigaon, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited, Bongaigaon, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—44468/79].

NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962.

SHRI NARSINGH YADAV: On behalf of Shri Zulfiquarullah,

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 297 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 1979 regarding the revised rate of exchange for conversion of Japanese yen into Indian currency or *vice-versa*, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—4469/79]

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, it is not allowed. Don't record.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: All of you will kindly sit down. Don't record.

(*Interruptions*)**

Let us go by order. Mr. Yadav.

13.36 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

**Not recorded.

(i) Taking over of Public armouraies by the Army following Police Agitation in Punjab.

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव (सहरसा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर गृह मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

"पंजाब में पुलिस आन्दोलन के परिणामस्वरूप राज्य के दो जिलों में सेना का पुलिस से शस्त्रागारों को अपने अधिकार में लेने का समाचार तथा आन्दोलन के अन्य राज्यों में फैलने का खतरा ।"

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी का जो बयान दिया गया है यह सिर्फ अंग्रेजी में बांटा गया है हिन्दी में भी इस की कापी मुझे मिलनी चाहिये ।

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, Government has failed in its duty as it has not supplied the Hindi Copy.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Patel, why was the Hindi copy not supplied?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I thought it should have been circulated.

श्री मूनी राम बागड़ी (मथुरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह रोज का झंझट हो जाता है और मालूम ऐसा होता है कि रोजाना ये लोग इस बात की छेड़ करवाना चाहते हैं । उन को मालूम है कि जब हिन्दी का नहीं होता है तो झगड़ा होता है, अंग्रेजी का नहीं होता है तो झगड़ा होता है ....(व्यवधान)...

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I am sorry for the lapse. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Yadav, as there is no time you bear for today. In future this should not happen.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, according to information received from the Government of Punjab, small groups of policemen in Punjab have been indulging from about the 7th May in demonstrations and rallies in some parts of the State. What appears to have brought matters to a head was an incident at Mandi Gobindgarh on 6th May wherein a policeman on duty was medically

examined by an A.S.I. of the concerned Police Station on account of an M.L.A. alleging that the constable was in a drunker condition. The medical examination revealed that the constable was not drunk, but this incident was resented by policemen at Patiala as an uncalled for interference. Some persons have been making efforts to organize a police association in Punjab for quite some time past. They have been highlighting the grievances of the policemen in regard to inadequacies of residential accommodation, use of orderlies, additional pay for duty on off days and several other aspects of service conditions. The indiscipline has mainly taken the form of protests, rallies, dharnas and demonstrations by small groups of policemen in some centres in Punjab. The agitation has, however, been wholly peaceful. But indulgence in such activities is itself illegal and improper in accordance with the provisions of the law made by Parliament in this behalf. The State Government have reported that the Punjab Pay Commission have already made recommendatnons on several matters relating to the conditions of service of the policemen. The Government are engaged in processing the recommendations of the Pay Commission. The Govt. of Punjab are also considering other matters such as housing. They are rightly of the view that while grievances of the policemen should be expeditiously and sympathetically looked into, there should not be any compromise in matters of discipline. It is primarily to prevent any spread of this indiscipline that they have sought the assistance of the Government of India by locating adequate resources of B.S.F. at different places as a precautionary measure. This assistance has been made available.

At the request of the State Government, the Army took over the guarding of the Punjab Armed Police armouries at (a) Patiala (Bahadurgarh Fort) and (b) Jullundur. Cantonment on the 13th May, 1979. The armouries continue to be guarded at present by adequate number of troops on behalf of the State Government. No force was necessary in the process of taking over the guard.

We have remained in touch with the Government of Punjab over these matters We are anxious that while indiscipline cannot be condoned all efforts should be made to persuade the policemen to return to disciplined ways. I am also anxious that their various grievances which are existent in almost all the States should receive sympathetic and expeditious consideration. Some of these matters have already been studied by the National Police Commission, whose Interim Report has been received, and where final Report is expected in the next few months. The Commission's recommendations in their Interim Report are being processed and will be suitably discussed with the different States to evolve a national consensus on the issues dealt with in the Report I am also enxious that States should agree to a reasonable time-schedule for the implementation of the agreed measures designed to improve the working conditions and consequently the efficiency and morale of the police. While we will spare no efforts in these directions, and ensure that decisions are taken and implemented expeditiously, it should be realised that the issues involved cannot be resolved overnight. I would therefore make an earnest appeal to the Policemen to accept the assurances I am giving and to give up recourse to agitational methods and to continue functioning as disciplined forces.

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने जो बयान दिया है उस का सारा जिस्ट है डिसिप्लिन का मामला । मैं आप के द्वारा पंजाब के होम कमिश्नर श्री आर० सी० कपिला का जो बयान अखबारों में छपा है, वह पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं :

He claimed that the overall situation had improved, there had been no 'abandonment of duty' by policemen anywhere so far.

Even if they had gone out to attend the demonstrations they had left behind a constable and a head constable to guard the police station.

Moreover, they have held peaceful demonstrations and have not disobeyed their seniors in respect of their patrolling duties. He described the agitation as 'disciplined agitation'.

होम मिनिस्टर ने यह बात कही है और [मंत्री जी ने जो बयान पढ़ा है उस में उन्हों ने डिसिप्लिन की दुहाई दी है, कहा है कि इनडिसिपटिन बरदाश्त नहीं की जायेगी, उस को रोकने के लिये सख्ती से कार्यवाही की जायेगी । पंजाब का होम कमिश्नर कहता है कि इतना मोस्ट डिसिप्लिंड एजिटशन आज तक पुलिस ने देश में नहीं किया है । मुझे पता नहीं कि मंत्री जी ने जो बयान दिया है वह किस के कहने पर दिया है क्योंकि वहां का होम कमिश्नर एक बात कहता है और मंत्री जी दूसरी बात कहते हैं ।

मैं आप के जरिये निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब में जो पुलिस रेबोल्ड हुआ है वह किस स्थिति में हुआ है । इस सदन और देश के सभी लोग समझते हैं कि पुलिस संगठन देश के लिये सब से ज्यादा जरूरी संगठन है, बगैर उस के न समाज चल सकता है, न देश चल सकता है और न डिसिप्लिन रह सकती है । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अभी जो पुलिस संगठन है वह कब का बना हुआ है ? जब अंग्रेज इस देश में आए तब उन्होंने पुलिस संगठन बनाया था । पुलिस संगठन बनाने के पीछे अंग्रेजों का इस देश में अपराध रोकना नहीं था, अपराधियों को पकड़ना नहीं था, कमजोर लोगों की रक्षा करना नहीं था–पुलिस संगठन बनाने के पीछे उनका असली उद्देश्य अंग्रेजी राज को कायम रखना था । लार्ड मलनबरा जोकि इस देश के गवर्नर जनरल रह चुके हैं उन्होंने ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी के कमिश्नर को 31 मार्च 1858 को लिखा था कि ऐसी हालात पैदा करो कि पुलिस का सिपाई अपने दुशमन से भी ज्यादा अपने अफसरों से डरे । लार्ड एलनबरा ने जो लिखा था वह अंग्रेजी में है :

"He must be made to fear his officer more than the enemy."

यह अंग्रेजों के पुलिस संगठन के ढांचे का मकसद था, लेकिन आज भी वही मकसद चल रहा है । आज पुलिस संगठन ऐसा बन गया है—जिस में मंत्री और अफसर तो [बन गये हैं—भगवान, कांस्टेबिल जंगली जानवर, भेड़िया और शेर बन गया है और साधारण जनता बन गई है—हिन्दुस्तान की बकरी ।

इसी का यह नतीजा है कि जो "फूड-फार-वर्क" का प्रोग्राम गांवों में चल रहा है—उस में एक मजदूर को कितना मिलता है—2 किलो गेहूं, लेकिन सिपाही को कितना राशन मिलता है—10 किलो, हथियारबन्द सिपाही को मिलता है 14 किलो और हमारे होम मिनिस्टर, पुलिस मंत्री और आई०जी० जितना गेहूं लेना चाहें—उतना मिलता है, उन पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है—यह आज हिन्दुस्तान के पुलिस संगठन की स्थिति है । भगवान और बकरी का सम्बन्ध ।

आज एक साधारण कांस्टेबिल और पुलिस मंत्री या आई०जी० की तनख्वाहों में 40 से 50 गुना का अन्तर है और यदि होम मिनिस्टर साहब की तनख्वाह के अलावा, जो सुविधा मिलती है—उस को शामिल कर लें तो 50–55 गुना का अन्तर है । हम इंग्लैण्ड और अमरीका की दुहाई देते हैं, जिनके लिये कहा जाता है कि वे कैपिटलिस्ट देश हैं—वहां भी एक पुलिस कांस्टेबिल और होम मिनिस्टर की तनख्वाह में मुश्किल से 3 या 4 गुणा का अन्तर है ।

अब आवास की स्थिति को देखिये—आप किसी मंत्री जी के यहां चले जाइये तो उनकी कोठी में एक दर्जन सर्वेन्ट क्वार्टर्ज होते हैं । लकिन कांस्टेबिल की क्या हालत है—दिल्ली में हम लोग देखते हैं—वह बेचारा हमारे घर के आगे जो ताड़ का वृक्ष है, उसके नीचे अपना तौलिया बिछा कर रात को सोता है । इस समय हमारे यहां जितनी पुलिस है, उनमें 100 में से 90 के लिये कोई आवास व्यवस्था नहीं है, मुश्किल से 10 फीसदी के लिये आवास का इन्तजाम है । इन 10 फीसदी के लिये जो आवास व्यवस्था है, वह भी ऐसी है जिसमें न उस की बीवी रह सकती है और न उस का बच्चा रह सकता है और यही कारण है कि उस बेचारे को अपनी बीवी के दर्शन ही नहीं हो पाते हैं । यदि यही स्थिति पुलिस के वेतन, भत्ते, आवास तथा अन्य सेवा सुविधाओं की रही तो पंजाब में ही नहीं, समूचे देश में पुलिस बगावत हो सकती है ।

अब मैं आप से कुछ सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं—

1. किस स्थिति में और किस नियम के तेहत पुलिस को आर्मी के द्वारा अन-आर्म्ड करवाया जाता है और क्या वह स्थिति आर्मी और बी० एस० एफ० को बुलाने के पहले पंजाब में थी ?

2. एक पुलिस कांस्टेबिल, आई०जी० और पुलिस मिनिस्टर या गृह मंत्री पर एक महीने में वेतन, भत्ते तथा अन्य सुविधाओं पर कितना रुपया खर्च किया जाता है ?

3. एक कांस्टेबल और एक पुलिस घोड़े पर कितना खर्च किया जाता है ?

4. पंजाब पुलिस आन्दोलन के सिलसिले में जेल भेजे गये पुलिस कांस्टेबिल्ज को किस क्लास में—मेरा मतलब है ए, बी या सी किस क्लास में रखा गया है ?

5. सस्पेंण्डेड कांस्टेबिल्ज को सस्पेन्शन-एलाउंस देने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या विचार है ?

6. क्या सरकार इंग्लैण्ड और अमरीका की तरह है "ब्रिटिश टाइप आफ पुलिस कान्सिल" या "सिनेट आर्म्ड फोर्सेज कमेटी" जैसी कोई पार्लियामेन्ट्री पुलिस कमेटी बनाना चाहती है ?

Mr. Speaker: You cannot go on talking. Rules provide only for one.

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : मेरा लास्ट सवाल यह है कि यह पुलिस रिवोल्ट अन्य प्रान्तों में भी न फैले, इस के लिये पंजाब सरकार ने जो सुविधाएं देने के बारे में एलान किया है, क्या सरकार का अन्य सूबों में भी इन को लागू करने का विचार है ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Member has asked a number of questions, to several of which I cannot give answers, because he wants to know the difference in salaries of the Ministers, IGS and the constables. He considers that the difference to-day is 50 times. I can only say that it is not 50 times. But the difference is fairly large, though it is not as much as 50 times.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : 100 गुने का फर्क है, 1 और 100 का फ़र्क है।

श्री एच० एस० पटेल : 100 गुने का फ़र्क नहीं हो सकता ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : कोठी, कार सब सुविधाएं मिलाकर 100 गुने का फर्क है।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have already said in my statement that the service conditions and the working conditions are not satisfactory; and that, therefore, they are being looked into. The National Police Commission's interim report has already made recommendations in respect of these things and they are being considered. Punjab has a separate Pay Commission which they had appointed to go into their pay as well as service conditions--and other matters like housing. Government has already accepted..... (*Interruptions*) From to-day's papers it appears that they have accepted its recommendations in regard to salaries, which have been raised quite substantially. ((*Interruptions*)

The uestion of discipline is important. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): What about politicians' discipline?

MR. SPEAKER: I hope you are including yourself.

SHRI H. M PATEL: The Home Commissioner of Punjab has said that the police agitation has been most disciplined; and, therefore ... (*Interruptions*) he sees a contradiction when I say that indiscipline should not be tolerated. I think there is no difference between the two. Undoubtedly, the police have carried on their agitations so far in a disciplined manner, but the very fact of carrying on an agitation is an act of indiscipline, as I have pointed out, under the rules...(*Interruptions*)

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : मेजिस्ट्रेट जलूस निकालें तो ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The magistrates do not constitude the disciplining force in the country. These are the main points.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN (Rai Bareli): I seek a point of information.

मैं एक इन्फार्मेशन चाहता हूं।..(व्यवधान). आप समझते नहीं।

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot do that. Mr. Raj Narain, You are a man of experience. Your name is not in the list. You cannot do this, because other Member will also ask for that facility. It is not allowed.

श्री राज नारायण : पुलिस कान्सटेबिल और पुलिस कमिश्नर की तन्ख्वाहों में कितना फर्क है ?

(व्यवधान)

12.00 hrs.

श्री श्याम सुन्दर लाल (बयाना) : वे सवाल क्या कर रहे हैं और वे जवाब क्या दे रहे है ? (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: No; he is not answering that. I am not allowing that. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): On a point of order, Sir. After all, a calling attention motion is not a dialogue between the Minister and the Member who has tabled that calling attention motion The entire House is a party to the calling attention motion. If any question had been put to the hon Minister to which an answer has not come, the entire House is entitled to know.

MR SPEAKER: Mr. Yadav is asking that. Nobody else can ask.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This is not a dialogue, I must say, between the Minister and the Member.

MR. SPEAKER: Only the Member can ask.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Would it be your pleasure to ask every Member to quit the House and let the Minister and the Member carry on the dialogue? (*Interruptions*). We are all a party to this. This is a matter of public importance and that is why a calling attention motion is permitted. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : इन्होंने कुछ पूछा है, मंत्री जी ने जवाब कुछ दिया है।

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने 6 सवाल किये थे। मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब टेबल पर रखा उसमें भी उनका उत्तर नहीं आया अब जो जवाब दिया उसमें भी कुछ का जवाब छोड़ दिया है।

मैंने एक सवाल यह पूछा था कि पंजाब पुलिस को जो अनआर्मड, आर्मी के द्वारा किया जाता है वह किस नियम के मुताबिक किया जाता है ? एक सवाल मैंने यह किया था कि एक मंत्री पर और, कांस्टेबल को आप छोड़ दीजिए, पुलिस के एक घोड़े पर सरकार कितना खर्च करती है ? एक सवाल मैंने यह किया था कि जिन सिपाहियों को जेल में डाला गया है, उनको किस क्लास में रखा गया है ? क्या उनको ए क्लास या बी क्लास में रखा गया है ? यदि नहीं, तो क्या उनको सी क्लास में रखा गया है ? हम समझते हैं कि गृह मंत्री जी को इसकी जानकारी प्राप्त करके आनी चाहिए थी । उन्हें काल अटेंशन का मेंने सवालो के जवाब पूरी जानकारी के साथ देने चाहिए।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I says already said that I have not got this information. He says I should have the information in which class the persons arrested have been put. Most probably they have been put in Class C, but I have no information on this. (*Interruptions*)

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह (वाराणसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत ही शर्म की बात है....

MR. SPEAKER: The question about the class in which they have been put does not arise out of this

श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : यह सदन के लिए बड़ी इंसल्ट की बात है कि सारे सवालो के जवाब मंत्री महोदय नहीं दे रहे है। यह सदन के लिए भी शोभा की बात नहीं है और मंत्री जी के लिए भी शोभा की बात नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: He cannot find out the class, whether it is A or B or something else.

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज पंजाब सरकार ने तंख्वाहों के बारे में और कुछ सुविधाओं के बारे में एलान किया है। मैं आपके जरिये जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने समूचे देश में ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था की है जिससे कि यह पुलिस आन्दोलन दूसरे सूबों में न फैले (व्यवधान)

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Now he has asked another question about what steps are being taken so that they do not spread to other States. It is for that reason that the Punjab Government took strict disciplinary action;

strict in the sense that those who are ring leaders are being arrested.... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: "ring leader" is a derogatory term.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: All right, I will say "leader", if you like; I have no objection. On the question of difference in salary, all I can say is that the difference would be fairly considerable, but it will not be as much as 50 times; it may be at the most 20 times.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The statement that the hon. Minister read, I take it that it is Shri Patel's draft. He is good draftsman, because I have intimate knowledge of his ability. But I see that he has used words like "indulgence in such activities", "indiscipline" 'use of orderlies'. This statement would have been good enough for this House 50 years earlier. But I cannot blame Shri Patel. Because of his age and background, I cannot blame Shri Patel for he cannot come out with many progressive ideas or go with the times. He is 50 years behind the times. One fails to understand why certain.... *(Interruptions)* I am saying something substantial.

One fails to undestand why certain categories of Government employees, namely, the policemen and the defence personnel, should be deprived of the Fundamental Rights like the right of association and collective bargaining in a peaceful manner. I would like that to be explained first of all.

The policemen in recent times have been made into a tool of repression and oppression for political gains and for committing political mischieves. You cannot blame them wholly for that. It is the hand that rocks the cradle that rules the world, the people who are behind it who are responsible for what the police have been made to do. Even the most honest police officer today finds it difficult to function because of political interference. Because of the fight for political gains by individuals, groups and parties, it has become impossible for honest officers to function. It is a reality and let the Parliament understand that.

While we are discussing the police unrest in Punjab, I am reminded of what happened in Delhi some years ago. I am looking at Shri Chavan, because he was then the Home Minister. I am sure he remembers the police unrest in Delhi. What were the root causes? tt is the worst economic and working conditions.

In 1908 I was arrested in the Delhi roads for some reason. Since there was no place in the police lock-up in the Parliament Street court, they took 56 of us to a police barrack. Then I could see for myself how the policemen are living. I found that one single bed was being used by two constables because they were off duty at the same time. It went to that extent.

On 8th May, 1979 the Police Constables' Union, Punjab, in their memorandum stated:

> "We have been working as slaves of bureaucrats for centuries: India achieved independence in 1947. .... but we have not got the freedom. We have to work for 24 hours a day and have to perform the same old duties as are Governed by the former British rulers"

The demands in the memorandum state: revision of pay scales, higher increments, residential accommodation for 75 per cent of the force (this is a very modest demand, because the Khosla Commission, whose report I have got with me, recommended 100 per cent accommodation for police constables), shorter duty hours, grant of leave when asked for, pay for working on Sundays, supply of proper uniforms and recall of policemen doing domestic work in officers' residences.

In Europe, even in capitalist countries like West Germany, they have enacted laws which guarantee the same rights to officers and men in

the armed forces that are guaranteed to the civilians. There is no restriction on the members of the armed forces forming associations, becoming members of political organisations and parties, and their right of free speech includes the right to voice political views. A man with a grievance can ventilate the same. These laws have been enacted even in capitalist countries. Here we say we have introduced socialism with a dholak and a tabla, but we cannot do even what the capitalist countries are doing.

In Sweden, the Ombudsman is elected by Parliament to represent the views of the armed forces. There is also an Armed Forces Association to ensure protection of the rights of the service personnel. This is being done.

What a pity that the ruling class only finds scape goats! Whenever they see an educated policeman or an educated boy in the army or the defence forces, they immediately keep a special eye on him, and they consider that he is the root of all trouble. This is the attitude. And Mr. Patel heads a Ministry which is notorious for this. They do not believe in human virtues, they believe that everybody is a criminal. The Home Ministry's attitude has always been so, and it still remains the same.

The Governments that were in power for 30 years from 1947 never lifted a little finger to care for the policemen, but now, to harness political gains, they are shedding crocodile tears. We see Darbara Singh running about and trying to tell people that the policemen's demands are very right and legitimate, and they should be met. What were you doing for 30 years?

Not too long ago, in Delhi itself there were massive agitations mounted by the policemen, and even that did not act as an eye-opener. The Congress Government took recourse to severe repressive measures, and most of them were imprisoned, harassed for years and thrown out on the streets to strave, and many of them came from scheduled caste families. Today they are shedding crocodile tears for them.

The irony of this is that the votaries of Jayaprakashji who gave a clarion call to the armymen and the police not to carry out unlawful commands, are taking action against the agitating policemen, but the Cong. (I) people who opposed that call are supporting the policemen now. This is most interesting.

The Union Home Minister is fully aware of the situation in Punjab, but except for writing some routine letters, they never did anything, excepting sending the Director of the Intelligence Bureau. But when did you send him? Why did you have to wait for so long? Was it because of the calling attention motion?

The Police Commission's Report, 1966-68, headed by Justice Khosla is voluminous, contains two volumes. They had included Mr. Mullick, the Chief of the Intelligence Bureau at that time as a Member of that Commission. And what did the Commission say? They said that immediate steps should be taken to provide family accommodation to 100 per cent of the members of the police force. They have also said that medical facilities, education for the children of the policemen, welfare and amenities should be given. There are long chapters. I do not want to burden the House by quoting from them. The Home Minister should take a little pains and time, away from the party factional fights,—he is a sobre man I know—and read this report. My question is very specific. I want to know how far the Khosla Commission's recommendations have been implemented in the Union Territory. If you have not implemented, you will have to give reasons and produce a white paper before the House for not implementing the recommendations of the Khosla Commission and

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

whether you have advised the States to follow the same path and adopt the same procedure as the union territory has done at least as an eye-wash.

About the National Police Commission that has been constituted—I do not want to use the world "old fogies" —these are old die-hard bureaucrats, they cannot see beyond their nose; they can understand the bunglow, the garden and the memsahib, nothing beyound that. Can you imagine that a Police Commission headed by Mr. Dharam Vira will be doing good to the police constable? Can you imagine that? What happened to Mr. Ramanand Tiwary? What could not they find a man like Mr. Ramanand Tiwary to go to the Police Commission who has risen from the ranks, who understands their problems—he was a constable himself—and who understands what life is for a common policeman Nothing has happened.

My appeal to the Central Government and the State Government is to find out the real causes of unrest. No use blaming the politicians and the policemen. I demand that all persons arrested should be immediately released; the cases should be withdrawn and dismissed persons should be reinstated without any kind of penal action. There should be no victimisation at all.

I would like to put on record that the Punjab Government, though lat, has increased the pay and allowances and given further amenities the value of which comes to about Rs. 100/- a month and it is quite a good step that they have taken,

The right of association has been granted to the policemen in the States of West Bengal, Kerala, Tripura and Bihar. Why is it that the policemen in other States should be discriminated in this matter? Similarly, it should also be extended to the defence personnel. Why should they be treated as a second class category citizens.

I would like the hon. Minister, Mr. Patel to tell us whether they are going to have a fresh look into the genuine causes of grievance and, if so, how soon and what are the actions they have taken on the Khosla Commission's Report, why they have not acted fully as per the recommendations noted therein, They should publish a white paper within three months and let it be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I do not know why the hon Member is anxious about the Khosla Commission's report when the National Police Commission has now been constituted ..

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Because it consumed a lot of public exchequer's money

SHRI H M PATEL: That I understand But you will recollect that this was sometime in the past and I cannot tell you exactly how much work was done .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Where is the Report?

SHRI H M PATEL: It has not yet submitted its final report

It has submitted an interim reprt...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is the interim report? Where is that interim report? Has he laid it on the Table of the House?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It has not yet been laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I gather that you are asking them to change certain paragraphs and certain recommendations.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: You may suspect that. But we are doing nothing of that kind.

I have already said that the working conditions of the policemen are not satisfactry; their salary scales, etc. are not satisfactory. I referred in the statement to the various grievances which have been particularly

pressed by the policemen, that is, inadequacy of residential accommodadation, use of orderlies as servants, additional pay for off-days...

MR. SPEAKER: The urgency of the matter is: Are you implementing all that?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have already said that we are taking up these matters now in the Government of India and we shall see that orders are passed very early

Then, he referred to the question of association. There has undoubtedly got to be, in spite of what Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu may say some difference in this question of the price and the armed forces and such other forces

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Why?

SHRI H. M PATEL. It may be difficult for him to see But it is generally seen that that is so The right of association is an issue of great importance The legal position is that by virtue of the provisions of the Police Force Restrictions of Rights Act--the actual words are, restrictions of rights—1966. the policemen can become members of only recognised associations.

Now, in regard to recognised associations, there are certain guidelines that have been laid down. For instance, the membership is to be restricted to serving policemen only. No outsider shall be entitled to membership or function as an office-bearer of the Police Association. These are some of the rules which are being examined, and we hope to see...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How soon?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Very soon.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU· How very soon?

MR. SPEAKER: Very very soon.

Mr. Chitta Basu.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the statement of the hon. Minister, If I am permitted to say, only betrays callous, criminal and cycnilal indifference to the condition of life and work of thousands of ordinary constables.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contai): The word 'criminal' in this context is not Parliamentary. He can use the other words....

MR. SPEAKER: Criminal negligence is not unparliamentary.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: In this context.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I have said, 'criminal indifference'. He knows the meaning of 'criminal indifference' I do not call him a criminal, but his action may be something of that nature.

The thrust of his statement, according to me, is to deny the fundamental right of a citizen to form an association and ventilate peacefully his or her grievance as enshrined in the Constitution of our country. The statement is a veiled threat not only to the policemen of Punjab but to the policemen all over the country. It is a veiled threat to democracy, to the people who want to organize themselves on democratic lines and preserve and expand democracy in our life today. This is my general observation regarding the statement. I am not at all satisfied with that. I hope, the hon. House will agree with me that the thrust of the statement is antidemocratic, the thrust of the statement is not in keeping with the trends of the time, the thrust of the statement is not in keeping with the pledges given to the people by the Janata Party for the restoration of democracy and further expansion of democracy. Instead of expanding democracy, the statement is only a veiled threat to curtail democratic rights in a more and more dangerous manner.

[Shri Chitta Basu]

With regard to the Punjab police revolt, if I am permitted to say, there are certain general grievances which are of this nature, namely, their not having normal working hours, irksome political interferences and pressures, comparatively lower wages in relation to the workers engaged in public sector industries and other government departments, lack of accommodation for the men and their families, lack of trade union rights to organize themselves and seek redressal of their just and legitimate grievances. The hon. Minister makes an earnest appeal that they should not take to the path of agitation But in his statement he has said that the agitation has ". however, been wholly peaceful". He admits that the agitation has been wholly peaceful But what has the Punjab Government done? They have disarmed a large number of policemen, they have arrested a large number of policemen, they have dismissed a large number of policemen and that too without giving any notice, without giving any opportunity of being heard which is a fundamental right. They have undemocratically discharged and dismissed a large number of policemen, they have put them behind the bars, they have disarmed them, they have dealt with them in a shabby manner.

The question is not a momentary one. If I may say, even in the Punjab a Police Commission was set up in the year 1949-50 under the Chairmanship of Justice Mahajan but its recommendations have not yet been implemented

Then on the recommendation of the National Police Commission as he mentioned, a Study Group has been set up in Punjab and nobody knows when the findings of the Study Group will see the light of the day

Then there was another Committee—Aswini Kumar Police Welfare Seminar Committee which recommended several welfare measures in December 1977 which included amongst others (1) formation of a Grievances Council and (2) Central Welfare Officers in each State on a whole-time basis. None of the recommendation has so far been accepted by the Punjab Government.

Here the question is an important one. As he says, there are certain categories of workers or certain categories of employees of government who are denied all democratic rights of formation of a trade union and seek redressal of their grievances in a peaceful manner A suitable mechanism can be to have a Grievances Council That is the minimum thing which can be expected of a democratic government So far, the governments of West Bengal Kerala Tripura and Bihar have given them the right to form an association Sir, policemen are also humanbeings Policemen are also citizens of our country Therefore they have equal rights as I enjoy. As I have got the freedom of speech, as I have got the freedom of forming an association, as I have got the right to lead and demonstrate, equally the Policemen of our country must have that right In this context, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he would revise the entire policy of having a closed attitude towards Policemen and in this particular case whether the government would propose to repeal the particular obnoxious and undemocratic rule by which the Policemen are denied the fundamental right of forming an association.

My second and last question is: whether the government would advice the Punjab government to take a lenient view of the situation and take a liberal view of the thing and not resort to victimisation of the agitating Policemen and would release all those who have been arrested and would reinstate those who have been dismissed or discharged without showing any reason whatsoever.

Would the government advise the Punjab Government to have some kind of negotiations between the Unions already formed and the Home Minister of Punjab?

I think my questions are quite specific and relevant and I think you would help me get categorical answers from the Minister.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Member, for some reason, thinks that the statement I read out shows a callous criminal and cynical attitude. I do not know where he sees the cynicism in my statement.....

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Every word of it is cynical.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: In fact it is the most realistic statement which can be made.

About the criminal part, I will not say because I am as anxious as he is and anybody else, to see that the Police are treated fairly, justly and as well as possible.

He says callous. How can you call me callous when I am anxious that all these things should be done. I do not accept these charges.... (*Interruptions*) I am equally anxious and that is why I have stated that I wish to see that the various recommendations of the National Police Commission and other recommendations which are under our consideration are finalised as quickly as possible and implemented expeditiously

Now, in answer to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's question 'When and how soon' I said 'very soon'. And when emphasis was required, I said 'very very soon'. Now, if there is any question of our attitude being callous or cynical towards the policemen, I would only ask my hon. friend if he does not think that there is any need for ensuring agitation along certain lines on the question of right of association; the right of association is given to them and should be given to them, but in a restricted form. This is our view also. It is not that anybody took it away. It is this Parliament which took it away, if you like, some of the fundamental rights. (*Interruptions*) Parliament is the institution.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Parliament also passed the Forty-second (Constitution) Amendment Act.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: That is why I am saying.

MR. SPEAKER: He asked you three questions. Would you revise your attitude completely towards the policemen?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: My attitude is already being revised but not completely to his satisfaction but, I think, to the satisfaction of the policemen.

MR. SPEAKER: His second question is about the repeal of the Act.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It is not possible. As far as I can see, a certain amount of restriction of these rights will be necessary.

MR. SPEAKER: His last question is whether you will ask the Punjab Government to take a lenient view.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: We have asked the Punjab Government to take a lenient view. I shall be very happy to advise the Punjab Government to take as liberal an attitude as possible, consistent with the maintenance of discipline.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Can the Minister give an assurance in the House that he will not take to any other recourse unless it is warranted? No enquiry is there; no charge-sheet is there.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Ram Shastri.

श्री रामधारी शास्त्री (पदरौना) : मान्यवर, यह समस्या जितनी गम्भीर है उसके मुकाबले माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का जो बयान है उससे ऐसा लगता है कि इस समस्या को वे कोई समस्या नहीं मानते हैं। वे समझते हैं कोई साधारण सी बात हो गई है। उन्होंने कहा है कि वे बड़े ऐंग्जस हैं, वे बड़े इच्छुक हैं कि यह विभिन्न शिकायतें जोकि लगभग सभी राज्यों में विद्यमान हैं उन पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक शीघ्रता से विचार किया जाए और इन मामलों में से कुछ का अध्ययन राष्ट्रीय पुलिस आयोग द्वारा किया जा चुका है।

[श्री रामधारी शास्त्री]

आखिर में वे कहते हैं कि मैं पुलिस कर्मचारियों से हार्दिक अपील करता हूं कि मैं जो आश्वासन दे रहा हूं उन्हें मान लें और आन्दोलनात्मक तरीकों का त्याग करें। मैं चाहूंगा मंत्री जी एक, दो, तीन करके बताये कि कौन से एक्योरेंस उन्होंने दिये हैं? हर चीज का एक निगेटिव पहलू होता है और दूसरा पाजिटिव होता है। इसका निगेटिव पहलू तो मैंने समझ लिया कि केन्द्रीय सरकार से जो फोर्स मांगी गई थी वह दे दी गई लेकिन पुलिसमैन की कठिनाइयों के बारे में क्या एश्योरेंस है? मंत्री जी का स्वयं का बयान है कि 13 तारीख को भारत सरकार के गृह मंत्रालय ने हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश की सरकारों को भी एलर्ट किया था कि वे सावधान रहें कहीं पंजाब की यह बीमारी वहां भी न फैल जाए। इसके बाद यह कहना कि हमारी इच्छा है कि समस्या का समाधान शांतिपूर्ण ढंग से हो जाए तो फिर आपकी इच्छा का मूर्तरूप क्या है? केवल यह कह देना कि यह स्टेट सब्जक्ट है इस कोई सरकार बरी नहीं हो सकती है। भारत सरकार को बहुत पहले नोटिस देनी चाहिए थी। इस मामले में 15 अप्रैल को सबसे पहले पटियाला में पुलिसमैन का डिमान्ट्रेशन हुआ लेकिन उस पर कोई जूं तक नहीं रेंगी। भारत सरकार ने कोई गाइडलाइन्स दी हों ऐसा भी नहीं मालूम होता। उसके बाद उनके तमाम प्रदर्शन हुए एक दो जगह नहीं बल्कि लुधियाना, भटिण्डा सभी जगहों पर। उसके बाद ऐसी स्थिति आई कि हथियारबंदों पर सेना भेज कर कब्जा करना पड़ा। उस के बाद उस के निबटारे के लिये कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं—एटीचूड के बारे में जैसा मेरे कुछ दोस्तों ने कहा है—अभी तक कोई परिवर्तन देखने में नहीं आ रहा है। आज पंजाब सरकार की तरफ से जो बयान आया है—मैं उस के लिये उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं—लेकिन यह घोषणा उनको पहले ही कर देनी चाहिये थी, 7 य. 8 मई को ही उन्हें इसका नोटिस ले लेना चाहिए था। पुलिसवालों को तो मैं दोबारा धन्यवाद देता हूं—उनका आन्दोलन बहुत शांतिपूर्ण था। पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री ने अपने बयान में कहा है—

"Mr. Badal told newsmen he would not make an appeal to policemen to withdraw the agitation. He said that the grant of enhanced pay scales to the police must not be misconstrued as the government's weakness."

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं—वह आपके एम्पलाइज हैं, यह अंग्रेजों का जमाना नहीं है, अगर 1946 के पहले की बात होती तो उनसे कह दिया जाता कि तुम वापस इंग्लैंड चले जाओ, इनको तो इसी देश में रहना है—जब यह बात आप के सामने आई तो आपको तुरंत अपील करनी चाहिए थी कि आओ, हम एक राउन्ड-टैबिल कान्फरेंस में बैठ जायें, हम सारे मामलों का निपटारा करने के लिये तैयार हैं।

हमारे गृह मंत्री जी को भी इस का बहुत सीरियस नोटिस लेना चाहिए था, भले ही पुलिस का विद्रोह या इस तरह की घटना होना एक अपवाद है, लेकिन यह भी सही है कि पुलिस कांस्टेबिल की तनख्वाह रिजर्व बैंक या बैंक स्टेट के चपरासी से भी कम है, उसको कोई सुविधा नहीं मिलती यहां तक कि यदि वह दौरे पर जाता है तो उस को एडवांस का पैसा भी नहीं मिलता है। उस के लिए रहने का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है। उस की जिंदगी एक जलालत की जिन्दगी बन कर रह गई है—ऐसी हालत में भी पुलिस के लोग संतोष से रहते आये—जिसके लिये वे धन्यवाद के पात्र है।

मैं गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं—कृपा कर के इस तरह से हल्के फुलके बयान न दें और एक एश्योरेंस दें कि कितने दिनों में आप इस काम को करेंगे। "वेरी सून" या "वैरी-वैरी सून" कह देने से कुछ नहीं होगा। "वैरी-सून" का मतलब है-2 वर्ष और "वैरी-वैरी सून" का मतलब है—4 वर्ष। आप साफ बतलाइये कि आप कितने दिनों में करेंगे।

मेरा पहला प्रश्न यह है—क्या आप इस बात के लिये तैयार हैं कि जितने प्रदेशों में इस के फैलने की आशंका है—जैसा आप ने स्वयं जाहिर किया है—वहां के होम मिनिस्टर्ज और चीफ मिनिस्टर्ज को बुलाकर जल्द से जल्द कोई कान्फरेंस कर के किसी निश्चय पर पहुंचेंगे कि सारे देश के पुलिस के लोगों के पे-स्केल क्या हों, उनकी सुविधायें क्या हों और उन के साथ क्या व्यवहार किया जाय?

2 आज आइ० ए० एस० अफसरों को, जो शासन की सब से बड़ी चोटी पर बैठे हैं, एसोसियेशन बनाने का अधिकार है, पी० सी० एस० अफसर एसोसियेशन बना सकते हैं तो क्या वजह है कि आप पुलिस के लोगों को अपना संगठन बनाने का अवसर देने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं?

3. अन्तिम प्रश्न में यह पूछना चाहता हूं—कितने और राज्यों में विद्रोह हो जायेगा, तब आप ये सारे कदम उठायेंगे—इस के बारे में भी बतला दीजिये?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, the last question of my hon'ble friend took me aback when he said that in how many States we would like this agitation to get spread before we take any action. Well, Sir, none of us here would like

police agitation to spread beyond the limits of Punjab and, we hope, we shall be able to bring them to certain disciplined lines very shortly.

So far as his desire for an assurance is concerned, I may assure him that it is my intention to take it up with the State governments and see that these matters are decided upon very quickly. Some hon'ble Members do not like my using the words 'very very soon'. So, I would say that it will be my endeavour to see that some definite decision are taken on great many point a before the end of the financial year.

12.40 hrs.

PETITION *RE.* CHANGES IN MARRIAGE, DIVORCE AND INHERITANCE LAW FOR HINDU WOMEN

श्री शरद यादव (जबलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं हिन्दू महिलाओं के लिए विवाह, तलाक और उत्तराधिकार कानून में परिवर्तन करने के बारे में नारी रक्षा समिति, दिल्ली की उपाध्यक्षा, श्रीमती सरला मुद्गल द्वारा हस्ताक्षर की हुई याचिका प्रस्तुत करता हूं।

12.41 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SEAKER: *in the Chair.*]

STATEMENT BY MEMBER *RE.* ANSWER TO USQ NO. 2023 dated 6-3-79 in RESPECT OF BABUDIH SLAG DUMP OF TISCO

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Under Direction 115 I hereby point out the inaccuracies and contradictions in the statement of Shri Karia Munda, Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel and Mines, in answer to my unstarred question No. 2023 dated 6th March, 1979.

In answer to part (a) of the question, the Minister has said, "No, Sir, TISCO have also denied that any contract had been in existence in the name of a fictitious person."

The issue of fake contractors in Babudih Slag Dump was raised in the House in connection with the Call Attention dated 23rd August, 1978 on drowning of 6 Adivasi women and children in Subaranarekha River by the musclemen of these contractors.

When this statement is read with the statement made quite a few months back by the Minister of State for Home Affairs while replying to the Call Attention, one is bound to be struck by the glaring contracdiction between the two. The Minister of State for Home Affairs had said on 23-8-78: "the second point raised by him was whether he was the real contractor or who was the contractor in whose name the contract stands. In this particular case one Sachidanand Mishra appears to be the *benami* contratctor because the real contractor is Sheoji Singh who is rich man of Jamshedpur; he has taken the contract for Rs. 5.25 lakhs and the contract is to expire on 31st December 1978".

It is worth noticing that the name Sachhidanand Mishra was not suggested by any hon'ble Member. The Minister volunteered this information himself, which means: this name came to be known to him during the course of the preliminary enquiry he had made into the matter over which the country and the House were agitated.

Now, the answer of the Minister of State for Steel and Mines to my question that "the TISCO have also denied" clearly emphasised that he claimed that there was no fake contractor and the government was reinforced in its view by the denial of TISCO. In other words, what the Minister of State for Steel and Mines wants to convey is in clear contracdiction of what the Minister of State for Home Affairs had said earlier.

It is also worth mentioning that Mr. Bhola Paswan Shastri, M.P., Chairman of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission had visited Jamshedpur in connection with the ghastly murder of Adivasis

[Shri A. K. Roy]

by the contractor of Babudih Slag Dump and was told by the Commissioner, Chhotanagar Division about this fake contractor. This was published in all the newspapers. With all these on record the Minister's denial and his uncalled for dependence on a *prima facie* wrong statement of the TISCO which is itself an interested party accused of keeping fake contractors cannot but lead to an impression that he is shielding the illegal acts of the private company by wrong statement in the Parliament.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): Sir, the reply given by the Minister of State for Home Affairs on the 23rd August, 1978 and quoted by the Hon'ble Member states that "in this particular case, one Shri Satchidananda Mishra appears to be the benami contractor because the real contractor is Sheoji Singh "

The use of the words "appears to be" in this statement indicates that it could not be said with absolute certainty that this is so. The question put by the Hon'ble Member on 6-2-79 was taken in this context to be seeking further information and assurance from the Minister of Steel and Mines on two counts; one, whether the Minister was now aware definitely that Shri Satchidananda Mishra was a benami contractor, and two, whether Shri Satchidananda Mishra was an imaginary person In the first instance, it was felt that a more definite answer than was given by the Minister of State for Home Affairs on 23rd August 1978 was not possible Also, it was not known whether Shri Satchidananda Mishra was an imaginary person or real one in whose name a benami contract existed. The answer to part (a) had, therefore, to be in the negative on both the counts. The rest of the answer that TISCO have denied that they had allotted any contract to a fake person was added only as further information in support of the answer

It would not be correct to say that a wrong statement was made by me. The question of shielding the illegal acts of a private company does not arise at all

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12.45 hrs.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ORDERS (AMENDMENT) BILL

Extension of time for presentation of Report of Joint Commitee

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala): I beg to move

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the Budget Session, 1980, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the inclusion in and the exclusion from, the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of certain castes and tribes"

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): I beg to move:

"That in the Motion for the words and figures 'upto the last day of the Budget Session, 1980' substitute upto the last day of the next Session'.

Sir, the Scheduld Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha in 1967 Then, it was referred to the Joint Select Committee of both the Houses. The report of the Joint Select Committee was presented in 1969 and it was discussed and considered in November 1970 for six days, But the Lok Sabha was dissolved and the Bill lapsed. After that, this Bill was introduced in this House in 1978 and it was referred to Joint Committee. We have taken a long time and it will go against the interests of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, if it is delayed further I have moved that the report should be presented to this House upto the last day of the next Session and I hope the House

upto the last day of the next Session and I hope the House will accept my amendment.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): I beg to move:

> "That in the Motion for the words and figures 'upto the last day of the Budget Session, 1980' *substitute* 'the last day of the winter Session 1979."

Sir, the motion is for extension of time upto the last day of the Budget Session, 1980, that is, one year's extension. I have sought to move that the time be extended upto the last day of the winter Session of 1979. Now, is it not more than a mere coincidence that on this second occasion of this kind you are in the Chair? It fell to my lot, a fortnight ago, to move a similar amendment to a motion of this kind, and then too you were kind enough, wise enough to agree to my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, you expect me to be wise enough again...

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Sir, I am a little more liberal than my hon. colleague, Mr. Chavda. He wants extension upto the last day of the next Session. I wish to suggest a via media. The Committee wants it upto the next Budget Session of 1980, that is, upto the end of May 1980, exactly a year hence. Now, Mr. Chavda suggests extension only up to the last day of the next Session. In between the two Sessions comes the winter session. If you kindly see the Memorandum giving reasons for extension—it is a four-page memorandum—you will know that there are some features which cry for a satisfactory explanation. You will please see, the House will see, that the Joint Committee was appointed in August 1978 and the Committee held so far only 8 sittings. On an enquiry by me, last time when I moved such amendment, you had enlightened me by saying that sittings may mean not one sitting per day, there may be two sitting per day, sometimes it happens two sitings per day—morning sitting and afternoon sitting. They have held only eight sittings so far. I fail to see why they could not hold more sittings. That means, they must have sat for four or five days. Sometimes a Committee meets in the afternoon only on the first day, its first sitting and then meets next day morning and evening, two sittings. If that is the computation standard, then they met for four or five days so far. But please mark what is stated in paragraph 3 of the memorandum:

> "The Committee have held eight sittings so far. Of these, the Committee have held five sittings after the extension granted on the 22nd November, 1978."

One extension had already been granted on the 22nd November, 1978. After that they had five sittings. Therefore, eight minus five-eight sitting in all held so far five sittings held after the extension—is three; three sitting they held in the long interval, inter-session recess from September to November, a period of about two and a half months. I cannot understand why the Committee was so hard up or hard pressed for time so that they could not meet more often from September to November. Please see further, which makes the position worse. What do they want to do during this one year interregnum? They have a very ambitious plan. Kindly see para 6, page 3 of the memorandum. It is a long paragraph, but it is interesting and I am reading it because all the Members may not have read this.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I have.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: You might have; but all Members are not like you.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: I have also read it.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: You must have read it, because you have moved an amendment.

(Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath)

Now paragraph 6 reads:

"With a view to acquiring first hand information about the actual classification of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and have informal discussions with the associations and organisations connected with the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and the representatives of all the State Governments...."

Look at the net cast so wide It goes on:

"...the Committee at their first sitting held on the 16th September, 1978 had decided to undertake on-the-spot study visits ."

This phrase 'on-the spot study is becoming a favourite phrase with many committees, and I do not know why almost every Committee wants to go in for an on-the-spot study. Under cover of on-the-spot study, they do a lot of touring.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: You are also going for on-the-spot study; you are Chairman of Petitions Committee.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Now, we study here itself My Committee undertook only one 2 days' tour in 2 years. I can understand on-the-spot study in some circumstances. This goes on to read:

"....of the various places in the States having concentration of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes."

So far so good, but what follows:

"So far, members of the Committee have been able to visit four States, viz. Gujarat, Maharashtra, Kerala and Tamil Nadu for the purpose in January, 1979."

Between September and November, they did not go out; they studied in Delhi. The most pregnant and significant sentence follows:

"The Committee have yet to undertake on-the-spot study visits of the remaining States and the Union Territories."

This takes the cake. They really mean to have an all-India tour of all the remaining States; there are 22 States in all.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Then you agree to Shri Chavda's amendment.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Then, in para 7 it is stated that the Committee have still to examine a *large number of memoranda* and representations received so far in Delhi itself. They can easily do that in Delhi Here, oral evidence of representatives of associations, organizations and of individuals possessing special knowledge about Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be taken I would like only to add that there is a fall-out, sometimes, of the constitution of these joint committees. I may use the word 'side-effect'. It is under Direction 82 My Committee, the Petitions Committee has been a sufferer on that account. I will read it for the benefit of the Members who may be interested:

"All petitions which they received in the Lok Sabha Secretariat and are considered as admissible under the rules shall stand referred to the Select/Joint Committee on the Bill to which they relate, if such a Committee has been constituted. Such petitions may be examined by the Committee which may also give a hearing to such petitioners if deemed necessary."

A number of petitions came to the Committee of which I happen to be the Chairman; willy-nilly, I am there. Under this Direction, the petitions were referred automatically to the Joint Committee. And what is happening is that those petitioners keep on dunning me—my office and my Committee. Dunning means enquiring, reminding: "What happened to my petition, etc." I tell them that

it has gone to the valid quarters, i.e. proper quarters where it should go, under the rules. Therefore, they are pending before the Joint Committee.

My hon. friend Mr. Chavda said that a lot of injustice may be done to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I would also add that the petitions which stand referred to the Committee will take long to be disposed of..(*Interruption*) and those petitioners also, I am sure, will have a grievance if there is a long delay. There is a cliche which I would not like to repeat, viz. "Justice delayed injustice denied". Here also, when petitions are kept pending for a long time, they lose their impact as petitions, and the ultimate decision loses significance, if you delay it for too you delay it for too long. Therefore, I am prepared to accept the amendment if the House agrees to that, i.e. if the House agrees to a little more time--not very much. I would agree, because between now and the next Monsoon session, there will be only 7 weeks, perhaps.... (*Interruptions*)

I am sorry the Home Minister also is involved in it. The Home Minister has promised to undertake a study, according to the Memorandum Please see page 2.

Another reason for asking for more time is that at first i.e. when the Committee was constituted, only 2 Presidential Orders were referred to them. Later on, 15 Presidential Orders were there. It is mentioned in paragraph 5, which says:

> "Although the intention was to cover the examination of all the 15 Presidential Orders issued since 1950...."

The lacuna was discovered by the Committee at their first sitting this year of the Committee. No, no; only this year they discovered the lacuna—not last year 7 or 8 months have gone by. At their sitting held on the 21st of March, the lacuna was discovered. 'Hey Presto' or 'Eureka'—I do not know what they said. (*Interruptions*) Finally, 15 Presidential Orders have come to light and they are being referred to the Committee. (*Interruptions*) Not yet. It is because of this. It says here—I quote. "... necessary motion instructing the committee to examine all the 15 Presidential Orders would accordingly be moved by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs"—I think Mr. Patel will not....

13 hrs.

AN HON. MEMBER: Mr. Dhanik Lal Mandal. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Well the twins are there. It is an affectionate word. Twin is a better word than two. It is a more affectionate word.. ..."would accordingly be moved by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs in this session, during the current session." It has not come so far. I do not know when will it come. It may come tomorrow or day after, before the 18th.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): It is not listed in the List of Business of Mr. Ravindra Varma.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: It was promised to the committee. It is going to be honoured. It was promised that it should be moved during this session. Then, after this is moved, 15 Orders will be coming. Therefore, if my hon. friend, Mr. Chavda is a little more accommodating—I will not say lenient or liberal—the committee when two orders were referred to them they took such a long time; according to the rule, of three when 15 orders are referred to them, I do not know how much time it will take.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Proportionately.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I do not know how much time it will

[Shri H. V. Kamath]

take proportionately. I hope they will be more expeditious and improve upon the method of working so far. Parliament has always—I had said last time also—had a reputation for greater efficiency than the Government's or the executive's. A Parliamentary Committee is a mini House, is a mini Parliament. Therefore, they must set an example, a model for greater efficiency, expeditiousness and real zeal for public work. If we do that, then we will have an impact on the country in a parliamentary democracy. It is a parliamentary democracy, not an executive democracy, not a governmental democracy. Parliament must set an example and all Commitee must set an example in this respect.

Therefore, if the House still insists, and I am happy if they insist, that they should be given time upto the next session only, Monsoon Session, I will be happy to withdraw my amendment in his favour. If the House wants a little more time, a little concession, a little more grace of time for them.... (*Interruptions*) Not for me. (*Interruptions*) It will be put to the vote of the House. If the House carries it, I will be happy. (*Interruptions*) I do not withdraw it now. If the House does not carry it, then mine will come next.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the House carries Mr. Chavda's amendment, then automatically your amendment will go. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Mine is "the last day of the winter session." His will be the last day of the next Session. That does not make any difference: whether it is on the first day or the last day, because two months will be there between September and November. At the rate at which they have been going on if you extend it upto the next session then they will again come for another extension in the next session. I am afraid we had seen the Joint Committee on the Cooperatives Societies' motion for extensions. They came for one extension; they came for a second extension. Last time, they had come for the third extension. (*Interruptions*) I do not want this Committee to face this position of asking for a third extension. If the second extension is a little more liberal, then I hope they would not come for the third extension. That is why, I say you first put Mr. Chavda's amendment to the vote of the House. If it is carried, then I will be happy.

श्री सूरज भान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आदरणीय चावड़ा जी और सम्मानीय कामत साहब का मैं बहुत आदर करता हूं और आभारी भी हूं कि उन्होंने कुछ चीजें कह कर मुझे कुछ ऐसी चीजें हाउस को बताने का मौका दिया है जिससे हाउस को पता लगे कि हम क्यों एक्सटेंशन का टाइम मांग रहे हैं। सबसे पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह ठीक है कि 1968 में ज्वायन्ट कमेटी बनी थी, उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश की थी और वह हाउस में डिस्कस भी हुई। लेकिन यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि वह इसलिये रोकी गई कि उस समय हाउस डिजाल्व हो गया था। बात यह थी कि वह रिपोर्ट कंट्रोवर्शियल थी इसलिये उस वक्त उस पर डिस्कशन रोक दिया गया। बाद में हाउस डिजाल्व हो गया इसलिये वह फर्दर डिस्कशन के लिये नहीं आ सकी। अगर यह हाउस चाहे कि पहली कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पर ही यह कमेटी भी अपनी रिपोर्ट बनाकर दे दे, तो बात समझ में आ सकती है। लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि उस पहली कमेटी के पास सिर्फ 262 रिप्रेजेन्टेशन्ज आये थे, जबकि इस कमेटी के पास 1200 रिप्रेजेन्टेशन्ज आ चुके हैं, और रोजाना और आ रहे हैं।

श्री दीनेन भट्टाचार्य (सीरमपुर) : जितनी देरी करेंगे, उतने ज्यादा रिप्रेजेन्टेशन्ज आयेंगे।

श्री सूरजभान : जैसा कि मैं ने अभी कहा है, पहली कमैटी की रिपोर्ट केवल इसलिए नहीं रोकी गई है कि हाउस डिजाल्व हो गया था, या हाउस डिजाल्व होने की वजह से उस पर डिसकशन रूक गया था, बल्कि वह रिपोर्ट कांट्रोवर्शल थी, इट वाज फुल आफ डिसेंटिंग नोट्स, और हाउस किसी फैसले या नतीजे पर नहीं पहुंच सका।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री कामत, ने कहा है कि अगर दो प्रैजिडेंशल आर्डर्ज को शामिल करने में इतनी देर लग गई है, तो पन्द्रह प्रैजिडेंशल आर्डर्ज को शामिल करने में कितनी देर लग जायेगी। लेकिन मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इन पन्द्रह प्रैजिडेंशल आर्डर्ज को शामिल करना जरूरी है। ये पन्द्रह प्रैजिडेंशल आर्डर्ज यूनियन टेरीटरीज के बारे में हैं। मैं केवल दो यूनियन टेरीटरीज का जिक्र करना चाहता हूं और बताना चाहता हूं कि कितनी धांधली चल रही है।

अंडमान की आबादी एक लाख और 20 या 25 हजार है। उस आबादी में से 90 हजार शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज हैं, लेकिन उनमें से सिर्फ 7 हजार को शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज माना गया है। और बाकी 83 हजार को शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज नहीं माना गया है। जान-बूझ कर ऐसा किया गया है, क्योंकि अगर उन सब को शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज मान लिया जाता, तो एक वहां की अकेली पार्लियामेंटरी सीट रिजर्व हो जाती, वह सीट जेनरल न रहती। केवल एक सीट के लिए उन लोगों को शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज नहीं माना गया है।

मैं केवल एक उदाहरण और देना चाहता हूं। दिल्ली में, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की नाक के नीचे, कितनी गड़बड़ हो रही है। चिराग तले अंधेरा वाली बात है। पिछली गवर्नमेंट के आर्डर्ज थे—जो अभी भी फालो हो रहे हैं—कि अगर 1952 के बाद हिन्दुस्तान के किसी हिस्से से शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स या शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का कोई आदमी आ कर दिल्ली में बसा है, तो वह दिल्ली में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स या शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज नहीं माना जाएगा। इस का नतीजा यह है कि फर्ज कीजिए कि 1960 में कोई आदमी महाराष्ट्र से आ कर दिल्ली में बसा है, तो दिल्ली में उसे शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स या शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का नहीं माना जायेगा, क्योंकि वह 1952 के बाद दिल्ली में आया है, और महाराष्ट्र में उसे इसलिए शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स या शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का नहीं माना जायेगा कि वह 1960 के बाद वहां से आ गया है। इस तरह वह दोनों जगह महरूम रह जायेगा। इसके पीछे भी एक पोलीटिकल रीजन है कि अगर बाहर से आ कर दिल्ली में बसने वालों को भी शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स या शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज मान लिया जाये, तो यहां एक की जगह दो पार्लियामेंटरी सीट्स रिजर्व हो जाती हैं।

मैं चाहता हूं कि यह रिपोर्ट जल्दी पेश हो जाये, लेकिन इसके दो ही तरीके हैं। या तो हाउस कह दे — हालांकि वह ठीक नहीं होगा— कि हम पुरानी जायन्ट सिलेक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर अपनी फाइंडिंग्ज दे दें। वह गलत होगा। पिछली कमेटी के पास 262 रिप्रेजेंटेशन्ज आये थे, जबकि इस कमेटी के पास 1200 रिप्रेजेन्टेशन्ज आये हैं। गुजरात की सिचुएशन तो मेरी समझ में आती है, जिसके कारण माननीय सदस्य ने अभी कहा है। लेकिन असम में साझ इलेक्शन सिर्फ गुजरात में ही नहीं, सिक्किम में भी होंगे। और जगह भी गड़बड़ है। अगर कोई ऐसा प्रोसीजर हो, तो हाउस यह डायरेक्शन दे दे कि कमेटी एक इन्टेरिम रिपोर्ट दे दे। हम चार स्टेट्स को एग्जामिन कर चुके हैं—हम गुजरात को भी एग्जामिन कर चुके हैं। इस लिए हम गुजरात के बारे में रिपोर्ट दे सकते हैं। लेकिन ऐसा कोई प्रोसीजर नहीं है कि जायंट सिलेक्ट कमेटी एक इन्टेरिम रिपोर्ट दे दे। सेट दि हाउस डायरेक्ट दि कमेटी लेकिन वह गलत होगा।

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Where there is a will, there is a way. December should be the dead line.

श्री सूरज भान माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि कमेटी आन दि स्पाट जाने के बजाये दिल्ली में बैठ कर ही अपना फैसला दे दे। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स या शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के जो आदमी अरुणाचल प्रदेश में रहते हैं, वे यहां आ कर अपनी बात नहीं कह सकते हैं।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत जहां जाना जरूरी है, वहां जाइये।

श्री सूरज भान : सब जगह जाना पड़ेगा। हम पिक एंड चूज कैसे करेंगे? यह कैसे हो सकता है कि हम अंडमान में जायें और लक्षद्वीप में न जायें, हिमाचल प्रदेश में जायें और पंजाब में न जायें? हम कोशिश करेंगे कि हम विन्टर सेशन के आखिर में अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दें मैं अपनी पूरी कोशिश करूंगा। मैं ने इसलिए बजट सेशन तक का समय मांगा है कि एक ही बार मांग लें, वैसे मैं पूरी कोशिश करूंगा कि दिसम्बर, तक रिपोर्ट दे दूं। आगे हाउस की मर्जी है जैसा चाहे वह करे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have two amendments

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Between now and the winter session, there will be four months of recess. That should be enough for the tours also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is there any agreement on the amendments?

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: I will be happy if my amendment is adopted, but if there is no further extension of time beyond the winter session, I am agreeable to Mr. Kamath's amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you prepared to withdraw your amendment in favour of Mr. Kamath's amendment?

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Yes; I withdraw my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put Mr. Kamath's amendment.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I will read it:

In the motion moved by Shri Suraj Bhan, for the words and figures "last day of the Budget Session, 1980" the words and figures "last day of the Winter Session, 1979" be substituted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will put it to vote:

The question is:

In the motion moved by Shri Suraj Bhan,

> for the words and figures "last day of the Budget Session, 1980", the words and figures "last day of the Winter Session, 1979" be *substituted.*

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put the motion moved by Shri Suraj Bhan as amended by Shri Kamath's amendment.

The question is:

> "That this House do further extend upto the last day of the Winter Session, 1979, the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the inclusion in, and the exclusion from, the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of certain castes and tribes."

The motion was adopted.

13.13 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Clash between students of Aligarh Muslim University and Passengers at Dadri Station.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Sir, with your permission, under rule 377, I make the following statement:

The clash with the students of Aligarh Muslim University in the last week at Dadri in which many students were injured and some of them seriously was not a communal riot. It was a clash of these students with other passengers, particularly the milkmen, the office-goers and other students who also wanted to travel in the same train but were not allowed to board on it. The train was delayed at Aligarh Station itself and the scuffle started from Aligarh itself. The students of AMU did not allow the train to move for 45 minutes. At Dadri there was serious scuffle which is deplorable. The Government should put the report of the Railway Department and the report of Intelligence before the House. The Government should also lay the report of U.P Government too. The Chief Minister of U P should be congratulated for his statement and the way he has handled the situation. The incident following after the aforesaid clash should also be condemned.

May I request the hon Minister to say a few words on this?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H M. PATEL): I only want to say that what he said is correct only to this extent that the trouble started as soon as the train left Aligarh, but that was by the students in their boisterous mood. So far as the other thing is concerned, it is also reported that the trouble began really with the clash between passengers who wanted to get into this train and the students. This is because this train is always a very crowded train; it is known as the milk train because of the milkmen who always get in at these stations. But as I said, these are the reports which we have received. Until the

enquiry can be conducted and completed, it cannot be said as to what is the correct position.

(ii) Sheloving of certain proposed Steel Plants in South India

SHRI R KOLANTHAIVELU (Tiruchengode): Sir, the Salem Steel Plant's detailed project Report was prepared twice. The second DPR was accepted by the Government and the initial work was started. But now this DPR has been brushed aside. The Salem Steel Plant has just become a fabrication plant, getting plates from Rourkela Steel Plant and then processing it. While this is the fate of Salem Steel Plant along with this Vizianagaram Steel Plant was announced During last year's Chikmagalur election, Mangalore Steel Plant was announced After the crushing defeat of the ruling party, Mangalore Steel Plant has been put in cold storage. Vizianagaram Plant has been shelved If the industrial climate is not good for the completion of these projects one can appreciate the Government's lukewarm attitude After the advent of the Janata Party at the Centre in 1977, Paradip Steel Plant idea was mooted. Within two years this project is already half-completed When the Government of India imports steel, naturally one gets incensed Now, steel is being imported But Salem Steel Plant has been sliced Vizianagaram Steel Plant and Mangalore Steel Plant has been shelved. I would like to know the reasons for this. I request that the Minister of Steel should make a detailed statement. He should clarify whether South India is not being neglected in this matter.

(iii) Loss of foodgrains for want of proper storage arrangements by the Food Corporation of India.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी आज्ञा से नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर इस सदन तथा सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता ।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कुप्रबन्ध के फलस्वरूप जहां आज हजारों कृषकों को अपना गेहूं समर्थन मूल्य से भी कम दामों पर बेचना पड़ रहा है वहां भण्डारण की दोषपूर्ण व्यवस्था से करोड़ो रुपयो का अनाज नष्ट होता जा रहा है । विगत दिनो विभिन्न समाचार-पत्रो में अनाज की बर्बादी के जो आंकड़े आये हैं, वे वास्तव में चौंका देने वाले है । एक ही वर्ष में करोड़ो की हानि वास्तव में विचारणीय है । हम अपने उत्पादन का एक बड़ा भाग अव्यवस्था के फलस्वरूप नष्ट कर देते हैं। भारतीय खाद्य निगम की खरीदी, भण्डारण, रख-रखाव आदि के बारे में यद्यपि कई बार चर्चायें की जाती रही है किन्तु परिणाम शून्य है और आज स्थिति सुधार के बजाय खराबी की ओर है । यहां यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि हमारी इसी दोषपूर्ण नीति का ही परिणाम है कि हम रूस को निश्चित मात्रा मे समय पर गेहू नही दे सके है और न वियतनाम को दिए गए आश्वासन की ही पूर्ति कर सके हैं । आज यद्यपि खरीदी कही कही बढ रही है किन्तु उसकी स्थिति भी सन्तोषजनक नही है । खरीद गया गेहू बाहर खुले मैदानो में पड़ा है । उसे भरने के लिए गनीबैग्ज भी उपलब्ध नही है । यद्यपि निगम को इस बात का ज्ञान था कि उसे खरीदी करनी है और उस दृष्टि से कहां क्रय केंद्र होंगे, कितनी खरीदी प्रत्येक केंद्र पर सम्भावित है, भण्डारण की क्या व्यवस्था होगी तथा यातायात का क्या प्रबन्ध है आदि, किन्तु ऐसा लगता है इन सभी बातों की ओर दुर्लक्ष्य किया गया है जिसमें किसान भी परेशान है और गेहू बर्बाद होने की पूरी पूरी सम्भावनाये है । अत यह आवश्यक है कि इस ओर तुरन्त ध्यान दिया जाए और उचित व्यवस्था की जाए जिससे कि किसान परेशान न हो, अनाज बर्बाद होने से बचे व करोड़ो की आर्थिक हानि को रोका जा सके । इसी प्रकार वर्तमान मे भण्डारो में रखे गए गेहू व चावल की पूरी हिफाजत की जाए अन्यथा अनाज खराब होकर अनुपयोगी होने की सम्भावना है जिससे कि आज हो रही करोड़ो की हानि और बढ़ सकती है । खाद्य निगम की कई दुर्व्यवस्थाओ की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए सासदो को धरना भी देना पड़ता है । मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करते हुए निवेदन करूंगा कि सम्पूर्ण स्थिति को गम्भीरता से लें व तुरन्त प्रभावी कार्यवाही करे जिससे किसानो को समर्थन मूल्य मिले, अनाज बर्बादी से बचे व करोड़ो की आर्थिक हानि रोकी जा सके ।

(iv) Demonstration by Nepalese in front of their Embassy in New Delhi

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (मथुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नैपाल के बारे में आप ने नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत मुझे अनुमति दी है, मैं सब से पहले महामानव डा० लोहिया को सलाम करूंगा जिन्होंने नैपाल विवस मना कर के ....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, उस को पढ़िये ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : उस के बाद श्री बी० पी० कोयराला, बूढ़ा शेर जो जेल काटते-काटते थक गया है, आज भी जेल काट रहा है . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, उसी को पढ़ें ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैं उसी को पढ़ रहा हूं ।

नैपाल की जनता ने हमेशा ही श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया की रहनुमाई में अंग्रेजी राजशाही के खिलाफ भारतीय जनता की मदद की थी । जब हम लोग जेल में थे तो आशा करते थे कि दुनिया भर के देश जनतंत्र के वास्ते हमारे देश में हमारी मदद करें । यदि हम इस मामले में दिलचस्पी नहीं लेते तो इस का मतलब होगा कि भारत नैपाल को किसी और मुल्क की गोद में डाल रहा है । आज नैपाली भाग कर भारत में आ रहे । और शरण ले रहे हैं । बड़े दुःख की बात है कि नैपाल की जनता जब रोष प्रकट करने को दिल्ली स्थित नैपाली दूतावास में जा रही थी तो उन पर लाठी और अश्रु गैस छोड़ी गई ।

मैं आशा करता हूं कि भारत सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ कदम उठायगी । श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण खुद काम नहीं कर सकते हैं, परन्तु उन के सचिव के नेतृत्व में एक कमेटी बनी है । आप देश की जनता की भावनाओं का समझें और यह सदन नैपाल की जनता के साथ सहानुभूति दिखाये ।

एक शब्द मैं और कहना चाहता हूं—आप भी डा० लोहिया के साथ रहे हैं

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जो स्टेटमेंट आप ने दिया है, वही पढ़ सकते हैं ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैं उन को सलाम जरूर देता हूं—जो शहीद हुए हैं और मैं इस सदन से चाहूंगा कि आप लोग खड़े हो कर उन के लिए जरूर श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित कीजिए, एक मिनट के लिए मौन धारण कीजिए (**व्यवधान**) . .

(v) Report on the treatment of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia in Willingdon Hospital.

श्री राजनारायण (रायबरेली) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की अनुकम्पा से एक अत्यन्त ही आवश्यक विषय सदन के सम्मुख पेश कर रहा हूं और सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों से निवेदन करता हूं कि आज जरा इस को ध्यान से सुनें । यह सदन एक प्रतिबिम्ब है, जो बाहर की घटनाओं को प्रतिबिम्बित करता है . . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का जो स्टेटमेंट है—उस को पढ़िये ।

श्री राज नारायण : श्री स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ने डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया से सम्बन्धित रपट सदन में रखी । यह रपट अधूरी है और सत्य पर पर्दा डालती है । सदन में रपट रखते समय ही मैंने अपने भावों को व्यक्त कर दिया था और आप को निवेदन किया था कि इस पर एक विंग बहस के लिए रखा जाये । इस बहस के लिए कुछ खास खास मुद्दों को आप की सेवा में प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूं ।

1 यह विचित्र बात है कि ब्रेगेडियर लाल, सीनियर फिजीशियन ने डा० लोहिया के यूरीनरी सिस्टम की जांच के कार्य को किसी खास सर्जन के जिम्मे नहीं किया । उस वक्त डा० पाठक सीनियर सर्जन थे और डा० दरबारी उन से दो स्तर नीचे थे ।

यह पहला सवाल है—आप से मेरा निवेदन है कि इस पहले सवाल का जवाब आप स्वास्थ्य मंत्री से इस सदन को दिलवायें ।

2 डा० फकीर चन्द ने डा० लोहिया के हाईपरटेंशन की बाबत डा० करोली से विचार-विमर्श किया और कहा कि इस समय हाईपर-टेंशन का आपरेशन करना ठीक नहीं । लेकिन डा० करोली ने डा० फकीरचन्द से कहा कि अब वह यानी डा० लोहिया अपनी सब से अच्छी हालत में हैं और अनस्थीसिया दिया जा सकता है और उस के बाद की हालत की जिम्मेदारी हमारी होगी ।

मेरा आपसे से विनम्र निवेदन है कि डा० करोली से पूछा जाये कि उन्होंने क्या जिम्मेदारी निबाही ?

उसके लिए आप को चिन्ता करने की जरूरत नहीं । मेरे विचार से यही बात डा० लोहिया को हम से जुदा करने का कारण बनी ।

यहां पर इस बात को साफ-साफ कहता हूं—अगर उस समय आपरेशन न हुआ होता तो डा० लोहिया हम से अलग न होते ।

3. आपरेशन की तारीख को एडवांस करने के कारणों के बारे में कमेटी चुप है, क्योंकि रिकार्ड से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई मदद नहीं मिली । असल में तो रिकार्ड का न मिलना भी इस बात को स्पष्ट कर देता है कि सच्चाई को जानबूझ कर छिपाया जा रहा है ।

(4) वास्तविक बात तो यह है कि डा० लोहिया की भर्ती नर्सिंग होम में 26 सितम्बर को होने वाली थी और आपरेशन की तिथि थी 5 अक्तूबर । जब दाखिल किया गया था तो डा० लोहिया स्वयं को असाधारण महसूस नहीं कर रहे थे और जो कुछ भी उनकी हालत खराब हुई, वह आपरेशन के कारण ही हुई ।

(5) यह रहस्य इस कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में नहीं खोला कि जब डा० लोहिया 26 सितम्बर को भर्ती होने वाले थे और 5 अक्तूबर को आपरेशन होने वाला था, तो डा० लोहिया 29 सितम्बर को भर्ती क्यों किए गए ? और जब 26 को भर्ती होने वाले थे तो आपरेशन 5 अक्तूबर को होना था परन्तु जब 28 को भर्ती किए गए तो आपरेशन 30 सितम्बर को ही क्यों कर दिया गया ?

इस में लिखा है कि 26 सितम्बर को भर्ती होते तो 5 अक्तूबर को आपरेशन होना । इतने दिनों तक उन के बाडी की सारी कंडिशन को ठीक किया जाता, मगर भर्ती 28 सितम्बर, को किया और आपरेशन 28 सितम्बर का क्यों किया, इस का कोई कारण कहीं नहीं बताया गया है ।

(6) मुझे नर्सों से पता चला था और स्वास्थ्य मंत्री के बयान में भी है.

(Interruptions) **

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All the Members may note that when a Member is reading a matter under Rule 377, there should be no interruptions because he is only allowed to read what is contained in the statement and, therefore, any extraneous matter will go out of record. Even if you interrupt him, it will go out of record.

You proceed now.

श्री राज नारायण : श्रीमन्, मैं छोटी बात कह रहा हूं ।

मुझे नर्सों से पता चला था और स्वास्थ्य मंत्री के बयान में भी है कि डा० लोहिया के बदन से आपरेशन टेबल पर ही चार बोतल से अधिक खून बह गया और यह भी कि जब डा० लोहिया आपरेशन के बाद ले जाए जा रहे थे तो बराबर रास्ते भर खून गिरता रहा और जब ले बुलाये गए तो भी खून बराबर गिरता रहा । नर्सों ने मुझे यह बताया कि अन्तिम, टांका डा० लोहिया के आपरेशन का नहीं लगाया गया जिससे पाखाना और पेशाब लगातार गिरता रहा । और विशेषज्ञ डाक्टरों का भी यही कहना है कि डा० लोहिया की मृत्यु पाखाने के कीड़े से हुई । इस सदन के सदस्य जानें कि पाखाने का कीड़ा वहां आया कहां से ? वहां पाखाना कहां से पहुंचा इस के बारे में भी रिपोर्ट में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है । हम लोगों की मांग पर विलिंगडन अस्पताल के कांड की सम्पूर्ण जांच के लिए एक कमेटी शांति पटेल की अध्यक्षता में बनी थी जिसने पूरी जांच की । उस कमेटी की रपट का भी सदन के पटल पर रखा जाना चाहिए क्योंकि उसमें हमारी गवाही हुई है ।

(7) जांच आयोग के पास दो हाईली रेपुटेशन के अधिकारी, जो कि करीब करीब हर वक्त डा० लोहिया के पास रहते थे। डा० एल० पी० अग्रवाल (डाइरेक्टर, अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली का भी एक पत्र उस आयोग की फाइल में है । उस पत्र को भी सम्भवत सदन के पटल पर नहीं रखा गया। डा० आर० के० मिश्र जो डा० लोहिया के खास मित्र थे और जिनके लिए डा० लोहिया ने यह कहा था कि जब तक तुम चौबीस घंटे मेरे पास नहीं रहोगे मैं आपरेशन नहीं कराऊंगा उनकी भी रपट है । लेकिन उनकी रपट पर भी कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया, ऐसा क्यों ?

(8) सब से प्रमुख बात तो यह है कि डा० लोहिया आपरेशन के पक्ष में कतई नहीं थे । बल्कि वे आपरेशन के यथासम्भव विरुद्ध थे क्योंकि वे आपरेशन को हिंसा कहते थे । इसलिए कहते थे कि मैं आपरेशन नहीं कराऊंगा । मगर विलिंगडन अस्पताल के सुपरिन्टेण्डेण्ट ब्रिगेडियर लाल लगातार कई दिन तक जोर देते रहे और डा० लोहिया से आपरेशन कराने की स्वीकृति ले ली ।

(9) डा० लोहिया जैसे राष्ट्र नायक व्यक्तित्व के आपरेशन को एक जूनियर डाक्टर को सुपुर्द किया जाए और बाद में रिकार्ड से यह तक पता नहीं चले कि आपरेशन किस ने किया है ?

(10) मैं समझता हूं कि विश्व के इतिहास में यह एक अजीब ढंग का आयोग था जो कि जिस बात की जांच करने के लिए नियुक्त किया गया था उसकी तह तक वह नहीं पहुंच सका और यह तक पता नहीं लगा सका कि डा० लोहिया का आपरेशन किस ने किया ?

इन परिस्थितियों में यह आवश्यक है कि इस मसले पर सदन में पूरी बहस के लिए समय निश्चित किया जाए ।

(vi) Reported fast unto death by some Harijan employees of Gangaram Hospital

**Not recorded.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : बंगारामें अस्पताल के चार हरिजन कर्मचारी विगत पैंतीस दिनों से आमरण अनशन पर है। आमरण अनशन पर बैठे हरिजन कर्मचारियों की हालत चिन्ताजनक है और किसी भी समय जिनकी मृत्यु हो सकती है। कर्मचारियों के अनशन पर जाने के मुख्य कारण हैं कि 1976 में अस्पताल में एक अछूत विवाल खींच दिया गया जिससे अछूत कर्मचारियों के बच्चे दिवाल के उस पार नहीं जा सकें। अछूत कर्मचारियों ने थाना में मुकद्दमा भी दर्ज किया लेकिन किसी तरह की कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। अस्पताल के मैनेजमेंट ट्रस्टियों तथा पुलिस के साठगांठ से हरिजनों पर खुलकर जुल्म ढाये जा रहे हैं। नीची जाति के नाम पर प्रताडित किया जा रहा है। हरिजन महिलाओं को बाल पकड कर खुले आम घसीटा गया, पीटा गया। कर्मचारियों ने इस दुखद घटना की सूचना दिल्ली प्रशासन, प्रधान मंत्री, गृह मंत्री तथा सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को दी। लगता है दिल्ली जहां सर्वोच्च सत्ता है वहां गंगाराम अस्पताल के अछूत कर्मचारियों के लिए न तो संविधान है और न सरकार ही। यह देश की राजधानी पर कलंक है।

यदि यही रवैया चालू रहा तो पिछडी जातियों एवं हरिजनों का विश्वास एक दिन न्यायालय से उठ जाएगा। मैं 12 मई, 1979 को उक्त अस्पताल में गया था करोल बाग में और वहां मेरी एक आम सभा भी हुई थी। दस हजार से अधिक उपस्थित लोगों ने अस्पताल के हरिजन कर्मचारियों पर किए जा रहे अत्याचार की निन्दा की।

अनशनकारी कर्मचारी मरणासन्न अवस्था में हैं। स्थिति विस्फोटक है। हरिजन समुदाय में काफी आक्रोश है।

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार अविलम्ब हस्तक्षेप कर अनशनकारी कर्मचारियों के जीवन की रक्षा करे। अछूत दीवार को तोडे तथा अस्पताल के दोषी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध अछूत निवारण कानून के अन्तर्गत मुकद्दमा दायर करे। गृह मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं और वह शायद कुछ कहना चाहें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Mr. Patel, do you want to say anything?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I would request the hon Member to assure the individual—he has gone on fast and he has been on fast for the last 35 days—that the Government will go into this matter very fully and as quickly as possible and see what can be done.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी): मेरे 377 का क्या हुआ? 377 क्या 376 में चला गया? वह आ नहीं रहा है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं आ रहा है तो नहीं आ रहा है।

13 37 hrs

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU APPROPRIATION (SECOND VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL* 1979

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu for the services of a part of the financial year 1979-80, be taken into consideration"

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu for the services of a part of the financial year 1979-80, be taken into consideration."

Mr Faleiro.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Yesterday, I had pleaded for an Advisory Committee of Members of Parliament to advise the Government on how to run the administration there during this interim period of President's Rule. This morning, I got additional information on the need for this Advisory Committee and to my mind, this is a very important information, which I want to place before the House and before the Government.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

The information is that last Friday, the Chief Secretary addressed a press conference and there he said that he would be sending officials of the Goa administration to different taluks and different places to obtain political information and feed this information back to headquarters. This is a very serious thing. Ultimately it appears that the administration is thinking that they have to run some sort of police state. Is it fair? We know that the intelligence agencies will be collecting this type of information in the usual course. But sending officials just like that at random....

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad) It is improper.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO. As Mr Kamath, a senior Parliamentarian immediately interjected to say, it is improper. You are not only doing something improper but you do not even realise that what you are doing is improper. To go and say this with great glee—this is symptomatic of the attitude of the administration and this is a very serious state of affair. The Chief Secretary further said that these officials who will be visiting the taluks will go as Ambassadors of the administration Here we are having a bureaucracy which not only is a Government by itself, but which is having ambassadors, I am pointing out to an attitude which may be with bad intentions, which may not be an intention with malafide motives, but an attitude which is basically wrong and which does not conform to the attitude of the people of this country and an atitude which is not warranted by our system of Government, in which, even a popular Government cannot do this. What do you mean by sending officials of the administration to taluks to obtain political information and feed back the information to headquarters? Therefore, I request the Government to ponder over this matter, not to ponder but to immediately issue instructions that the administration is not run as a police state there and that the administration is merely meant to administer, not to spy upon the political activities and not to maintain some sort of record. Of course, they will know in the usual course through the intelligence bureau. But the whole administration need not be geared up for this purpose. I wanted to bring this to the notice of the Government very specifically and therefore, I sought your permission to intervene at this stage

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I fail to understand the apprehensions of the hon. Member coming from Goa It is common knowledge that a watch is generally kept and the information is generally gathered about the activities of various organisations in every State It is not a part of any special campaign or some special information being collected or some surveillance being kept on the activities of some political parties. But if there be anything, I assure the hon. member that I will immediately verify to-day itself as to what type of activity they are undertaking, whether it is prejudicial to the interest of the territory or whether it is something unusual, to which an objection has been taken and I am sure that nothing untoward will be done. With this assurance, I request the House to pass the Appropriation Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

> "That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu for the services of a part of the financial year 1979-80, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up the Clause by Clause consideration of the Appropriation Bill.

The question is:

> "That Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

13.44 hrs.

MOTION RE TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES— *contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal on the 9th May, 1979, namely:—

> "That this House do consider the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1974-75, and 1975-76 and 1976-77, laid on the Table of the House on the 1st March, 1978 and 9th May 1978 respectively."

Shri Dhirendranath Basu continue his speech.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is most unfortunate that even after 32 years of independence, the Government have not been able to remove untouchability and caste system, which is not only a curse to the nation, but which has created so many problems for the country. It will be seen from the Report submitted by the Commissioner, Shri Shankarrao Mane that if untouchability and caste system cannot be removed, it is almost impossible to improve the lot of Harijans and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This is mentioned in the Report for 1974-75. The Reports of 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 have been placed before the House. But the Reports of 1977-78 and 1978-79 have not yet been placed. If you go through the reports of 1977-78 and 1978-79, you will find that they are alarming. Thousands of Harijans have been killed, thousands of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been burnt and thousands of tribals have been neglected and rendered homeless. If we want to improve the lot of Harijans, cultural revolution for social reconstruction is needed. How far we can do that is the question now. The Government could not do anything so far. Only a sum of Rs. 31 crores have been provided in the budget estimates for this year to improve the lot of Harijans, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, throughout the length and breadth of the country. You will appreciate, this amount is very small. The Working Group suggested for an allocation of Rs. 500 crores for the improvement of Harijans, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for building townships and houses for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. You are aware that about 75 per cent of the people of our country are living below the poverty line and out of this, 98 per cent belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It will be appreciated that almost 100 per cent of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being neglected. In this way, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being neglected.

The more we talk about the improvement of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this House, the more atrocities are being committed throughout the length and breadth of the country. What happened in Belchi? What happened in Bihar? What happened in Uttar Pradesh? What happened in Tamil Nadu? The Harijans have been killed burnt to death. These are the atrocities going on and the Central Government comes out with a statement here in the Lok Sabha saying, "The law and order is to be looked by State Governments. We have got nothing to do in the matter." The law should be enacted in such a way that the Government of India can come forward to stop such killings of Harijans

and driving away of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people from their own lands.

We have talked much about the employment guarantee scheme. The Report has also suggested for such a guarantee. But what is the guarantee that has been done? The reservation of employment in certain States and in certain sections of the Central Government has been put at 15 per cent and 7½ per cent. But in police constabulary you will find that, practically, there is not even 3 per cent reservation. If you want to create confidence amongst Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, at least 33 per cent reservation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be there in police constabulary But this has not been done

This is what the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have suggested in paragraph 6 of the 19th Report, Sixth Lok Sabha:

> "The Committee had considered that the organisational set up either in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting or in the Films Division was inadequate to deal with the reservations for employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services of the Films Division. The Committee had stressed the desirability of immediately setting up a separate cell in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting as well as in the Films Division as for the orders on the subject for the effective implementation of the reservation orders in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes."

What has been reply of the hon Minister? In his reply, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting stated:

> "The Government had not found it possible to create additional posts for setting up a cell for effective implementation of reservation orders in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and in the Films Division. The matter is, however, being examined and a report will be submitted soon."

That "soon" will never come. Two years have elapsed. But such a report has not been placed on the Table of the House If we want to improve the lot of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, then we must consider the statement made by the Commissioner, Mr Shankar Rao Mane, on 19th September, 1976.

> "I am going to retire but my appeal to the Government is to see that there is regular and specific reservation of services in all sections, particularly for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the administration."

In our country there are more than 150 big public undertakings. How many officers are there from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? Is there any reservation? So reservation should be fixed up in public and private sectors also If we do not do it, then they will never come up, as a result of which our nation cannot prosper. The weaker sections of the people must be given an opportunity to play their role in free India Therefore, the recommendations as submitted by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and as submitted by the Committee on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be taken into active and immediate consideration. Let us not put off matters till tomorrow or for years together: let us deal with the matters earnestly and very promptly.

As regards the employment guarantee scheme, you will find that in high positions like that of Governors, Justices of High Courts and the Supreme Court there is no one from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We have suggested that there should be a Ministry for improving the lot of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Townships should be started for housing the people. Even now, what

(Shri Dhirendranath Basu)

do the Brahmins etc. do? If Harijans go to their houses, they are not allowed to sit on chairs or even benches: they are untouchables. If we cannot remove this untouchability, if we do not remove the caste system, then the nation will go to ruin.

Therefore, I would appeal through you to the Government to take all possible steps to uplift the Harijans and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development of townsh ps in tribal areas is long overdue. The matter was discussed time again on the Floor of this House, but, unfortunately, with not result The Information and Broadcasting Min ster has said that it is very difficult to implement it, but however another Committee will be set up to go into the matter. But setting up of Committees again and again will not serve the purpose. If the findings of the Committees are not implemented what is the use of constituting these Committees? The social aspect and the housing schemes should have been given priority. As I have already said the Government have, this year, provided Rs. 31 crores as against a request of the Working Group for an allocation of Rs. 500 crores. With hardly Rs. 31 crores, how many villages and townships can be built?

The Government should allow Harijans and members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to study free of all charges, say up to the B.A. Degree or college level. Fees should not be charged. What the Government has done for Jammu and Kashmir should be done in the case of Harijans and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes also.

Now, what is the lot of the 'Safai-Mazdoors', the sweepers and scavangers? Even today they are carrying the night soil on their shoulders. This must be stopped at all costs. Ways must be found out for stopping this. I know, in other countries, no scavanger, no worker, is allowed to carry the night soil on his shoulder. But unfortunately in India, in all towns and cities, they are carrying the night soil on their shoulders. This is the lot of the Harijans. This practice must be discontinued.

A law has been enacted to set up Special Courts, and Special Courts are being set up. These Special Courts should take up the cases of atrocities on Harijans and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes throughout the country. The nation will no longer tolerate the sort of killings and atrocit es that have been made in Belchi and several other parts of Bihar, U.P., Tamil Nadu and other States. People are looking forward for the upliftment of the weaker sections of our society, they expect the Government to come forward to improve the lot of the weaker sections of our society.

Removal of poverty should be our motto. That should be done. Most of the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are extremely poor; as I have said, they are much below the poverty line—almost 70 to 90 per cent of the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. So, removal of poverty must be done. If the Government cannot do it, I tell you, there will be a revolution in the country, there will be disturbances and chaos throughout the length and breadth of this country, and it will become beyond the power of the Government to control those disturbances.

Land reforms should also be given the top-most priority. I have seen that many peasants belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been removed from their home-land, from their dwellings, by the caste Hindus, by the Jotdars. That must be stopped at all costs. We must enact laws in such a way that such things cannot be allowed to continue any longer. We have to proclaim it as a public issue. But what we find is that, the more we discuss in the House, the more atrocities are being committed. We must put a stop to these atrocities at all costs. Government should not be just a silent spectator and say, 'This is the State Government's responsibility; law

and order will be dealt with by the States; what can we do?'. This has been the reply of the hon. Minister in many cases. I request the Government to set up an Enforcement Directorate which should serve as a watchdog; they should look after the Harijans, they should see what is happening to the Harijans, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes throughout the country. Such an Enforcement Directo rate will be able to help these people to a great extent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please wind up.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: In conclusion I would appeal to the Government through you, Sir, that Government should bring forward now a supplementary budget for provision of funds for improving the lot of the Harijans Free education should be given to students of Harijans, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for such improvement, whatever money is necessary should be provided. The Government should come forward to provide funds in compliance with the report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

With these words, I conclude. Sir, you are a strong Deputy-Speaker. I do not want to trouble you any more.

14.00 hrs.

श्री नटवर लाल बी० परमार (धुंधका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज इस रिपोर्ट का समर्थन करते हुये अपने कुछ सुझाव आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। इस समय हम शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स ऐंड शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर बहस कर रहे हैं। सर्व प्रथम तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह रिपोर्ट बहुत लेट चर्चा के लिये आती है। इतनी महत्वपूर्ण रिपोर्ट को प्रधानता क्यों नहीं मिलती है? मेरा सुझाव है कि इस रिपोर्ट पर समय से चर्चा होनी चाहिये ताकि उसके अच्छे नतीजे निकल सकें।

आज हरिजनों पर अत्याचार होते हैं। [इससे कोई भी इनकार नहीं कर सकता है। पुलिस थानों में उनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है—ऐसी बात जगह जगह से उठती रहती है। आज देहातों में हरिजनों के लिये पानी भरने के लिये खुले कुएं नहीं हैं। यह बात मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं।

हरिजनों के लिये मकान बनाने की स्कीम को कम्पलसरी करके राज्यों को डायरेक्टिव दिये जाने चाहिये कि हरिजन भाइयों के लिये सहकारी आधार पर अलग से सब्सीडी देकर आवास योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित किया जाए।

बेस्ट लैण्ड के लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि वह कुल जमीन हरिजनों को दी जानी चाहिये। इसके अलावा लैण्ड रिफार्म्स के बारे में जितने भी इनैक्टमेंट्स हों उनको नाइन्थ शेड्यूल में शामिल किया जाना चाहिये ताकि उनको अधिक जमीन उपलब्ध हो सके।

जहां तक हरिजनों के लिये रिजर्वेशन का संबंध है, वह आज भी दफ्तरों में पूरा नहीं है। सरकार इस बात की जांच करवा कर कि इसके लिये कौन से अधिकारी जिम्मेदार हैं, उनके खिलाफ कड़ी कार्यवाही करे। आज देश में नान एस सी, एस टी यूनियनें भी खड़ी हो रही हैं जोकि हरिजनों को दी जाने वाली सुविधाओं का विरोध करती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार की ओर से ऐसी नान एस सी, एस टी यूनियनों को समाप्त करने के लिये कड़े पग उठाये जाने चाहियें ताकि हरिजनों को यह प्रतीत हो सके कि सरकार उनके पीछे है।

14 03 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR *in the Chair*]

इसके साथ साथ मेरा सुझाव है कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के बोर्डों तथा पब्लिक सेक्टर के प्रतिष्ठानों के बोर्डों में भी हरिजन सभासदों की नियुक्ति की जानी चाहिये ताकि बैंकों के हरिजनों को लोन मिलने में किसी प्रकार की कोई रुकावट न आये।

हरिजनों पर जो अत्याचार किये जाते हैं उन केसेज को निपटाने के लिये स्पेशल कोर्टस की स्थापना की जानी चाहिये। गोकुल गाय की गति से इन केसेज को निपटाने से काम नहीं चलेगा। सरकार को ऐसे कदम उठाने चाहिये जिनसे कि हरिजनों को यह प्रतीत हो कि सरकार उनके लिये ठोस कदम उठा रही है। शिक्षा देने के उद्देश्य से हरिजनों के मामलों में गुनहगारों को केवल दंड देना ही काफी नहीं होगा बल्कि उनकी प्रापर्टी, जायदाद भी जब्त कर लेनी चाहिये ताकि उन गुनहगारों को पता चल सके कि मेरे इस कृत्य मेरे से बच्चे भी भूखे मरेंगे। आज उनके पास पैसा होने के कारण वे आर्थिक दण्ड को महसूस नहीं करते हैं। यदि आवश्यकता हो तो जांच करके गुनहगारों के मोहल्लों या गांवों पर भी पेनल्टी टैक्स लगाया जाना चाहिये।

1947 में देश का विभाजन हुआ। उस समय जो शरणार्थी भाई देश में आये, आज 25 सालों के बाद उनके लिये सब प्रकार से सुविधा हो गई है और वे समाज में मिल गये हैं। लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि पिछले 30 सालों में हरिजनों के लिये उतने कड़े कदम नहीं उठाये गये, जिससे वे भी समाज में मिल सकते। उनके लिये यदि अलग से मंत्रालय बन जाय, तो मैं समझता हूं कि उसको इस काम के लिये जिम्मे-

[श्री नटवर लाल बी० परमार]

बार ठहराया जा सकता है, उनसे पूछा जा सकता है कि यह काम क्यों नहीं हुआ। आज जब भी हरिजनों का प्रश्न उठता है तो उसमें राज्यों और केन्द्रीय सरकार का प्रश्न बीच में आ जाता है और इस वजह से उनके विकास के लिये जो स्टैप्स लिये जाने चाहिये, वे नहीं लिये जाते हैं। इसलिये मैं अनुरोध करता हूं कि उनके लिये अलग से मंत्रालय बनाया जाय—तभी उनकी हालत में ठोस परिवर्तन हो सकता है।

कुछ शब्द मैं उनकी यूनियन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। आज देश में जो दूसरी यूनियन्स हैं—वे हरिजनों के मामलें में कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं लेती हैं। हमने बहुत से सैकटर्स में देखा है—जब भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का प्रश्न आता है या हरिजनों के राइट्स का मामला आता है— तो ये यूनियनें उनका विरोध करती हैं। इसलिये मैं भारत सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूं कि आप पिछड़े वर्गों की यूनियनों को मान्यता दें, उनको अनुदान दें, उनका रजिस्ट्रेशन किया जाना चाहिये, ताकि वे भी अपनी बातें सरकार के सामने अच्छी तरह से रख सकें।

मैं गुजरात से आया हूं—आज गुजरात में मोची जाति सवर्ण समाज के साथ रहती है, लेकिन रिजर्वेशन दूर होने से वह अपनी जाति को "मोची" कह कर पिछड़े वर्ग का लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं। मैं उनके बारे में भारत सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं और सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूं कि इस कौम को पिछड़े वर्ग से डिलीट करना चाहिये और जरूरत पड़े तो ऑर्डिनेंस निकाल कर उनको हटाना चाहिये ताकि वे सुविधायें उनको न मिल सकें। इसके बारे में आप को कड़े कदम उठाने चाहिये।

स्वर्गीय बाबासाहेब डा० अम्बेदकर कहते थे कि हरिजन उद्धार से काम नहीं चलेगा, छुआछूत निवारण से काम चलेगा। The wearer knows where the shoe pinches हरिजनों की तकलीफ को एक हरिजन ही समझ सकता है। यहां पर रिपोर्ट पेश करना या उस पर बहस करना तो एक परिपाटी है, सवाल यह है कि उस पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा अमल हो। हरिजनों के लिये हम जो कुछ कर रहे हैं—उसकी हरिजनों को प्रतीति होनी चाहिये, तभी उनको विश्वास होगा कि सरकार वास्तव में उनके लिये कुछ करना चाहती है।

पिछली बार मैं अण्डमान निकोबार गया था। मैंने वहां देखा कि आज भी आदिवासी स्त्री और पुरुष नग्न रहते हैं कपड़े नहीं पहनते हैं। 30 साल की आजादी के बाद भी हमारे लोग नग्न रहें यह बड़े दुख की बात है। इनके बारें में भी सरकार को ठोस कदम उठाना चाहिये।

आपने मुझे बोलने के लिये समय दिया—इसके लिये मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं।

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is rather unfortunate that even after thirty-two years of our Independence, we have to discuss the Problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes more or less in the same old manner.

The first point, I wish to make while participating in this discussion, is the question of atrocities on Harijans. This has been discussed in this very House. The point which I want to emphasise is that despite the Government's assurance and, despite also the various steps taken by the Government, such atrocities on Harijans are continuing. There is a feeling of insecurity among the Scheduled Castes and among the Scheduled Tribes people also of late, in many parts of the country. When we raise this question of atrocities on Harijans and we say that the atrocities on them have been on the increase, it is always the practice on the part of the Minister In-charge of this Ministry to come forward with the suggestions and to say that actually the atrocities had been on the decline. I am not very much attracted by the statistics of either increase or decrease. The more serious aspect of the situation is that the atrocities are continuing. After thirty-two years of independence we have not been able to create a situation in this country where Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can live in peace and security, their lives and property will be honoured and they can continue to live in this country as any other citizen of India. The situation still exists where atrocities are being repeated and this shows—whatever be the claims of the government—that there is lack of political will on the part of the government. It is not enough to say that Constitution has provided various safeguards to the weaker sections and untouchability stands abolished under Article 17 of the Constitution and the old untouchability offences Act has been made more stringent and stringent punishments have been provided under the new Act. It is not enough that we pass laws and put them on the statute-book It is the actual enforcement of these laws which is more important and it is here that I charge this government with lack of political will.

Sir, under the various laws and enactments the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are told that you have such and such rights, that you are equal to other citizens and that there shall be no discrimination aga nst you, yet when these poor people make an attempt to have the same rights ensured to them by the government under the law then the retaliation starts from the vested interests and the retaliation takes the form of atrocities, violence and various uncivilised acts against the weaker sections. The government which have been day in and day out telling them that they are equal and there are laws for their protection fails to protect them. In other words the State power does not come to the aid of the weaker sections when they are being subjected to atrocities, cruelty, violence and harassment. Take, for example, the experience of hundreds and hundreds of Harijans and tribals in this country. In how many cases the miscreants have been challaned by the police and in how many cases the culprits have been really pun shed. When they go to lodge a complaint at the police station, they are not listened to, their complaints are not entertained and they are thrown out of the police stations in many cases. Therefore, the benefits of the various welfare measures cannot really be enjoyed by these people. The benefits of the various laws and various measures could not be enjoyed by these poor people and the weaker sections, unless they are backed by the political will of the Government and unless the State power is used against anti-social and uncivilised elements in society, in order to protect the lives and properties of the harijans. And if this political will is lacking, you will find, your performance will be no better than that of the previous Government.

A twenty-point economic programme was announced by the erstwhile Government and by the previous Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Day in and day out these were announced over the Radio several times. They were published in the press. These things were announced over the Television also. When people started asking for the relief, they were retaliated against; they found they could not get anything they had a very very sad experience in respect of these matters. The Government failed in this respect. The result was this. Even though they got some benefits here and there, the result was more harassment, more violence, more atrocities and so on and the Government just remained as mere spectator. And we find that the same attitude is being continued by the Janata Government. , I think that you will not be able to make a dent on the problems of illiteracy, ignorance, unemployment and economic backwardness of these people unless you take strong measures. All these problems cannot be solved unless you act in a decisive manner. You have to use your State power, in order to protect those people who are weak and who are ignorant.

For all these years the emphasis was on education and Welfare measures, and so on. But the Economic aspects of the problems of the harijans and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people have been pushed to the background. Do you know how many of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribe persons have just to sell their labour power for sustaining themselves They don't have the wherewithal to maintain themselves, to protect themselves and to protect their families. The Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has pointed out how a majority of them are agricultural workers. Among them 51 per cent are landless labourers. What about their employment? What about their working conditions and their wages? The provisions regarding Minimum Wage remains only on paper. The Minimum Wage laws are more observed in the breach or in their violation then in the observance. That is a reality. There is no proper enforcement machinery.

You will be surprised to hear, Mr. Chairman, that the revenue officials, tahsildars, patwaris etc. are being asked to enforce these minimum wage

[Shri P. K. Kodiyan]

provisions. This is happening in many of the States. I am asking the Home Ministry to do one thing. Why cannot you prevail upon the Labour Ministry to set up a separate Labour Department at the Centre and in the States? It should be made exclusively responsible to enforce the minimum wages, for agricultural labourers. These are practical proposals and you can do all these things without much difficulty. But these are not being done.

Now I come to the question of land. I do not want to go into the details of the land distribution work etc. which has been done so far. The fact is that it is almost kept in the cold storage The third aspect of the economic problem is the problem of putting this weaker section on the road to economic prosperity. They should be provided with all facilities for starting small and cottage industries. Scheduled Castes Development Corporations have been set up in most of the States. But the money provided for these Corporations is so meagre that they are not in a position to start small and cottage industries in a big way Therefore, I would request that the Scheduled Caste Development Corporations in various States must be provided with adequate funds. Then the last point I want to make is this. That is the most vital problem. That is about the tribal land which has been alienated in the last several years. I am surprised to know that in the Commissioner's Report, there is not a single word about the tribal land alienation. Some of the State Governments have been talking about the restoration of the alienated land and have enacted laws for this purpose. But what about the implementation part? Nowhere it is implemented and nobody cares. The moneylenders and others are grabbing their lands and they are being pushed further and further into the interior of the jungle. Even the civilised administration when they started projects—whether it is iron ore projects or irrigation projects—has not cared for them A large number of labourers are being uprooted, they have been deprived of their lands, their huts and their cultivable lands were grabbed in Madhya Pradesh and in other States. Who cares for them? It is because they are poor, it is because they are ignorant and it is because they have no power, you think you can do anything with them. Even the Government, even the administration is doing injustice and cruelty to the tribal people and it is a share. It is high time that the alienated tribal land was restored. The law restoring the tribal land should be enforced strictly and all the tribals who have lost their lands, huts and the cultivable lands should be given lands. Not only that, they should be provided with lands but financial assistance to restart their work should also be given.

श्री राम बेनी राम (पलाम) आज हम शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैडयल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर विचार कर रहे है। लेकिन आप यहा जो उपस्थित है उसको देखे। भारत की कोटि कोटि जनता, जिन की समस्याओ पर हम विचार कर रहे है अगर वह इस उपस्थिति को देखे तो क्या समझेगी। इस से साफ साबित होता है कि आज से नही बल्कि सदियो से उनको इगनोर किया गया है, उनकी समस्याओ पर गम्भीरता से विचार नही किया गया है, उनकी समस्याओ के साथ आज भी जुड़ने के बजाय उनको इगनोर ही किया जा रहा है उसी का प्रतिबिम्ब इस पार्लियामेंट में आज स्पष्ट रूप से दिखाई दे रहा है।

सभापति जी, सविधान मे अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिये राजनीतिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक, न्यायिक और धार्मिक आजादी अक्षुण रखी गई है। लेकिन मै जानना चाहता हूं कि इस 32 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद जो उनको अपर क्लास के समकक्ष लाने का आपने पक्का इरादा किया था, वहां आप उनको ला सके है? क्यो नहीं ला सके है? क्योंकि आपकी नीयत ठीक नही है। विधान सभा हो या लोक सभा की सीटे हो इनके लिये आरक्षित हैं इसलिये लाचारी देना ही है।

श्री आर० एल० कुरील (मोहनलालगंज): सभापति जी, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। एक तो कोरम पूरा नही है। दूसरे यहां पर होम मिनिस्टर जिनसे यह मामला सबंधित है वह भी यहां वर्तमान नही है, इसलिये उनको बुलाया जाय। कैबिनेट का कोई मिनिस्टर नहीं है। केवल स्टेट मिनिस्टर बैठे हुए है। ऐसा मालूम देता है कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स की प्रौब्लम्स को वैसे ही इग्नोर किया जा रहा है जैसे .....

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लारंग सय) : माननीय गृह राज्य मंत्री, श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल जी अभी सुरक्षा पर रहे हैं। लगातार बैठे रहने के बाद बीच में जाने की आवश्यकता तो सभी को पड़ती ही है।

श्री आर० एल० कुरील : यह नैशनल प्रौब्लम है। इसमें अगर प्रधान मंत्री यहां नहीं हैं तो डिप्टी प्राइम मिनिस्टर हों, होम मिनिस्टर हों। लेकिन सब की सब ट्रेजरी बैंचेज खाली पड़ी हुई हैं, कितने शर्म की बात है। पहले आप कोरम पूरा कीजिए, अन्यथा इसका कोई मतलब नहीं है।

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): Yesterday, the same question was raised by the Members. We expected that some Ministers of the Cabinet rank would be present during the debate to atleast create an impression in the country that we take this problem seriously.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the quorum bell be rung .... Unless there is quorum in the House, nothing will go on record.

Now, there is quorum. Before we start....

SHRI R. L. KUREEL: The Home Minister should be here.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : कल तो आधा घंटा इसी बात पर चर्चा चली थी।

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Even yesterday the same issue was raised.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am on my legs; I expect everybody to sit down. Yesterday, the hon. Deputy Speaker had already said that there should be some Cabinet Minister. I do not know why it has not been done and executed. I think that it will be done. Secondly, let us not be complacent about ourselves. After all, it is the responsibility of all the Members of the House. How much interest are all of us taking? That also cannot be ignored. Just to blame only the Government or the Minister is not enough. Many Members have observed this. Not only that: when the debate actually started, I was in the Chair, and had observed the very sad state of affairs, viz. that Members did not seem to be much interested. It is not only on one side. So, I will request the Members and say, "let us continue and not obstruct". (*Interruptions*) I have said that the hon. Minister has taken note of that. And I am sure they will realize the opinion of the House, and they will realize the feeling of the House, and that they will be here. I again reiterate that. After all, there is no such rule; and I cannot compel anybody. (*Interruptions*) After all, the House has come to know of this.

SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Then we are not going to say anything. If nobody is going to hear, what is the use of saying anthing? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. GOPAL: As far as I know, every Cabinet Minister should be on roster duty here. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record if you all speak in this manner.

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : कल की बात नहीं है, यह प्रेसीडैंस है, मिनिस्टर की यहां पर रहना चाहिए।

श्री मोहन लाल पिपिल (खुर्जा) : कल भी ऐसा ही हुआ था, आज ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : आप हाउस में आर्डर तो चाहेंगे, जो कुछ भी कहना है, आर्डर से कहेंगे, एक एक ही बोलें तो ठीक है।

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। कल जब इस प्रश्न को यहां उठाया गया तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने कहा कि किसी न किसी कैबीनेट स्तर के मंत्री को सदन में रहना चाहिए। जब आसन की ओर से यह कहा जाये और उसका अनुपालन सरकार की ओर से न हो तो यह आसन का और सदन का एक तरह से अवमानना ही है और उसका अपमान माना जाएगा। अगर चेयर के आदेश को सरकार नहीं मानेगी और मंत्री यहां नहीं आ रहे हैं तो यह ठीक नहीं है। उसमें भी जो स्टेट मिनिस्टर हैं वह जुड़वा मंत्री हैं। यहां भी जुड़वा मंत्री हैं, लेकिन दूसरे विभाग के हैं, गृह विभाग के जुड़वा मंत्री नहीं हैं। गृह विभाग के दो राज्य मंत्री हैं और दोनों में से एक भी यहां नहीं है और केबीनट स्तर के मंत्री गृह विभाग के भी यहां नहीं हैं और किसी दूसरे विभाग के केबीनट मंत्री यहां नहीं हैं। यह कायदा कानून कल आ सकता है कि राज्य मंत्री तो हैं। राज्य मंत्री को भी हम संयुक्त जिम्मेदारी में मान लेंगे, लेकिन राज्य मंत्री को संयुक्त जिम्मेदारी में इसलिये नहीं मान सकते हैं क्योंकि वह कैबिनेट की मीटिंग में नहीं आते और ये हमारी भावनाओं को कैबिनेट में नहीं रख सकते। तो जो राज्य मंत्री यहां बैठे हैं, अगर वह संयुक्त जिम्मेदारी के नाम पर रहते हैं और सदन की बात को वह कैबिनेट में नहीं रख सकते हैं तो वह पोस्ट आफिस का काम क्यों करेंगे? यह राज्य मंत्री भी इनमें एक आदिवासी हैं और दूसरे हरिजन राज्य मंत्री

[श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव]

हैं इसीलिये इनको तो केवल जिम्मेदारी दी गई है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की बहस को सुनने के लिये यहां बैठें। कल भी यही थे और आज भी ये ही दोनों यहां हैं।

सरकार का इतना पैसा मंत्रियों पर खर्च होता है, इतनी सुविधायें देते हैं और यहां बैठकर वह बहस भी नहीं सुनेंगे तो उनके रहने का क्या मतलब है, आसन के आदेश को न मानना यह आसन की अवमानना है और इस सदन की मर्यादा पर कुठाराघात है, इसलिये सदन की कार्यवाही को तब तक के लिये स्थगित करें जब तक कि कैबिनेट स्तर के मंत्री बहस सुनने के लिये नहीं आते हैं।

श्री लारंग साय : सभापति महोदय, नोट कर लिया है, कैबिनेट रैंक के मंत्री आ रहे हैं। जिस विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है, उसको राज्य मंत्री माननीय मंडल जी अटैंड करते हैं और जहां तक संयुक्त उत्तरदायित्व का सवाल है, हम सब उसके लिये जिम्मेदार हैं और माननीय सदस्य जो कुछ भी बात उठा रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : कल का ओवजरवेशन मैं आपको सुनाता हूं, लारंग साय जी जरा सुन लीजिये।

"All that I can say is that the Minister should be here and it is wrong that no concerned Minister is here. I can understand if at least a Minister of State is here. I think the Minister should be called here".

I am reading from the proceedings, what was said yesterday.

SHRI K. GOPAL: I want to make a submission. I am not going to proceed hastily.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the submission? I will allow everybody. But, after all, we should go by some procedure so that others may also get a chance and we hear everybody.

So, the point here is that to-day I find that the Minister concerned is not here. I must express the feelings and I join the House that, after all, the feelings of the House must be properly respected by the hon. Minister. I expect that. There is no question of any privilege because that is a different thing. We are just expressing our views and the Ministers are expected to respect the views. This is, what is expected. I think I am in the hands of the House. It is no use.. (*Interruptions*) Of course, I will give a chance to everybody in this respect. But I feel, after all, as I submitted, the responsibility is not of the Ministers only. Quorum Bell had to be rung and then all of us have come here.

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला) : सभापति महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी डिसकशन्ज पहले भी होती रही हैं और उनमें प्राइम मिनिस्टर तक ने इन्टरवीन किया है यह दुख और अफसोस की बात है कि आज मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट कनसर्न्ड भी सदन में नहीं हैं।

सभापति महोदय : आप साहबान यहां पर जो फरमाते हैं, वह सब रिकार्ड पर जाता है। आपने जो बात कही, वह प्रधान मंत्री महोदय के पास भी पहुंचेगी ही और दूसरे मंत्रियों के पास भी पहुंचेगी। इसके बाद भी अगर वे सदन को सम्मान नहीं देते हैं, तो वह एक अलग बात है।

SHRI K. GOPAL: You very rightly observed that there is no rule under which you can compel any Minister to be present. All Members from this side and the other side are agitated because no Cabinet Minister is present. As far as I know the Cabinet Ministers have got roster duty. At any point of time one Cabinet Minister has got to be here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has come now.

I think there are no two opinions about this. We are one on this point.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): The Chair, yesterday, in its wisdom rightly made the observation that in future the Cabinet should pay more attention to the debates in Parliament because that is a sovereign House of the people and it is from this Parliament that they get all their powers. It is not from some office in Udyog Bhavan or any other building that they are getting their power.

The whole question is, while we are discussing this one Cabinet Minister, Dr. P. C. Chunder has rightly come in. To-day the debate is on the Report of the Commissioner of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. It concerns the Home Ministry. Now, we find that neither the Home Minister

who is rightly an aged man and who suffers from amnesia and other problems....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Roy, all these points have been raised.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I want to make a submission that there are two Ministers of State in the Home Ministry. This Parliament is to continue. We understand that there is a Cabinet system of Government, where the Minister may take responsibility for another Minister. But you will note that when a particular Minister is not present, somebody else has to introduce the Bill or lay any paper on the table for him, then previous permission of the Chair is sought Here, my question is since the House has made this observation and since inspite of the observation, no Minister from the Home Ministry is present, I suggest let us adjourn the House till any Minister from the Home Ministry is present. Otherwise, there is no point in discussion It is no use saying that the Minister will read in the paper tomorrow.

(*Interruptions*)

From Parliament they derive power. They do not get power from the North Block or any other place.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are a senior member. You know that the institution works and not the person.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you allow the House to continue now?

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: I seek your permission to make a submission. There are two-three others to make submission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, but be brief.

PROF DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Yesterday, something happened. You read it out. We were there in the House. It goes to the credit of the Janata Government to present the Report of 1973-74 concerning the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes last year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please make the point briefly.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Please bear with me for two minutes only. It is this year that three Reports 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77, due to the persistent demand from this House, would be presented for consideration of this House. But the Minister concerned should have shown sufficient concern for the sentiments expressed by the Members from time to time. Yesterday the House unanimously expressed the view that the concerned Minister should be present.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This has been said by everybody. What is new in it?

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: The new thing is that when those members were occupying this side of the House, they were not presenting the reports at all, and it is the Janata Government which took care to present all these report.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: This has nothing to do with the Janata Government. There is one officer--the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—who presents the reports. (*Interruptions*).

श्री मोहन लाल पिपिल : सभापति महोदय, देश की एक चौथाई आबादी पर कुठाराघात हो रहा है। आप यहां गृह राज्य मंत्री को अवश्य बुलाइए और उस के बाद हाउस को चलाइए वरना देश की एक चौथाई आबादी पर आप कुठाराघात करेंगे और इस तरह से हम हाउस को नहीं चलाने देंगे। हम आप से प्रार्थना करेंगे कि जब तक गृह राज्य मंत्री यहां न आ जाय तब तक के लिए हाउस को एडजर्न कर दें।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I beseech you, Sir. You are not a powerless person. You are the master of this House.

AN HON. MEMBER: The Minister has come.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: You pull him up for not being present. You are not powerless, you represent all our powers.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि हाउस का इतना समय इस लिए खराब हुआ कि सम्बन्धित चर्चा से सम्बन्धित मंत्री यहां उपस्थित नहीं थे. . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . .

सभापति महोदय : आप भी तो उपस्थित नहीं थे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय अपनी जवाबदारी को नहीं निभा रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय : आप अपनी जिम्मेदारी को खुद नहीं निभा रहे हैं। मेम्बर साहबान खुद यहां प्रेजेन्ट नहीं होते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : भविष्य में वह ऐसी गलती न करें, ज्यादा सतर्क और जागृत रहें. .

सभापति महोदय दूसरों को उपदेश देने के पहले हमें भी कुछ करना चाहिए।

श्री मोहन लाल पिपिल : हम मारली बाउंड है, वह ड्यूटी बाउंड है . (**व्यवधान**)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing any more Members on this point

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: I want a ruling

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing. Don't record.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN.**

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): मिनिस्टर बाथरूम भी चला जाए तो भी आप बकवास करते हैं। (**व्यवधान**)

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा कि बकवास करते हैं, यह "बकवास" शब्द जो है वह क्या पार्लमेन्टरी है?

सभापति महोदय : यह कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है।

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : हाउस में कोरम की बात चलती है तो डिकोरम की बात भी चलनी चाहिए। आपको बताना चाहिए कि शब्द "बकवास" पार्लमेन्टरी है या अनपार्लमेन्टरी है। (**व्यवधान**)

श्री राम देनी राम (पलामू) : सभापति जी, करीब 15 मिनट का समय डिस्टर्बेंस में बीत गया, मेरा समय इसमें नहीं काटा जाना चाहिए।

मैं यह बता रहा था कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के प्रति सरकार की नीयत क्या है। विधान सभा या लोक सभा में जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का रिजर्वेशन है वह इसलिए है कि और कोई चारा नहीं है, उतने आदमी तो आने ही हैं। लेकिन अगर इनकी नीयत ठीक रहती तो राज्य सभा, विधान परिषद् जिला परिषद्, नगरपालिका, नोटीफाइड एरिया कमेटी और पंचायत में भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्टस और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज को उसी मुताबिक दी जाती लेकिन क्या वहां पर परसेन्टेज के हिसाब से उनका प्रतिनिधित्व है? नहीं, वहां ये आपको नगण्य से ही दिखाई देंगे। इससे स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि सरकार की नीयत क्या है। 32 वर्षों की आजादी में इनका हमेशा से इन्कार किया गया है, इनके हक हकूक का इन्कार किया गया है। आप बताइये देश के किसी यूनवर्सिटी में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब का कोई वाइसचांसलर है? केवल शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब का एक व्यक्ति शिलांग में पद स्थापित है। इसी तरह से किसी बोर्ड का अध्यक्ष, हेड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में या गवर्नर की जगह पर कोई शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब का व्यक्ति नहीं हुआ केवल श्री भण्डारे को छोड़कर।

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री **छविकलाल मण्डल**) उत्तर प्रदेश और करल में दो गवर्नर हैं।

श्री राम देनी राम जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनने के बाद वे हुए हैं।

इसी प्रकार से दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि न सिर्फ जनता पार्टी बल्कि तमाम पार्टियों में आज तक कोई भी अध्यक्ष शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का नहीं बनाया गया है, कांग्रेस में श्री सजीवैया जी को छोड़ कर। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी जोकि गरीबों का बड़ा दम भरती है या अन्य प्रोग्रेसिव कही जाने वाली पार्टी कोई अध्यक्ष नहीं बनाया है।

सभापति जी, जहां तक सामाजिक व्यवस्था की बात है—छुआछूत का कोढ़ आज भी हिन्दुस्तान में मौजूद है और केवल छुआछूत ही नहीं आज हरिजन समाज के साथ इस देश में जो दुर्व्यवहार हो रहा है जिस तरह से उन पर अत्याचार हो रहा है, जिस तरह से वे सताये जा रहे हैं उसकी मिसाल आप को पुनिया में कहीं नहीं मिलेगी। बनारस में बाबू सम्पूर्णानन्द जी की मूर्ति के अनावरण के समय हमारे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नेता बाबू जगजीवन राम जी के साथ जो घटना घटी—उस को देख कर विश्व में शर्म से सिर झुक जाता है।

** Not recorded.

सभापति जी, आप को आश्चर्य होगा—इस देश के किसी भी धार्मिक नेता ने उस की चर्चा तक नही की। न इन चारो शकराचार्यों ने, न विनोबा जी और न कृपालनी जी ने ही उस का कोई विरोध किया। मै चाहता हू कि सरकार इन शकराचार्यों की सनद को छीन ले। सभापति जी, इस हाउस मे एक बिल आने वाला है। मैं नाम नही लेना चाहता—लेकिन धार्मिक स्वतन्त्रता पर कुठाराघात करने के लिये उस बिल को लाया गया है। हिन्दू हमे मन्दिरो मे जाने नही देते, दूसरी तरफ मिसन वाले, गिरजाघर में माला लिये खडे हैं। आप मन्दिरो मे तो जाने नही देते, क्या गिरजाघरो में भी जाने से रोकना चाहते है ?

श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव जरूर जायेंगे।

श्री रामदेनी राम . मै चाहता हू कि धार्मिक स्वतन्त्रता पर किसी तरह का कोई कुठाराघात नही होना चाहिये।

जहा तक आर्थिक स्वतन्त्रता की बात है—यह बात बिल्कुल साफ है कि दौलत कमाने के सारे साधन सरकार के अधीन है। यदि यह सरकार चाहती तो अब तक हरिजनो और आदिवासियो को विशेष सहूलियते दे कर, बैंको से लोन दिला कर, तरह तरह की सहूलियतें दे कर उन को ऊचा उठा सकती थी—लेकिन सरकार की नीयत साफ नही है यह मेरी बराबर शिकायत रही है। पिछली सरकार ने तो कुछ किया नही, लेकिन इस सरकार की नीयत भी साफ नही है। मैं चाहूगा कि हरिजन और आदिवासियो को विशेष सुविधायें दे कर जो रोजगार के जरिये हैं—उन में उन को लाना चाहिये—ताकि उन की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधर सके। हम ने अपने चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र मे रोटी और आजादी देने का वादा किया था। इस मे कोई सन्देह नही कि आजादी तो मिल गई है, लेकिन साथ ही इस देश के गुण्डो, चोरो और बेईमानो को भी आजादी मिल गई है। परन्तु रोटी अभी भी नही मिली है—हिन्दुस्तान का गरीब, झोंपड़ी में रहने वाला इन्सान आज भी दो वक्त भरपेट रोटी नही खा रहा है। मुझे याद आता है—आजादी के पहले ही पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने एक प्लान बनाया था, कि आजादी मिलने के बाद हम देश का विकास कैसे करेंगे, किस रास्ते पर देश को ले चलेंगे। अब वे उस प्लान को ले कर गांधी जी के सामने गये तो गांधी जी ने उन से पूछा—मुझे बतलाओ कि हिन्दुस्तान के झोंपड़ी में रहने वाला जो इन्सान है, जिसे भर पेट भोजन नसीब नहीं होता, घर में चिराग नही जलता, क्या उस के लिये इस प्लान में स्थान रखा है। यदि उस के लिये इस मे जगह नही है, तो इस प्लान को गंगा में बहा दो।

मै सरकार को एक सुझाव देना चाहता हू—सरकार के प्रत्येक विभाग के आवंटन में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिये हिस्सा तय कर देना चाहिये। उदाहरण के तौर पर आप डेवलपमेंट करते हैं, बिजलीकरण करते हैं बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें बना कर इरिगेशन करते हैं और रीवर-वैली प्रोजक्ट्स के माध्यम से बिजली से सारे इलाके में जगमगाहट आ जाती है और बाहर के लोग न केवल फायदा उठाते हैं बल्कि लखपति बन जाते हैं लेकिन उसी के बगल में रहने वाले हरिजन और आदिवासी के घरों में तो चिराग भी नहीं जलती है और झोंपड़ियों में अन्धेरा ही अन्धेरा रहता है। क्या सरकार को नही चाहिये कि कम से कम बगल में रहने वाले उन हरिजनो और आदिवासियों को बिजली और पानी की व्यवस्था मुफ्त मे कर दे। मैं चाहूंगा कि इसे निश्चित तौर पर करें ताकि उन को विश्वास हो कि कोई भी प्राजेक्ट बनता है तो उस के साथ हमें भी सहूलियत दी जाती है।

जहा तक शैक्षणिक व्यवस्था की बात है, इस देश मे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के जितने भी विद्यार्थी है, उन का एडमीशन जब इनफेन्ट क्लासो मे होता है, तो तीसरी क्लास पास होने के बाद वे 51 प्रतिशत स्कूल छोड़ देते है और 49 प्रतिशत जो बचते हैं उन में से कुछ तो प्राइमरी तथा कुछ मिडिल क्लास के बाद छोड देते है और उच्च विद्यालय तथा कालेज तक जाते जाते केवल 17 प्रतिशत विद्यार्थी ही रह जाते है, जिस में कालेज के विद्यार्थियो को तो स्टाइपेंड मिल जाता है। 32 वर्ष की आजादी मे जो उपलब्धि मालूम पड़ती है, वह यह है कि कालेज के विद्यार्थियों को स्टाइपेंड मिल जाता है। इनमे अधिकतर विद्यार्थी स्कूल छोड़ देते है और अपने गरीबी के चलते गांवो में मजदूरी करने लगते है। तो मैं चाहूगा कि छात्रवृत्तियों का जो रेट है, वह बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये। जिस में अधिकतर विद्यार्थियो को छात्रवृत्ति मिल सके।.... (**व्यवधान**) . बिहार सरकार ने इस पर विचार किया है और मै समझता हू कि मन्थली इस को देने की सोच रही है। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि उन के लिए पासबुक खुल जानी चाहिये और उस पास बुक के माध्यम से मन्थली उन को छात्रवृत्ति मिलनी चाहिये। पब्लिक स्कूल के सम्बन्ध में मै कहना चाहता हू कि या तो पब्लिक स्कूलो को तोड दे और अगर कुछ दिनो तक इसे रखना चाहते हो, तो उन में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लड़को के लिये सीट्स रिजर्व कर देनी चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए। आप 14 मिनट बोल चुके हैं।

श्री रामदेनी राम मेरा कुछ समय बीच मे व्यर्थ गया है।

सभापति महोदय : वह समय निकाल दिया है। अब आप दो मिनट मे खत्म कीजिए।

श्री राम देनी राम : मुझे पांच मिनट और दिया जाये।

मेरा सुझाव है कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए काफी आवासीय विद्यालय की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। तथा और छात्रावासों की व्यवस्था करना भी जरूरी है। आवासीय विद्यालयों में खाने और रहने की पूरी सहूलियत मिलनी चाहिए, तभी ये लोग आगे बढ सकते हैं।

15 hrs.

जहां तक न्याय का सवाल है, आप जानते हैं कि अबतक कानून गरीबों पर शासन करता आया है और धनवान कानून पर शासन करते आये हैं। इस

[श्री राम देनी राम]

व्यवस्था को तोड़ना होगा । मैं आप को यह बता देना चाहता हूं कि आज जुडीशियरी संविधान की हत्या कर रहा है । गरीबों को जैसा न्याय मिल रहा है आप सब जानते हैं । गरीब लोअर कोर्ट और अपर कोर्ट तक जाने के बाद आगे नहीं बढ़ पाते । इस देश में कितने गरीब हरिजन या आदिवासी को सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक जाने की हिम्मत है ? जहां फैसला होने में 20-20 , 25-25 साल तक लग जाते हैं । मैं चाहूंगा कि न्यायिक व्यवस्था में आमूल परिवर्तन हो जिससे कि गरीबों को जल्दी से जल्दी न्याय मिल सके ।

सभापति जी, जहां तक जुडीशियरी में बहाली का प्रश्न है उसमें शत प्रतिशत हरिजन और आदिवासियों को इन्कार किया जाता है । पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के द्वारा आरक्षित कोटे के मुताबिक ना कुछ-न-कुछ उम्मीदवारों को चुन लिया जाता है और कोटा पूरा करने का प्रयास होता है । लेकिन जहां तक हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जजों की बहाली का सवाल है वहां यह प्रयत्न रहता है कि कोई हरिजन या आदिवासी प्रवेश न करने पाये । इस संबंध में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के आयुक्त की रिपोर्ट में भी जजों की बहाली में आरक्षण करने की अनुशंसा की है ।

15.01 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

"संविधान में उच्च न्यायालय के जजों की प्रदत्त महत्वपूर्ण एवं विशिष्ट स्थिति का देखते हुए उच्च न्यायालय के जजों की नियुक्ति पूर्णरूप से योग्यता एवं उपयुक्तता के आधार पर की जाती है और अन्य बातों का विचार नहीं किया जाता है । किसी विशिष्ट जाति अथवा समुदाय के पक्ष में इन नियुक्तियों के लिए आरक्षण करना वांछनीय नहीं है ।" यह डिनायल आर्गमेंट है । परन्तु सुझाव यह है कि अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए संघीय सेवाओं तथा राज्यों की सेवाओं के तथा पदों पर नियुक्ति के लिए आरक्षण के दावे की अनदेखी नहीं की जा सकती । विचारणीय प्रश्न यह है कि यदि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 16(4) के अधीन जिला जजों और उच्च न्यायालय के जजों की नियुक्ति में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सदस्यों के लिए आरक्षण की कोई व्यवस्था करने की कानूनी अनुमति नहीं भी हो तो क्या यह संभव नहीं है कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 16 (4) से परे स्वयं संविधान के अनुच्छेद 335 के अधीन ही स्पष्टतः रूप से ऐसा किया जाए ? इस समस्या का समाधान उपयुक्त विशिष्ट संदर्भ में संविधान के अनुच्छेद 335 के कार्य क्षेत्र एवं परिसीमा के उचित निश्चय पर अनिवार्य रूप से निर्भर करेगा ।"

पहले आर्गुमेंट से हम किसी भी हरिजन को बहाल नहीं कर सकते इससे साबित होता है कि हरिजन आदिवासियों के प्रति नियत क्या है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, लेण्ड रिफार्म्स की समस्या को जल्दी से जल्दी हल किया जाए । करीब 15-20 वर्ष से भूमि सुधार के कार्य हो रहे हैं लेकिन वे अभी तक पूरे नहीं हो पाये हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि इसमें गति लानी चाहिए और जल्दी से जल्दी भूमि समस्या को हल किया जाना चाहिए । जिस तरह से आपने आदिवासियों के लिए एक ला बनाया है—रेस्टोरेशन आफ लेण्ड फौर आदिवासीज —उसी आधार पर हरिजनों की समस्या को भी हल करने हेतु कानून बनाना चाहिये । बहुत से हरिजनों का अपनी जमीनों से जबरदस्ती बेदखल किये गए हैं । उन हरिजनों की जमीनें वापिस मिलनी चाहिए ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सारे देश में लाठी और बन्दूक की लड़ाई हो रही है । यह अब बहुत दिनों तक चलने वाली नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूं कि आप तमाम हथियारों को उन लोगों से छीन लें वरना हरिजन आदिवासियों के हाथ में भी हथियार थमा दें ताकि बराबर की लड़ाई हो । बिहार के गया जिले के चैनपुरा गांव में हरिजनों की हत्या की गई थी । मुझे जांच कमेटी का चेयरमैन बनाकर वहां भेजा गया था । मैंने वहां जाकर देखा था कि किस तरह से निहत्थे हरिजनों को गोली से मारा गया था । जिस बेरहमी से उनको मारा गया उसको देखकर किसी भी व्यक्ति का हृदय दहल जाएगा । जांच के उपरान्त हरिजन एक नवयुवक आकर मुझसे मिले और बोले कि मैं आपसे कुछ नहीं मांगता , केवल आप बन्दूक दिलवा दें, अपनी रक्षा हम कर लेंगे । और कोई मदद हम नहीं चाहते । बिहार में श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर ने गन देने की घोषणा कि है और हथियार मिलने भी शुरू हो गए हैं । उसे पूरा करना चाहिये । उन्हें बन्दूक मिलनी चाहिये ।

एम पी बनने के बाद मुझे देश के कई भागों में जाने का मौका मिला है । मैंने देखा है कि दिल्ली के सौ मील के रेडियस में जितनी दौलत अब तक खर्च की गई है उतनी हिन्दुस्तान के अन्य भागों में नहीं की गई है । यही वजह है कि दिल्ली के इर्द गिर्द के इलाकों को देखने के बाद ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि हिन्दुस्तान तरक्की कर गया है, विकसित देश के मुकाबले में आ गया है लेकिन वास्तव में सच्चाई दूसरी है । भारत के अन्य भाग में न रोड की व्यवस्था है , न हरिजनों के पढ़ने की व्यवस्था है, न पानी की व्यवस्था हो पायी है । आजादी के पहले का दृश्य अभी भी दिखायी देता है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार पर आरोप लगना शुरू हो गया है कि यह सरकार यथास्थिति की सरकार है । मैं चाहता हूं कि यह सरकार प्रगतिशील कदम उठाये । हमने वादा किया था कि हम देश की कोटि-कोटि जनता के बीच समानता पायेंगे । उस वादे से हम पीछे न हटें ।

गांधी जी का दिया हुआ अन्त्योदय का प्रोग्राम प्रधान मंत्री ने लागू किया है बहुत अच्छा प्रोग्राम है । हमने मार्जिनल फार्मर्स के लिए, स्मॉल फार्मर्स के लिए स्कीमें बनाई हैं । मार्जिनल या स्मॉल फार्मर्स का नाम रेवेन्यू अफसर या मुखिया से पूछा जाता है । तीन हजार रुपया इनके लिए निर्धारित किया है ।

परन्तु मुखिया दो सौ रुपया लेता है तब इसका सर्टिफिकेट देता है कि यह मार्जिनल या स्माल फार्मर है। जो उस दायरे में नहीं भी आता है उसको भी दो सौ रुपया लेकर सर्टिफिकेट दे दिया जाता है। रेवेन्यू अफसर के पास आते हैं तो वहां चार सौ रुपया देना पड़ता है। ऐसी अवस्था में यह अन्त्योदय प्रोग्राम क्या सफल कहा जा सकेगा? मेरा सुझाव है कि प्रत्येक प्रखंड में आप एक लिस्ट बना दें कि कौन कौन और कितने मार्जिनल फार्मर हैं, कौन कौन और कितने स्माल फार्मर हैं, और लिस्ट देकर आप यह पैसा दे दें ताकि किसी से सर्टिफिकेट लेने की जरूरत न पड़े।

हमारा जिला बहुत बदनाम जिला है पलामू बिहार का। भारत में बांडिड लेबर का ईजाद वहीं हुआ है। यह ठीक बात है कि वहां हजारों लोग बांडिड लेबर से फ्री हो चुके हैं लेकिन अभी भी हजारों हजार की संख्या में वहां बांडिड लेबर हैं। मेरा आप से पुरजोर अपील है कि आप सख्ती से बाउंडिड लेबर को वहां रिलीज कराएं। हिन्दुस्तान का कोई गांव नहीं है जहां बांडिड लेबर न हो। वहां भी आप इस का फ्री कराएं। अगर ऐसा आप नहीं कर सकते हैं तो यह हमारे ऊपर एक कलंक होगा कि 32 बरस की आजादी के बाद भी हम बांडिड लेबर को फ्री नहीं करा सके हैं।

जमशेदपुर की घटना जो अभी घटी थी वहां जो रायट हुआ है, उसके बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। हरिजन और मुसलमानों के एक ही मुहल्ले हैं, एक ही मुहल्ले में वह दोनों रहते हैं। उनमें कोई झगड़ा नहीं। भाई चारे का सम्बन्ध उनमें था। लेकिन बाहर से हजारों आदमीयों ने आ कर एक दंगे उनके घरों में घुस कर और उन को लूटा और उनको मारा। बाद में पुलिस वहां आती है तो हरिजन नौजवानों को और मुसलमान नौजवानों को पकड़कर ले जाती है। अगर पुलिस को पांच सौ रुपया दे दिया जाता है तो वह उस आदमी को छोड़ देती है। हरिजन युवक कालेज पढ़ने वाले भी अरेस्ट हुए हैं। मुसलमान भाईयों ने आ कर कहा कि इन से हमारी कोई अदावत नहीं है, यह हमारे भाई हैं, इन्होंने हम को प्रोटैक्शन दिया है, इनको छोड़ दिया जाए लेकिन इन को छोड़ा नहीं गया। इसी तरह से मुसलमान नवयुवकों को बन्द करते वक्त हरिजन भाईयों ने कहा कि इनको न पकड़ें हमें तो भाई चारे का इनसे सम्बन्ध है। दंगा करने वाले तो बाहर के लोग हैं। लेकिन उन को भी नहीं छोड़ा गया। मैंने मुख्य मंत्री बिहार को इस सम्बन्ध में लिखा है, देखते हैं क्या होता है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE (Bombay South-Central): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Reports under discussion of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not ordinary reports because they pertain to the working of the Constitutional safeguards. Such of those who understand the implications and the importance of the constitutional safeguards should realise that in case such safeguards fail, then everything fails. Therefore, all the people must realise the importance of constitutional safeguards. These safeguards are not begged, but earned, and are achieved by long struggle and fight by late Dr. Ambedkar, for thirty years. Therefore, he gave them a sort of powerful personality and the Schedulde Castes were brought up on a level, which was there never before. But unfortunately, all these constitutional safeguards have been reduced to the position of gram panchayat rules and they are not being implemented at all.

When I questioned in a Parliamentary Committee the Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs as to who is responsible and whether there is an organisation in the Ministry of Home Affairs to implement the constitutional safeguards, the reply given by him was that the Home Ministry is not responsible for implementing the constitutional safeguards. When I asked further, whether the Cabinet as a whole is responsible for implementing the constitutional safeguards, to that also, the Home Secretary replied in the negative. Then I asked: Who is responsible? He said that the whole Government, the Union Government and all the State Governments put together are responsible. These are the utter irresponsible ways in which the administration is being carried on in so far as the implementation of the constitutional safeguards are concerned. The office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is a constitutional office, an exceptional office, and I think there is no superior officer over and above the office of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But even then he is reduced to the position of a clerk and he is not being allowed to exercise the powers which are vested in him. The Government should be clear enough and plain enough and should answer whether the constitutional safeguards have failed or have been successful. If they have failed for the

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last thirty years, I will not shed a single tear if you scrap them. Scrap them if you do not want to implement them. Don't keep them as idle things. If you don't want them, it does not matter. But if you want them, implement them properly. If you are not able to implement them what is the reason?

Having regard to the reports, what we find is that the Government either this Government or the previous Government, both the Governments were not at all keen in implementing the constitutional safeguards. Both the Governments had no conception of what constitutes 'untouchability' and how it can be removed. Similarly, with regard to the economic development, when I had put a question, what is the per capita income of a Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes person, the answer was that we have no such statistics at all. Therefore, there is no clear conception with regard to the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as such.

There was a 20-point programme by the Indira Gandhi Government and the Janata Government has got a 40-point programme, double the number What is the use of that? In these Reports, what we find is a very peculiar situation that the judiciary has stepped into such a sphere saying that the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts constitute a State and, therefore, there cannot be any reservation in so far as the posts of the Judges of the High Courts, much less of the Supreme Court, are concerned. This is an extra-ordinary argument coming from the judiciary that we have heard in the history of India. The monarchs used to claim that they constitute a State. But we have never before heard the Judges saying that they constitute a States. Therefore, we would like to get a categorical reply from the Government whether what the Judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court say, that they constitute a State, is correct or not. What is the attitude of the Government in so far as the reservation in the posts of the Judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court is concerned!

What I am thinking is that the constitutional safeguards are not liked by the people. If that is so, that should be ascertained, whether the constitutional safeguards are liked by the people, whether they are liked by both Houses of Parliament, whether they are liked by the Cabinet, whether they are liked by the judiciary There must be some goodwill. If there is some goodwill, then only we can work them out. If there is any hostility against constituional safeguards, either by Parliament or by Cabinet or by the judiciary, these constitutional safeguards cannot be implemented at all.

Coming to the question of untouchability, what we read in the Reports is that there were certain plays, dramas and discussion. Are you going to remove untouchability by having plays, dramas and discussions? Is that the concept of your policy? I would plead with the Government that their policy what is called the Harijan policy, enunciated long back during Nehru's regime, during Mrs. Indira Gandhi's regime, and which continues today during the Janata Government's regime should be examined afresh. The so-called Harijan has been reduced not only to second-rate citizen, not to third-rate or fourth-rate, but to a fifth-rate citizen. They are called panchamas. The Harijan has been reduced to the position of a sub-human. That policy has not succeeded. I plead with the Government to have some other policy. If the Government is not very particular about implementing the constituional safeguards, if the Hindu community as a whole is not prepared to give legitimate share to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I would like to warn the Government in this House that India will cease to be a Republic. What is the meaning of "Republic"? A Republic means, all communities share power and, therefore, that alone will constitute India as a Republic. If the Sche-

duled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not able to enjoy the legitimate power and share in the administration; it means, they are shut out from their rights in the enjoyment of the Republic. Therefore, it is for the Government and particularly the Prime Minister to do something about it.

I know the Prime Minister intimately. The Prime Minister has declared, I do not know on what basis, that he will remove untouchability within a period of five years I would grant him 50 years, not 5 years I want to know whether within 50 years, he will be able to remove untouchability Merely by making slogans and dealing with the constitutional safeguards in a halfhearted manner is not only to defraud the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but is to defraud the Constitution and to defraud the nation Therefore, the Government is defrauding the nation and not only the Scheduled Cast and Scheduled Tribes These two communities are the biggest sources of conversion Make a note these are the biggest sources of conversion If you neglect them you will have to face their conversion either into Christianity or Buddhism or the Muslim faith. If you don't want to treat them as your own brethren on an equal basis, you must take this warning I do not know what is going to happen so far as the Christian community is concerned, but there is a reference in the Commissioner's report to the Buddhists They were given some concessions so far as scholarships are concerned. If the basis of giving the scholarships is that they are not so economically developed, then other constitutional safeguards, except the political safeguard, should be given to them. I am not prepared to accept that conversion to Buddhism has no effect upon us, the converted Buddhists We are far more enlightened, conscious and organised than before

Now the forty-sixth Constitution Amendment Bill is coming, and I will speak on the Bill. But I would like to know whether a single person as Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not adequate. Can you not give enough staff to the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? What are you going to achieve by appointing a Commission of more than one person? Is that going to solve the problem? When the Bill comes up, I will make my speech so far as the implications of the Bill are concerned

My last submission is that, when the constitutional safeguards were discussed in the Constituent Assembly, then there was a bitter fight between Dr Ambedkar and the Congress but they arrived at an understanding. Now, after 30 years, let there be another understanding If the people are against constitutional safeguards, we are prepared to give them up Scrap them, delete them up But I would like to plead with the Hon. Members who were elected to reserved seats, that if they want to retain them, they must fight in this House for the proper implementation of the constitutional safeguards Don't give up that responsibility and retain the seat only I would like to go further and say that so far as the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned, such of the Members—I think there are as many as 120 in this House —who were elected to reserved seats should fight for this cause. These seats are being captured by various political parties who do not have any kind of responsibility for the welfare of these people. Whether it be the Indira Congress Party or the Janata Party or the Communist Party, they are capturing the seats for their own purpose, regardless of the welfare of these classes which they are duty bound to achieve. Therefore, I would make this appeal: leave the Scheduled Castes alone. No Party, either the Janata Party or the Indira Congress or any other Party, should contest these seats. In case the constitutional safeguards are to be extended or continued no Party should contest these reserved seats either in the Lok Sabha or the various legislative

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Assemblies. Let the Scheduled Castes and Tribes organise themselves properly and fight on their own. That is one way of doing the thing. Another way of doing it is that, so far as this problem is concerned, every Member of this Lok Sabha should take his own line. They should tell point blank their political parties "in other matters we are with you, we abide by the discipline and shall vote with you, but so far as the Scheduled Castes and Tribes problem is concerned we are not with you, we do not belong to any political party; we belong to this very cause and we shall champion the cause. We shall see that the constitutional safeguards are implemented and if they are not implemented we shall keep the Government on its toes and fight inside the House."

Finally I do not want that there should be any bitterness, but I am suggesting that if you want to continue the constitutional safeguards, then implement them and if you do not want them, scrap them.

श्री आर० एस० राकेश : (चायल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदियों की चली आती गन्दी परम्परा, जातिवादी व्यवस्था, इंसान को ऊंच नीच कहने की परिपाटी, जातिवाद के पोषक, हिन्दू धर्म के ठेकेदार, इंसान इंसान में नफरत पैदा करने के केन्द्र शंकराचार्य लोग हैं। इस सन्दर्भ में मैं 1 से 7 अक्तूबर तक के "रविवार" अंक 6, खंड 2 में पुरी के शंकराचार्य निरंजन देव द्वारा दिए गए एक साक्षात्कार की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। पुरी के शंकराचार्य ने हरिजनों के बारे में जातिवादी व्यवस्था को पुष्टि करते हुए कहा है कि "भगवान ने ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य और शूद्र अपने शरीर से बनाया और सब का काम बांट दिया है और यदि जो काम दिए गए हैं उस के अनुसार, (अपनी जाति के अनुसार) लोग काम नहीं करते हैं तो अनर्थ हो जायेगा।"

फिर आगे चल कर कहा है कि काम बदलेगा तो उत्थान नहीं पतन होगा।

फिर आगे कहा है कि "हरिजन संन्यास नहीं ले सकता, अधिकारी ही नहीं है। सन्यास लेना उस के लिये अपराध है।"

सन्यास कौन ले सकता है इस सन्दर्भ में कहा है कि "हमारे यहां तब है कि ब्राह्मण के अलावा कोई भी सन्यास नहीं ले सकता है।"

पुनः इंसान और इंसान में नफरत पैदा करने के लिए, मजहब के नाम पर पुरी के शंकराचार्य ने कहा है कि "मुसलमान मुसलमान के घर में चोरी करना पाप समझता है, हिन्दू के घर में चोरी करना पाप नहीं समझता है। मुसलमान मुसलमान के धन को चुराना पाप समझता है किन्तु हिन्दू के धन को चुराना पाप नहीं मानता है?"

फिर आगे चल कर कहा है कि "हिन्दुओं की मां, बहन और बेटियों को चुराना मुसलमान पाप नहीं मानता है और वे चुराते हैं।"

इस ढंग की जिसमें भावना हो, जो शंकराचार्य इंसान इंसान में मजहब और धर्म के नाम पर नफरत पैदा करते हों, बड़ा दुर्भाग्य रहा है कि इस मुल्क की प्रधान मंत्री के रूप में श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी 11 वर्षों तक पीली चुन्दिया और पीले वस्त्र बांधे ऐसे शंकराचार्यों के पैर पूजती रही हैं। इस के बाद जनता सरकार आई तो इन नफरत पैदा करने वाले शंकराचार्यों को जेल के सीखचों के अन्दर बन्द होना चाहिए था लेकिन आज वह मठों में ऐयाश की जिन्दगी बसर कर रहे हैं।

इसी संदर्भ में मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि चाहे वह कानोडिया धर्मपुर, बेलची या विश्रामपुर का कांड हो या आगरा का कांड हो, अथवा अलीगढ़ या जमशेदपुर का कांड हो, इस सब के लिए ऐसे ही जहर उगलने वाले शंकराचार्य जिम्मेदार हैं और ऐसे शंकराचार्यों के खिलाफ कड़ी से कड़ी कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। मुझे बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि 7 अक्तूबर को पुरी के शंकराचार्य निरंजन देव ने इस ढंग का बयान दिया, इस के बाद कितने बड़े बड़े कांड इस धरती पर हुए हैं, इस के बावजूद भी गृह मंत्रालय के कान पर जूं नहीं रेंगती है और अभी तक शंकराचार्य के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाई नहीं हुई है।

साथ ही साथ मैं उन लोगों को भी बतला देना चाहता हूं जो ऐसे शंकराचार्यों को खुश करने के लिये "धार्मिक स्वतन्त्रता विधेयक" इस सदन में ला कर पास करने की इच्छा रखते हैं, मैं उन्हें बता देना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा कोई भी धार्मिक स्वतन्त्रता विधेयक जिसे शंकराचार्यों को खुश करने के लिए सदन में लाए जाने की साजिश हो रही है, इस सदन से पास नहीं होने वाला है और उन की मंशा पूरी नहीं होने वाली है। जैसा कि कल मेरे साथियों ने कहा कि हम एक समय की प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं, मैं स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर समय रहते इन्सान इन्सान के बीच की खाई पाटी नहीं गई, समय रहते इस देश में अछूतों की समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं किया गया तो धर्म परिवर्तन से उन्हें कोई रोक नहीं सकेगा। यह स्वाभाविक है, अवश्यंभावी है और यह हो कर रहेगा।

इस सदन में कई साथियों ने इस देश के कोने कोने में हरिजन आदिवासियों पर हो रहे जुल्मों का विवरण दिया है। जहां एक ओर उनके पेट पर लात मारी गई वहीं दूसरी ओर उनकी भावनाओं को भी आघात पहुंचाया गया है। 12 तारीख को मुजफ्फरनगर के एक मोहल्ले में रविदास जयन्ती को रोक दिया गया। वहां के कलक्टर ने खड़े हो कर रविदास जयन्ती को रुकवा दिया। जो आयोजक थे सैकड़ों लोग, उन पर लाठी डंडे बरसाये गए, उनकी बहू बेटियों की

झोपड़ी लूटी गई और छोटे छोटे बच्चों को पैरों तले दबाकर हत्या कर दी गई। लेकिन आज तक जिलाधिकारी के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है।

इसी प्रकार 4 मई कांगड़ालीगढ़ के थाना सिकन्दरा राऊ, कस्बा पुरदिल नगर में जब अम्बेदकर जयन्ती मनाने का आयोजन किया गया तो आयोजकों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया और उन्हें जेल भेज दिया गया। उनका आज तक पता नहीं चल रहा है। न तो वे जेल में हैं न पुलिस कस्टडी में है। पता नहीं कहां हैं। उन लोगों के परिवार पीड़ित हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं आज इस देश में ज्यादातर रविदास और अम्बेदकर के अनुयायी हैं उनकी भावनाओं पर कुठाराघात पहुंचाया जा रहा है। सन्त रविदास और डा० अम्बेदकर की जयन्तियों को मनाने के लिए कभी कोई सरकारी पैसा खर्च नहीं किया जाता है। गांधीजी की जयन्ती, नेहरू जी की जयन्ती तथा राम और कृष्ण जयन्ती मनाने के लिए सरकार पैसा खर्च करती है लेकिन उसके बावजूद मुट्ठी भर उनके चेले दिखाई देते हैं जब कि रविदास और अम्बेदकर जयन्तियां में करोड़ों लोग दिखाई देते हैं। दुनिया के किसी भी नेता की जयन्ती, राम भगवान की जयन्ती का केवल एक दिन ही आयोजन होता है लेकिन रविदास जयन्ती और अम्बेदकर जयन्ती महीने मनाई जाती है और देश के कोने कोने में मनाई जाती है। आज गांधी, नेहरू के चेले घट रहे हैं पर देश में रविदास अम्बेदकर के अनुयायियों की संख्या बढ़ रही है। इन तथ्यों के बावजूद हमारी भावनाओं का आघात पहुंचाया जाता है। मुझे किसी से भी कोई नफरत नहीं है लेकिन सेन्ट्रल हाल में जिन महानुभावों के चित्र लगाए गए हैं उनके व्यक्तित्व की तुलना में डा० अम्बेदकर का व्यक्तित्व उन्नीस नहीं बल्कि बीस था। उन्होंने इस देश के संविधान को बनाया है, इस देश को एक दिशा दी है लेकिन उनका कोई चित्र सेन्ट्रल हाल में नहीं लगा है कदाचित इसीलिए कि वे अछूत बिरादरी से सम्बन्धित थे। हम इस देश के संविधान का पालन केवल इसलिए नहीं कर रहे हैं कि वह इस देश का संविधान है, संविधान में हमारी आस्था मात्र इसलिए नहीं है कि वह इस देश का संविधान है अपितु हमारी आस्था इसलिए भी है कि इस संविधान को एक अछूत ने बनाया है। लेकिन जिस ढंग से संविधान की धाराओं का मखौल उड़ाया जा रहा है उसको देख कर ऐसा लगता है कि पिछली हुकूमत और मौजूदा हुकूमत में कोई फर्क नहीं है। माना कि हमारी सरकार के रिजीम में कई गवर्नर बना दिए गये, लेकिन पिछली सरकार के रिजीम में तो बहुत प्रयासों के बावजूद भी, बहुत चिल्लाने के बावजूद एक भी गवर्नर नहीं बनाया गया किसी को मुख्य मंत्री नहीं बनाया गया। हमारी जनता सरकार ने कई गवर्नर बनाये हैं, कई मुख्य मंत्री बनाये हैं और मुझे यह भी आशा है कि जब उपराष्ट्रपति का पद खाली होगा, तो उस पर भी किसी हरिजन को उपराष्ट्रपति बनाया जायगा।

पर सरकारी नौकरियों में हरिजन पदाधिकारियों के साथ बहुत बड़ा उत्पीड़न हो रहा है। उन का नौकरी करने की बात तो दरकिनार रहा, जो नौकरियों में पहुंच गये हैं उन की पदोन्नति में तरह तरह की अड़चन डाली जा रही हैं। पदोन्नति के एक वर्ष पहले ही उनकी रिपोर्ट को खराब कर दिया जाता है। समयाभाव के कारण मैं सरकार के प्रत्येक विभाग के आंकड़े तो प्रस्तुत नहीं कर सकता, लेकिन उदाहरण के तौर पर रेल विभाग के आंकड़े प्रस्तुत करने जा रहा हूं, वहां हरिजन कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों के प्रति किस प्रकार का जुल्म किया जा रहा है।

रेल विभाग में —

1. श्री पी० एल० भरागन—टी० आई०, लखनऊ।
2. श्री मिश्री लाल, टी० आई०, प्रयाग
3. श्री रामजीत राम, एम० एस०, वाराणसी
4. श्री आर० डी० राय, टी० आई०, सुलतानपुर
5. श्री विश्राम सिंह, एस० एस०, टूण्डला
6. श्री नाथूराम, एस० एम०, चन्दौसी
7. श्री श्याम सुन्दर लाल वर्मा, पी० डब्लू० आई०, लोहारू
8. श्री छतरपाल सिंह, ए० पी० डब्लू० आई०, लोहारू
9. श्री जी० आर० सहयोगी, ए० पी० डब्ल्यू० आई०, बीकानेर
10. श्री भास्कर राव, वर्कशाप सुप्रीण्टेण्डेण्ट लखनऊ।
11. श्री राम खेलावन, ए० पी० ओ०, हेडक्वार्टर
12. श्री आर० डी० डागोरे, ए० पी० ओ०, दिल्ली।

ये सब रेलवे के वे पदाधिकारी हैं जिन की पदोन्नति इसी जनवरी में होनी थी, लेकिन उन की कन्फीडेन्शल रिपोर्ट को खराब कर दिया गया, जिस की वजह से उन की पदोन्नति नहीं हो सकी।

इसी सन्दर्भ में मैं यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूं कि एमर्जेन्सी के समय में तो बहुत से अत्याचार हुए, जिन के उदाहरण आप को अन्य स्थानों में नहीं मिलेंगे, लेकिन दुख यह है कि एमर्जेन्सी में सताये जाने के बाद जो लोग सत्ता में आये—उन के समय में भी ऐसे अत्याचार हो रहे हैं जिन के उदाहरण आप को नहीं मिलेंगे। समस्तीपुर डिवीजन में शम्भूनाथ नाम के एक गुड्स क्लर्क थे। उस का प्रमोशन कर के उस स्थान से ट्रान्सफर कर के उसी डिवीजन में दूसरे स्थान पर भेजा गया। जब वह रिलीज हो कर अन्य स्थान पर पहुंचे तो उन को उस नई जगह का चार्ज नहीं दिया गया। 11 महीने से वह व्यक्ति बिना तनख्वाह के रेल मंत्रालय के चक्कर लगा रहा है, कभी मंत्री जी आदेश देते हैं तो उन का पी० ए० उस को रोक लेता है। कभी पी० ए० खुश हो जाता है, पता नहीं कैसे खुश होता है, तो उन के चेयरमैन उस को रोक लेते हैं, नीचे के पदाधिकारी रोक लेते हैं, बड़ौदा हाउस

[श्री आर० एन० राजेश]

रोक लेता है, जी० एम० रोक लेता है—समझ में नहीं आता कि वहां पर क्या हो रहा है। नौकरियों के सम्बन्ध में मैं इतना स्पष्ट बतला देना चाहता हू—कि सरकार की नीयत इस बारे में साफ़ होनी चाहिये। जब तक सरकारी नौकरियों में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का कोटा न भरे, तब तक उन सभी लोगों को जो बेकार हैं, बेकारी भत्ता उन की शिक्षा के अनुसार दिया जाय।

मेरी दूसरी मांग यह है कि जो अधिकारी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के कर्मचारियों के उत्पीडन के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं—उस उत्पीड़न का मुआवजा उन की निजी सम्पत्ति और तनख्वाह में वसूल कर के उत्पीड़ितों की क्षतिपूर्ति कराई जाय।

मेरे कुछ साथियों ने कहा कि मंत्रियों की नीयत साफ नहीं है, इसी लिए किसी भी विभाग में हमारा कोटा पूरा नहीं है। मैं भी इस बात की पूरी ताईद करता हू। साथ ही साथ इस तथ्य से भी इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता कि अधिकांश मंत्रियों के महकमों में—कहीं उन के पी० ए० हुकूमत करते हैं और कहीं अफसरशाही उन पर हावी है। जहां तक आटोनामस बोडीज की बात है, मंत्री लोग इतने कमजोर अपने को महसूस करते हैं कि एक सही काम नहीं करा सकते लेकिन हजार गलत काम को भी वे रोक नहीं सकते। इसीलिए यहां अनुसूचित जातियों और जन जातियों का सवाल हल नहीं होता है। उन के साथ जो अन्याय हो रहा है, उस का कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। इस सदर्भ में मैं यह बताना चाहता हू कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट में जिन सस्थाओं के माध्यम से अनुसूचित जातियों और जन जातियों को सरकारी धनराशि के आवटन का उल्लेख किया गया है ये सब सस्थाए, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और आदिवासियों की सेवा करने की बात तो दूर रही, अपना ही पेट भरने में लगी हुई हैं। आप यह देखें कि जिन गांधी नेहरू के चेलों को एम० पी० या एम० एल० ए० का टिकट नहीं मिलता था और वे एम० पी० या एम० एल० ए० नहीं बन पाते थे, तो हरिजनों नाम पर और आदिवासियों के नाम पर, ये सस्थाए इन चेलों को दे दी गई और वे इन सस्थाओं से अपना गुजर बसर कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि इन सस्थाओं से शोषित वर्ग या अनुसूचित जातियों और जनजातियों का कोई फायदा नहीं होने वाला है। इसलिए या तो ये सस्थाए हरिजनों के हाथों में दे दी जाएं, आदिवासियों के हाथों में दे दी जाए या फिर इन को समाप्त कर के जितनी भी सुविधाए आप इन लोगों को देना चाहते हैं, वह सरकारी मशीनरी के द्वारा बटवाई जाए अन्यथा यदि यह प्रथा समाप्त नहीं होगी तो हरिजनों को कोई फ़ायदा नहीं होगा। वस्तुत यदि ऐसे ही मामला चलता रहा, तो इस देश के दलितों का भला नहीं होने वाला है।

इन के साथ ही साथ मुझे गृह मंत्रालय के मंत्रियों पर तरस आता है। कुछ दिन पहले माननीय चौधरी साहब इस के मंत्री थे तो उन्होंने माना इस देश के दलितों की बात को न मानने की कसम खा ली थी। इसके बाद जब दूसरे चौधरी साहब आए, तो ढेर के सवा सेर निकले। यदि उन को 300 एम० पी० भी सत्य लिख कर दे देवें, तो उन की बात को वे मानने के लिए तयार नहीं हैं लेकिन दो रुपये वाला जो थाने का दीवान है, वह सरासर झूठ लिख कर भेज दे, तो उस को वे सत्य मान लेते हैं। मैं तो यह समझता हू कि वे मिनिस्टर तो बन गये हैं लेकिन अभी अफ़सरशाही उन की उतरी नहीं। आख मूदकर इसलिए वे नीचे की करी-कराई पर अपनी हामी भर देते हैं और अपने कलम की चिड़िया उस पर बैठा देते हैं, यही कारण है कि जब इस देश के दलितों का सवाल आता है, इस देश के शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का सवाल आता है, तो फिर चाहे वह उत्तर में होता हो, चाहे वह दक्षिण में होता हो, चाहे वह पूरब में होता हो और चाहे वह पश्चिम में होता हो, हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी कोने में इस देश के हरिजनों आदिवासियों और दलितों पर कोई जुल्म होता हो, तो गृह मंत्री भी यह तो कहकर कि यह प्रान्तों का मामला है हम कैसे दखल दे सकते हैं, टाल देते हैं। पर इससे काम चलने वाला नहीं है। अगर प्रान्तों का मामला है तो प्रान्तीय सरकारें देखें, आप क्यों केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्री बनकर बैठे हैं और यह शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की रिपोर्ट पर यहां बहस क्यों होती है। सच तो यह है कि इस देश के प्रान्तों की, इस देश के हरिजनों की, इस देश के दलितों की कोई जिम्मेदारी लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं है? उनका भला तब तक नहीं हो सकता है जब तक कि उनके लिए एक सेपरेट हरिजन मिनिस्ट्री न बन जाए। मैं जोरदार शब्दों में सेपरेट मिनिस्ट्री की मांग करता हू और आपको स्पष्ट शब्दों में बतला देना चाहता हू कि इन सारे के सारे लोगों की एक भावना हो चुकी है, सब दलों के लोगों द्वारा जोरदार शब्दों में आपके सामने यह मांग है और आगे बोलने वाले वक्ताओं की भी यह मांग होगी कि एक सेपरेट हरिजन मिनिस्ट्री होनी चाहिए। अगर एक सेपरेट मिनिस्ट्री आगामी सदन की बैठक में पहले नहीं बन जाती, तो हम सब लोग सामूहिक सदन का बहिष्कार करेंगे। इसलिए मैं यह अनुरोध करूगा कि हमारी मांग को समय रहते सरकार स्वीकार करे और सेपरेट हरिजन मिनिस्ट्री की मांग को कतई टरकाये नहीं। इस मांग को स्वीकार किया जाए क्योंकि इस देश के पांचवें हिस्से की जनता की यह मांग है। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया, तो यह उनका अपमान होगा और उनकी भावनाओं का सम्मान आपको करना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कोटि कोटि दलितों की व्यथा को केवल इतना कहकर समाप्त करता हू कि—

"मुद्दत गुजरी है यही, खामोश रहते रहते
हम मरहूम हुए है जुल्म सहते सहते
आता है तूफान, मगर खामोश है सिन्धु
अब शोले बन रहे हैं ये आंसू बहते बहते।"

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हू कि आपने गरीबों की आवाज उठाने का मौका दिया है।

SHRI P. A. SANGMA (Tura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes constitute one-fifth of the total population of this country. The fate and the future of these one-fifth people among the total population of this country has been the subject matter of the debate and the discussion in the Constituent Assembly, after which, certain provisions have been made in our constitution to protect and to safeguard the interest of these scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people.

After the Constitution has been enacted, this House has discussed the fate and the future of these scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people—I don't know how many times in the last 32 years. Several Commissions have been appointed. Several thousands of leaders have shed their crocodile tears ..

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Tons of it!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Gallons!

SHRI P A SANGMA: After all that has been done so far. The result according to Report is this. I quote from this Report.

Three decades of independence and the dawn of freedom is yet to bestow a willing smile on many a hamlet and slums of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They continue to submit to the decrees of fate rather than have the benefits of the decrees of our basis law. Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, so richly ensharmed in the Constitution of the country have still to acquire any meaningful proposition for most of them. Untouchability has been abolished by Article 17 of the Constitution but those whose article of faith in this pernicious persuasion is superior to an article of the Constitution choose to defy the fundamental law with impunity.

That is law, such as the Protection of the Civil Rights Act, with more stringent provisions to eradicate untouchability, had to be enacted in the thirtieth year of our freedom by amending the Untouchability Offences Act, 1955 bears ample testimony of the fact that we continue with our sin of denying basic human rights to quite a sizeable section of our people.

There are many areas in the country where the Scheduled Castes are denied even common sources of drinking water. At places, they dare not take out funeral processions through the same route on which others do.

The nation's resolve made with due solemnity to secure to all the citizens 'Justice—social, economic ' has remained just a promise, honoured perhaps more in breaches in the case of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Political justice, even if available, loses much of its meaning if it is bereft of the social and economic justice

After reading the Commission's Report, I thought, today is the fourth day that the House is discussing this matter, I could not make up my mind as to whether I should participate in this discussion at all. I say this because of the fact that though discussions have been held, though many promises have been made, though many laws have been enacted, yet, the fate of these people just remain the same I don't see any useful purpose for discussing this matter when the fate of these people still remain the same. I think it is time for us to examine as to where is the real mistake. If 32 years of independence could not give any justice to these people, I think, we should see where the mistake lies. There are laws, but the real problem is the implementation of these laws. Many hon. Members have pointed out the lapses in this connection. Though there are provisions under our Constitution to safeguard and to protect their interests, yet, we find that the people who are implementing these law somehow do not like these laws. So, what is important is the change of attitude. What is necessary and

[Shri P. A. Sangma]

important is the re-education of the administrative personnel their outlook what is important is to restructure our social set up. Any amount of law, any amount of discussion, any amount of shouting on the floor of the House will not change the fate of these people. Unless there is a change of heart in those who are administering the country, in those people who are running this country, the economic and social status of these people will not improve. I would like to give some suggestions in this context, which, I think, will to some extent, solve the problem. There are two aspects of this matter. One is the social injustice, that is, atrocities done to these people which we are talking about and the other aspect is the economic aspect. I am proud to point out from the Report, Part-2, page 49.

> "As regards the atrocities on the Harijans and on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in the year 1974, 1975 and 1976, in the State of Assam, in the State of Manipur, in the State of Meghalaya, in the State of Nagaland and in the State of Arunachal Pradesh, there has been no case of any atrocities on Harijans"

I do not know about West Bengal. May be in West Bengal also, there were no atrocities during this period. Why I am pointing out this is that in the North-Eastern region, most of the States like Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh etc. the majority of the people are Scheduled Tribes. So, the question of atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes does not arise, because we are ruling our own people. This kind of atrocity is happening only in those States where the majority of the people are the caste Hindus. Where the Scheduled Castes are in minority, the caste Hindus are exploiting them. Therefore, if you want to serve the cause of these people, I think, we should go in for having smaller States so that in those areas where Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribes are predominent, they may be given a separate State and those people are in a position to run the administration according to their own genius. There are demands in Bihar, there are demands in Uttar Pradesh, that these States should be divided into smaller States. Therefore, in a compact area where the majority of population is SC and ST they should be given a separate State so that nobody can have any chance of exploiting those people Where it is not possible to grant them a separate State, I think some autonomy should be given to those districts where the majority of SC and ST people live Separate districts can be created within the States for this purpose so that in these districts there could be autonomy on the lines of the 6th Scheduled to the Constitution of India. Now, before small States were created in the North-Eastern region; all of us were under the State of Assam. Even then, we were in our own district given autonomy under the Sixth Scheduled of the Constitution of India. There was no question of atrocities even at that time. My humble suggestion today is, wherever it is possible, wherever SC and ST live in majority; they should be given political rights and once they are given political rights, social justice will automatically come. The only thing is that we should help them financially so that they may get the economic upliftment. The rulers of the country are taking shelter in the name of protection being given to them and that their welfare is taken care of by giving educational and other facilities in order to raise their economic and social status. Before we talk of protection of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, we should talk about the liberation of these people. We should liberate these people, give them political rights, give them social justice and give them equality and then we should come forward to help them financially. This is the only way to solve the

various problems facing the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

SHRI NATHUNI RAM (Nawada): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this House has been discussing the reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the last few days. I am very happy that members from different political parties and Members belonging to the caste Hindus have shown a lot of interest in highlighting the problems of these people. They have tried to discuss the matter threadbare, but at the same time I am very sorry to mention that their interest in the problems of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is limited only upto this House, outside we have been noticing for the last several years, since the independence of this country that they have been taking the least interest in the matter. What they speak on the floor of the House is quite opposite to what they do in practice outside.

It is a known fact that there is a clash of interest between the caste Hindus and the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Many countries of the world had certain identical problems like the one we have in this country. For example, the Romans had their slaves, the Spartans had their helots, the Britishers had their villains, the Americans had negroes and the Germans had their jews. And, we in India had the untouchables and tribes. But, there is one difference. Whereas these nations put up a serious effort and they succeeded in removing these evils from the society, unfortunately, the irony of fate in my country is that no serious effort has been made in this direction. This problem relating to the untouchables has been persisting in my country for a very long time and we are not able to find a solution to it.

I have a lot of respect for Mahatma Gandhi. To some extent, he made some efforts to ameliorate the conditions of these people. As soon as he took up the cause of untouchables and tribes, he became Mahatma Gandhi from Gandhi, but whereas when Baba Saheb Dr. Ambedkar took up the case of these people, he was branded traitor and broker of the British regime.

I was just hearing with rapt attention the points made by my young friend just now. He said that the reason why these atrocities were being committed on these people in this country was because of the scattered population of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes throughout the breadth and length of the country. Where these people are in a compact area, there are no atrocities on them. Where the caste Hindus are in a majority, they have got the courage to put these people to all sorts of troubles. If the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people are supplied with arms and necessary help, they will be in a position to protect themselves, put up a stiff resistance to the caste Hindus and teach them a lesson.

Sir, I must congratulate Shri Karpoori Thakur; he has taken certain steps in Bihar in this direction, but in U.P. the entire amount earmarked for the untouchables, and for checking these atrocities was surrendered on the score that there was no such trouble in U.P. As a matter of fact the position is quite contrary. In U.P., I think the larger number of atrocities took place. We had an opportunity to discuss this matter with the Chief Minister of U.P. He said since there was no atrocity, that is why the amount was surrendered. This is the intention of the Government!

16 hrs.

Certain young friends have mentioned that whenever atrocities come, those are highlighted in this House. The Central Government comes forward and expresses inability saying that it is a State matter. The State can deal with the law and order problem. What is this Central Government for? There is a moral responsibility of the Central Government to protect the people from atrocities.

[Shri Nathuni Ram]

Since time immemorial, society as well as the Government, both have been indifferent to us. We saw in this House yesterday and to-day too, how many Ministers come to listen us For twelve hours the debate went on on this subject but the Home Minister was not here. He did not come to express a word of sympathy. The Prime Minister had to reply on his behalf. What a sorrowful state it is! It is pinching not only the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes but even caste Hindus.

How is the Government functioning or what is the attitude of the Government? I want to elaborate that. Earlier some of the hon. members have thrown light on this. After the partition Government had to face the problem of rehabilitation of refugees. If I am not mistaken, crores of rupees had been spent to rehabilitate the refugees from Pakistan. If I am not mistaken, with all apologies I may say,—if there is any correction I shall stand corrected—only a fraction of the money has been spent on the problems of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. That was a temporary phase. Money was flooded like anything. But here comparatively, what is the amount earmarked for the amelioration of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribe people? In this case Government is reluctant. People are equally reluctant. Neither the Government nor the people are willing to help. Because this Government is of the people As society will be, the Government will be there. This is the creation of the Society. Some of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are here. But we are not in a position to create a headache. Government may create headache. We will not be able to make an appeal. Since we are not in a position to do so, we are tolerating. We are hearing all these things and we are receiving such a treatment from the hon. Minister's side also.

They say that they want to understand the problem of the Scheduled Castes. I am very sorry to hear all this. If anybody wants to understand the problem of the Scheduled Castes, I would suggest that he should go to the remote part of this country and identify himself as the son of a cobbler or a sweeper. He can then judge whether he can receive garlands or insults. He will be able to understand the problem in the twinkling of an eye.

There has been Congress rule for about 30 years. Nothing tangible was done by them. The progress which is visible at the moment among the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is not on account of the administration or Society, but it is because of the pressure—technological and economic. Why should the credit go to you? Are you serious or sympathetic towards Scheduled Castes people? You want to rule over the Scheduled Caste people a hundred years more. So far as the propaganda is concerned, in paper everything is there. This is simply an eye-wash. Sometimes when telegrams in sympathy are sent from here against racial discrimination in other parts of the world, I have to hang my head in shame—when I see what is being practised here If there is a racial discrimination there, here is discrimination between a 'touchable' and an 'untouchable'. It is shame for this Government and for the people of this country living here that persons who believe in untouchability, send telegram in sympathy to the people subjected to racial discrimination. If we see the record of our forefathers, it is all manipulation; it is hypocracy and the history is coming up after a long period. Therefore, my submission is this. If the Government wants to do something tangible, it should come forward with certain measures and I am sure, the problems of Scheduled Castes can be solved.

20 crore Scheduled Castes are living in this country according to the census. If you go through the report of Dr. Ambedkar you will find how manipulation was made before 1940 and since then, the same conspiracy is still going on. As my friend, Mr. Suraj Bhan pointed out, there should have been two reserved seats in Delhi but because of their manipulation, only one seat is

reserved. The same thing is happening in Andamans also. I want to caution the Government that the Scheduled Castes people will no longer tolerate it. Though we can go without meal, we have got self-respect. The situation is becoming explosive day by day The entire country is sitting on a volcano and at any moment; eruption can take place.

Whatever progress you see among the Scheduled Castes it is on account of the technological pressure and the economic pressure. I caution you, if you are not giving to take note of all these things, the country will have to face a very explosive situation.

I do not want to repeat the other points which my other colleagues have already stressed

With these words, I conclude

श्री पीयूष तिरकी (अलीपुरद्वार) : सभापति महोदय, शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट यहां पर चर्चा के लिए पहली दफा नहीं आई है—वह पहले भी कई दफा आ चुकी है और आगे फिर भी आयेगी। इस समस्या का वर्णन कई पूर्ववक्ता कर चुके हैं। यदि उन बातों का फिर से दोहराया जाये, तो एक दिन या दस दिन नहीं बल्कि कई वर्ष लगेंगे, क्योंकि यह समस्या एक वर्ष की नहीं है, वरन् हजारों वर्षों से यह जाति पिसती आई है। आजादी के बाद भी इन लोगों की दशा में कोई विशेष सुधार नहीं हो पाया है।

शायद यह समझना भी हमारी भूल है कि उच्च वर्ग के हमारे सभी भाई हमारे दुश्मन हैं और वे सभी चाहते हैं कि ये लोग ऐसे ही रहें और उनकी दशा में कोई सुधार न हो। बहुत से महात्मा भी हुए हैं, जिन्होंने इन लोगों की दशा में सुधार के लिये बहुत से प्रयास भी किये हैं। लेकिन उसके बावजूद शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की आम अवस्था में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है। इसका मूल कारण हमारे विचार से दूसरा है। इस देश के रीति-रिवाज, धर्म और समाज की जो व्यवस्था है उसी में पहली गलती है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने बहुत दफा सलाह दी कि रामायण पढ़िये, उस से आप को शांति मिलेगी। मैंने भी रामायण पढ़ना शुरू किया। देखा रामायण में लिखा हुआ है कि रामचन्द्र जी ने सीता को छुड़ाने के लिये बन्दरों की सेना बनाई। ये बन्दर कौन थे? ये शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोग थे। उनके लिये अभी तक भी धर्म पुस्तकों में बन्दर की संज्ञा दी गई है, रामायण जिसको इतना पवित्र मानते हैं उसमें उनके लिए बन्दर लिखा हुआ है। तो पहला सुधार तो उसमें होना चाहिए। हिन्दू धर्म में इंसान को इंसान नहीं समझा गया, धर्म पुस्तक में उनको बन्दर कहा गया। शायद डा० पी० त्यागी जी यहां हैं नहीं, मैं उनसे यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पहले वहां थोड़ा सुधार लाइये। फ्रीडम आफ रेलीजन बिल लाने के पहले इन धर्म पुस्तकों में इंसान को इंसान कहा जाय ऐसा सुधार लाइये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि यहां की एक और समस्या है भाषा की समस्या। हमारे नेतागण और बड़े बड़े कहलाने वाले लोग अंग्रेजों के जमाने में तो 24 घंटे का रात दिन होता है लेकिन 24 घंटे में 26 घंटे बोलते रहते हैं किन्तु अंग्रेजी भाषा में बात करते हैं। जिसको फारेन भाषा कहते हैं, जिसको हम लोग शोषण की भाषा कहते हैं उसमें वह बोलते हैं। यह शोषण का तरीका अभी तक ये लोग रखे हुए हैं और बड़ी बहादुरी के साथ उसकी चलायी जा रहे हैं। देश की भाषा का अनादर किया जा रहा है। जब अपनी भाषा जो स्वतंत्र विचार प्रकट करने का माध्यम है उसी का अनादर किया जा रहा है तो क्या आप आशा कर सकते हैं कि जो इतने वर्षों से शोषित हैं उनके लिये न्याय हो सकता है?

हमारे समाज में हिन्दू हो, मुसलमान हों या जो कोई भी हो, यहां की सामाजिक व्यवस्था ऐसी है, मैं सबके सम्बन्ध में तो नहीं बोल सकता हूं लेकिन यह बता सकता हूं कि मुसलमानों के बीच में भी ऊंच नीच का सवाल है, उनमें भी सभी मुसलमान बराबर नहीं हैं, उन के यहां भी सैयद और खान वगैरह हैं। इसी तरह क्रिश्चियंस में भी ऐंग्लो इंडियन क्रिश्चियन्स हैं और दूसरे क्रिश्चियंस हैं। ये आपस में छुआछूत तो नहीं रखते किन्तु दूसरे सामाजिक रीति रिवाज में इन में भी फर्क है। तो यह एक किस्म से हिन्दुस्तान की कल्चर बन गई है। इसलिये केवल उच्च वर्गों को सब समय दोष देना यह मैं नितांत जरूरी नहीं समझता क्योंकि सामाजिक रूप से हम सभी इस के लिए दोषी हैं।

राजनैतिक दृष्टिकोण से आप विचार करें तो जब से हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हुआ है, रूलिंग पार्टी जो राज करती आई है उसने सब समय रेलीजस माइनारिटीज को और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लोगों को डरा धमका कर अपने पक्ष में रखने की चेष्टा की है। यही चेष्टा जनता सरकार भी कर रही है कि जहां तक हो सके डरा धमका कर उनको अपने साथ रखें। यही पिछली सरकार भी करती आई और यही जनता सरकार भी कर रही है।

[श्री पीयुष तिरकी]

इनको अपने विचारों से सोचने समझने और अपने विचारो से राजनैतिक दलो में जाने की भी छूट नही है । हमारे मित्र श्री० पी० त्यागी जी के शब्दों में देख, उन्होने अपने फ्रीडम आफ रेलीजन बिल में कहा है कि इनको धर्म चुनने की भी शक्ति नही है कि कौन धर्म म जाय यह चुन सकें, इसलिए विशेष रक्षा की आवश्यकता है। यह विशेषकर ट्राइबल्स के विषय में कहा गया है। यह तो खुलेआम उनकी बेईजती है। उनको तो आदमी ही नहीं समझा। जैसे जानवरो को, कुत्ते को सिखाया जाता है वैसे ही मिस्टर त्यागी इनका सिखाएगे कि कौन स धर्म में रहना चाहिए, कैसे चलना चाहिए, क्या करना चाहिए। यह तो सामाजिक व्यवस्था है।

मंडल जी से एक दिन मेरी बातचीत हुई थी। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिए वह बहुत उत्सुक हैं कि किस तरह से इनको आगे बढ़ाया जाय। मैं तो कहता हूं कि यदि सरकार अपनी इच्छा रखती है तो मेरा सजेशन यह है कि राइट टु वर्क जो हमारे दल ने डिमाड किया है, उस को फडामेटल राइट में एड किया जाय। यदि आप शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का हर जगह रिजर्वेशन देने के लिए उत्सुक है लेकिन द नही सके ह तो कम से कम इन लोगा पर राइट टु वर्क को जरूर लागू कीजिए बिना कोई देर किए हुए, जो उनका काम पाने का अधिकार है, उसको पूरा कीजिए । ऐसा कर देने से रिजर्वेशन की समस्या और दूसरी समस्यायें अपने आप हल हो जायेगी।

हमने बहुत ध्यान से इस बात का सुना है कि हमारे उच्च वर्ग के लोग इनका शोषण कर रहे हैं, इनके ऊपर अन्याय कर रहे हैं। लेकिन बगाल मे सभी मत्री बगाली हैं, उच्च पदो पर बगाली हैं तो क्या सभी उच्च बगालियो की उन्नति हो गई ? इसी तरह से बिहार में क्या सभी उच्च बिहारियों को उन्नति हो गई और क्या सभी उच्च वर्ग के लोग महान बन गए ? नही । कारण यह है कि हमारी जो व्यवस्था है वह पूजीवादी व्यवस्था है और इस व्यवस्था में पूजी के जरिए से चाहे वह शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट हो, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब हो, ब्राह्मण हो या कायस्थ हो, सभी का शोषण किया जा रहा है। इस व्यवस्था में मनुष्य की कोई कीमत नही रह गई है केवल पूंजी की कीमत है। मिनिस्टरों के घरों में हम रोज देखते हैं ओहदों की भीड़ लगी रहती है। समझ में नही आता इतनी दुःखी आत्मायें कहां से आ गई लेकिन वास्तव में होता यह है कि किसको कौन अपॉइंट किया जायेगा, किसके लिए क्या व्यवस्था होगी और किस किस के लिए क्या क्या किया जायेगा, इसी में हमारे मत्रिगण लगे हुए हैं। उनके लिए भी यह इसलिए जरूरी है कि अगली बार उनको फिर एलेक्शन में आना है, पूजीपतियो को सुविधा देनी है, उनसे पैसा लेना है और उस पैसे से एलेक्शन जीतना है तथा पांच वर्ष तक पुन जनता को ठगना है। उसी की तैयारी हो रही होती है । तो इस प्रकार की हमारी प्रजातन्त्र की व्यवस्था है। यदि मूल व्यवस्था में ही कोई दोष हो जैसे किसी घड़े में बहुत से छिद्र हो तो उसमे आपके हाथ से भी पानी नही भरेगा, मेरे हाथ से भी पानी नही भरेगा और माननीय मत्री, श्री मण्डल जी के हाथ से भी पानी नही भरेगा—किसी के हाथ से भी पानी नही भरेगा । ऐसी स्थिति मे इस व्यवस्था मे ही आमूल परिवर्तन करना जरूरी है। हिन्दुस्तान के आदमी बहुत सी जातियो, बहुत से धर्म और बहुत सी भाषाओं के बीच आ सकते है—यह एक बहुत बड़ा नमूना है परतु इस पूजीवादी व्यवस्था म बड़े कहलाने वाले लोगो ने सभी नीतियो मे राजनीति अपना ली है। जब इस देश मे मुसलमानो का राज था तब क्या मुसलमानो की दशा सुधरी थी ? नही सुधरी । मुसलमानो ने भी शोषण किया। इसलिए हमारी पूजीवादी व्यवस्था मे ही यह मूल त्रुटि है। जब तक कोई परिवर्तनशील, प्रोग्रेसिव गवर्नमेन्ट नही आयेगी और जब तक पूजीवादी व्यवस्था का अन्त नहीं होगा तब तक शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब की व्यवस्था म सुधार नही होगा। आगे चलकर उच्च वर्ग के लोग भी लिखना शुरू कर देगे कि हमको शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज मे भर्ती करो जिससे हमें भी कुछ मिल सके । सभापति जी बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जो ऊची जाति के कहलाते हैं, लेकिन गरीब हैं, हमारे पास आकर कहते है कि कोई ऐसा रास्ता बतलाइये जिस मे हम भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट या शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब का सर्टिफिकेट पा सकें। शायद मत्री महोदय को मालूम होगा—आज बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब का झूठा सर्टिफिकेट लेकर नौकरियां प्राप्त करने की चेष्टा कर रहे हैं। इस का मूल कारण क्या है । मूल कारण है—गरीबी । जाति-भेद छुआछूत के सवालो के साथ साथ आर्थिक दृष्टि से भी हम बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं—इस तरह से हमारी अवस्था कभी भी सुधर नही सकती है ।

आज हमारे देश मे सभी काम कान्ट्रैक्टर के जरिये होते हैं । आप देश के लिये जितनी योजनायें बनाते हैं—उन को पूरा करने के लिये कांट्रेक्ट दे दिया जाता है । वे काट्रेक्टर्स मंत्री जी के पास आते हैं—कितने परसेन्ट कौन लेता है, कितना रुपया उस काम में खर्च होता है—सब कागज पत्र बना कर मिनिस्ट्री में भेज दिया जाता है कि इतना काम हो गया । किस पर विश्वास किया जाय ? अगर कोई कान्ट्रैक्टर अच्छा हुआ तो शायद कुछ काम हो जाता है—लेकिन उन कामों से मजदूरों को क्या लाभ होता है ?

उस को मजदूरी वही कान्ट्रैक्टर देता है, जो उस का अच्छी तरह से शोषण करता है ।

देश के कानून को देखिये—आज हमारे कानूनों को कौन समझ सकता है ? हमारे मंत्री जी भी कानून को नहीं समझ सकते हैं—क्योंकि भाषा ऐसी है जिस के कई अर्थ निकल सकते हैं । मंत्री जी को भी यदि जरूरत पड़ेगी तो वकील के पास जायेंगे और हजार रुपया फीस देंगे—तब वह मुकदमा लड़ा जायगा । जज साहब भी वकीलों की बहस सुनने के बाद संविधान के मुताबिक फैसला देंगे । जितना उन को इस बारे में अधिकार है—यहां के किसी भी मेम्बर को अधिकार नहीं है । यह बिलकुल सही बात है कि हमारी कानूनी व्यवस्था इतनी पिछड़ी हुई है कि उस में जो लिखा है—उस के क्या मायने हैं—हमारे बहुत से मेम्बर भी उस के बारे में क्लियर नहीं हैं, उन को पता ही नहीं रहता है कि हम क्या बोल रहे हैं और हम को क्या बोलना चाहिये । यहां भी हम को कान्ट्रैक्टर का पैसा दे कर काम करना पड़ता है ।

हैल्थ की हालत को भी देखिये—मंत्री जी इस बारे में कुछ भी बोल नहीं सकते, हर जगह डाक्टरों की मनमानी चलती है । जिन्दा मनुष्य का यदि डाक्टर बोल दे कि मर गया, तो उस को मानना पड़ता है । इस तरह का जो काढ़ फैला हुआ है—इस को पूर्ण रूप से दूर करने की जरूरत है और इस के लिये जिम्मेदार पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था है । हमें इस सड़ी-गली व्यवस्था को, जो धनी-मानियों की व्यवस्था है, जो आम जनता की भलाई के लिये काम में नहीं आ सकती है—उस को जितना जल्दी हो सके उखाड़ कर फेंकना होगा । जनता सरकार के पास यदि हिम्मत है तो इस काढ़ को फैंक कर अमल रूप में प्रजा-तन्त्र का राज कायम करे ।

श्री श्यामलाल धुर्वे (मंडला) सभापति महोदय, दो तीन दिन से हरिजन आदिवासी रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा चल रही है । आज मैं देख रहा हूं कि देश के अन्दर जितने भी आदिवासी जिले हैं—उन की अवस्था इतनी ज्यादा खराब हो गई है, जितनी अंग्रेजी शासनकाल में भी नहीं थी । 30 साल की आजादी के बाद भी मध्य प्रदेश के मंडला, बस्तर, शहडोल, सरगुजा के आदिवासी जिलों की हालत बहुत ज्यादा गम्भीर है—मैं स्वयं इन जिलों का दौरा कर के आया हूं—शायद इतनी दयनीय स्थिति आजादी के पहले भी नहीं थी । आज वहां 80-85 प्रतिशत आदिवासी भाई गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं । आज उन को गांव छोड़ कर शहरों की तरफ भागना पड़ रहा है । मैं अपने जिले मंडला के बारे में आप को बतलाता हूं—वहां के 10-15 हजार लोगों को अपनी जान बचाने के लिये, अपने बच्चों का पालन-पोषण करने के लिये दूसरे जिलों में भागना पड़ा है—इतनी ज्यादा हालत खराब है । पिछले 10 सालों से अकाल पड़ने के कारण वहां की स्थिति इतनी गम्भीर हो गई है। इसी तरह से शहडोल है, बस्तर है, सरगुजा है, ये जितने भी आदिवासी जिले हैं देश के अन्दर मैं अपने प्रदेश की स्थिति को देखते हुए बतलाना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर इन लोगों की हालत बहुत ही गंभीर है । लोगों की ऐसी हालत है कि उन को अपना तन ढकने के लिये कपड़ा नहीं है । कर्ज से जनता लदी हुई है और 100 साल तक भी अगर सरकार उन की मदद करती रहेगी, तो कर्ज से उन का उद्धार नहीं हो सकता है ।

मैं आप के माध्यम से यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि आदिवासी जिले आम तौर पर पहाड़ी इलाकों में हैं । यदि आप को उन की स्थिति सुधारनी है, उन को बराबरी में दूसरे लोगों के अगर लाना है, तो कर्जे में जो जनता लदी हुई है, वह कर्ज आप को माफ करना पड़ेगा । तभी उन की हालत में आप सुधार कर सकते हैं । पिछले 30 साल के अन्दर आदिवासी जिलों में रहने वाले लोगों का शोषण कांग्रेस के शासन काल में हुआ है । वहां के जो नेता लोग थे उन्होंने उन की जमीन हड़प ली है और मेरे जिले में कई आदिवासी भूमिहीन हो गये हैं क्योंकि कांग्रेसी लोगों के पास जो उन्होंने अपनी जमीन रहन रखी थी, उस को दूसरे आदिवासी के नाम 'बेचना' दिखा कर उन्होंने हड़प कर ली है । अगर इस बात की जांच करवाई जाए, तो इस तरह के बहुत से केसेज आप को मिल जायेंगे जिनमें वहां के रहने वालों के साथ इस तरह का अन्याय किया गया है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस की छानबीन की जाए और उन की जमीन उनको वापस कराई जाए । मैं आप को बता दूं कि अगर किसी व्यक्ति का मूल धन 1 हजार रुपया था, तो 10, 15 साल तक कर्ज वापस न देने के कारण, उस का ब्याज ही दुगुना हो गया है । इसलिए वह कर्ज सौ दिन प्रति दिन लदता जा रहा है और आज बैंकों से भी उन को कर्जा नहीं मिल रहा है । उन के लिए बैलों की व्यवस्था नहीं है, खाद, बीज की व्यवस्था नहीं है और किसी प्रकार से भी जीवन यापन करने की व्यवस्था नहीं है । इस तरह से वहां के लोगों की हालत बहुत ही खराब है । राहत कार्य भी समय पर नहीं चल रहे हैं । मैं अपने जिले की बात आप को बतलाता हूं । हमारे यहां जो आदिवासी भाई हैं उन का गोंड कहते हैं । प्राचीन काल में वहां पर गोंड राजा हमारे यहां राज्य करते थे और महारानी दुर्गावती दलपत राय के जमाने में जनता की जो हालत थी, वह बहुत अच्छी थी । सब चीजें, भरपूर थीं और धन-धान्य से वे परिपूर्ण थे लेकिन आजादी आने के बाद 30 साल के पिछले शासन में जबकि हम आदिवासी हरिजन भाईयों की हालत सुधरनी चाहिए थी, वह सुधरी नहीं और गलत नीतियों के कारण ऐसा हुआ है । अब हमारी सरकार आई है, जनता सरकार ने यह नीति बनाई है कि ग्रामों की हालत को सुधारा जाए । ग्रामों के लिए वह नई नीति लागू करने जा रही है, जिस से छोटे छोटे लघु उद्योग धंधों और कुटीर उद्योगों का विकास होगा ।

[श्री श्याम लाल धुर्वे]

इसलिए जो काश्तकारी से फुरसत होगे उन्हे काम मिलेगा और बाकी दिन वे बेकार न रहेंगे इस तरह उन को वर्ष भर कुछ न कुछ काम मिलता रहेगा । आदिवासी पहाड़ी इलाको मे रहते है और जो बेचारे आदिवासी हैं । निखालिस आदिवासी हैं, वे जंगलो में ही रहते हैं लेकिन उन की हालत क्या है । उन को पांच पाच और छ. छः मील से पानी लाना पड़ता है, गर्मियो के दिनों मे उन को इतनी दूर जाना पड़ता है और रात रात भर वे पानी के लिए तड़पते हैं लेकिन पीने के पानी की अभी तक ठीक व्यवस्था नही हो सकी है । आज 30 सालो की आजादी के बाद भी उन को पीने का पानी नही मिलता है । वर्तमान सरकार इस के लिए कुछ करने जा रही है और मेरे जिले में बहुत कुछ काम हुआ है और भारत सरकार भी कुछ हमारे लिए कर रही है । लेकिन उस का प्रचार और प्रसार नही हो रहा है । गत शासन मे काम कम होता था लेकिन प्रचार और प्रसार बहुत ज्यादा होता था । 30 साल तक कोई इस की व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकी । इसलिए उन की हालत खराब हुई है । गत शासन काल में बड़ी बड़ी घोषणाए की जाती थी कि गरीबी को हम दूर करेंगे परन्तु गरीबी तो दूर नहीं हुई बल्कि गरीब मिटा दिये गये हैं । इमर्जेंसी के दिनो मे मेरे जिले मे परिवार नियोजन के नाम पर नसबन्दी की गई जिस से हजारो, लाखों लोग बर्बाद हो गये और सैकड़ो लोग मर गये लेकिन इमर्जेंसी मे किसी को इस का पता नही चल सका । वहा की हालत बहुत खराब है और 10 साल तक लगातार अकाल पड़ने के कारण मेरे जिले की हालत बहुत गम्भीर है । इसलिये मैं शासन से मांग करूंगा कि मेरे जिले को लगभग 30, 40 हजार क्विंटल चावल और गेहू दिया जाए । इस से वहां की जनता की रक्षा हो सकेगी । हमारे यहां भदेली, कुटकी और मक्का की फसल आने तक लोगो को कुछ काम दिया जाए जिस मे उन लोगो की समस्या हल हो सके । अपने जिले में जो वन ग्राम है उनकी हालत बहुत खराब है । जब तक वहा के आदिवासियो को वहा की जमीन के स्थायी पट्टे नही दिये जायेंगे तब तक उनकी हालत नही सुधरेगी तब तक उनको आजादी का लाभ नही मिलेगा और न उनको उनकी जमीन का लाभ मिल सकेगा । आजकल जो वन रक्षक या वन अधिकारी वहां हैं उन्हें वहां के गांवो मे मालगुजार और राजा-महाराजा माना जाता है । वे बुरी तरह से वहां के लोगो को धमकाते हैं और उनका शोषण करते हैं । हम लोग यहा पर बैठ कर आनन्द के साथ बात करते हैं, एक दूसरे के साथ मजाक करते हैं लेकिन उन आदिवासी भाइयों से सारा दिन काम लिया जाता है । उन्हें अपने लिए बिल्कुल भी समय नही दिया जाता । उन लोगों को मजदूरी भी ढाई रुपये दी जाती है । मुझे बड़ा दुःख होता है कि उन से सारा दिन काम लिया जाता है, उन को खाने का समय भी नहीं दिया जाता है और उनका बुरी तरह से शोषण किया जाता है । एक साल के काम के बाद उनकी हालत ऐसी हो जाती है कि शरीर बिल्कुल बेकार हो जाता है । बरसात के दिनो में उनके भोजन की व्यवस्था भी ठीक न होने के कारण उनकी मृत्यु तक हो जाती है । उनकी हालत सुधारने की बहुत जरूरत है ।

आदिवासी जिलो में ज्यादातर लोग गरीब होते है । जहां वे रहते हैं वह पहाड़ी इलाका होता है । वहा सिंचाई की व्यवस्था नही होती । और वहा एक फसली फसल होती है । अगर किसी साल वर्षा नही हुई तो फसल सूख जाती है । इस प्रकार की हालत मेरे जिले में है । बहुत ही खराब हालत है । अगर आदिवासियो की, हरिजनो की हालत का सुधारना है तो उनकी मजदूरी का रेट बढाया जाना चाहिए ।

पूरे मंडला जिले की तहसीलो में तथा निवास तहसील के राई ग्राम में हदवानी विकास खंड में जो ठेका सिस्टम चल रहा है, वहा ठेकेदार लोग शोषण करते है । सुबह 6 बजे से ले कर रात को 8 बजे तक उन से काम लिया जाता है । जहा वे काम करते है वहा से उनका घर पाच-छ मील की दूरी पर होता है, वहा पहुचते पहुचते रात को दस ग्यारह बज जाते हैं । उन्हे मजदूरी भी ढाई रुपये दी जाती है । इस तरह से घर पहुंचने पर उन्हें अपने लिये कोई भी समय नही बचता । अगर मजदूरो और उन गरीबो की सरकार की हालत सुधारनी है तो उनकी मजदूरी 6–7 रुपये की जानी चाहिए तभी उनकी हालत सुधर सकती है और तभी वे अपने बाल-बच्चो के लिए कपड़े-लत्ते और शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध कर सकते है ।

मेरे जिले मे वन विभाग के दो वन प्राजेक्ट चल रहे है और तीन आदिम जाति कल्याण प्राजेक्ट है । मै कहना चाहता हू कि वहा तत्काल ठेका सिस्टम को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए । ठेकेदार सरकार की भी चोरी करते है और जो काम करने वाले मजदूर है जोकि भूखे रह कर काम करते है अपना खून पसीना बहाते है उनकी भी चोरी करते है । उन लोगो को ठेकेदार के माध्यम से काम नही दिया जाना चाहिए । इस ठेका सिस्टम का खत्म करके सरकार के द्वारा सीधे उन्हें काम दिया जाना चाहिए ।

वन प्रोजेक्ट नैनपुर मे जो प्रोजेक्ट का काम चल रहा है वहां पर भी ठेकेदार लोग आये हुए है । वे भी हरिजन, आदिवासी और अन्य गरीब भाइयो का शोषण करते है । उन्हें कम मजदूरी देते है और समय पर मजदूरी नही देते है । उनसे गर्मी के दिनो में पूरा दिन काम लेते है । उनका पूरा शोषण करते है और उन्हें खाने का समय भी नही देते है । मै कहना चाहता हूं कि उनको शोषण से बचाने की पूरी व्यवस्था करें ।

जिस प्रकार से प्रदेशों में हरिजन कल्याण मंत्रालय अलग है और आदिम जाति कल्याण

मंत्रालय अलग है उसी तरह से केन्द्र में भी अलग-अलग आदिवासी और हरिजन सचिवालय और मंत्रालय होने चाहिए। जब तक ये अलग-अलग नहीं होंगे तब तक आदिवासियों और हरिजनों का हित नहीं हो सकता है। जब तक केन्द्र में ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं होती तब तक हरिजन और आदिवासी भाइयों की हालत अच्छी नहीं हो सकती है। दीगर पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। हमारा संविधान बहुत सुन्दर संविधान है। इससे देश के सर्वांगीण विकास में मदद मिल सकती है। सभी का विकास हो इस की व्यवस्था शासन की ओर से की जानी चाहिए। आदिवासी जिलों में चाहे कोई ब्राह्मण हो या बनिया हो या कोई दूसरा हो, जो भी रहता है पिछड़ा हुआ और गरीब है। वह अपने बाल बच्चों का पढ़ा नहीं सकता है। जन्म के आधार पर विभिन्न वर्गों के बीच जो खाई पिछली सरकार ने पैदा कर दी थी उसको आपको पाटना चाहिए। सब को कंधे से कंधा मिला कर और प्रेम पूर्वक आगे बढ़ने के लिये ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। ऐसा हो सके इस में आपका हर प्रकार की मदद देनी चाहिए। तभी हमारा देश सही अर्थों में विकास करने में सफल हो सकेगा और सरकार की सफलता भी तभी आंकी जा सकेगी। मुझे आशा है कि जनता सरकार इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देगी। जैसा मैंने कहा है अगर आप अलग-अलग मंत्रालयों का निर्माण नहीं करते हैं तो यह काम नहीं हो सकता है। हजार वर्ष तक हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की सरकार मदद देती रहेगी तो भी उनकी स्थिति कभी सुधर नहीं सकेगी और वे आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेंगे।

मैं अपने प्रदेश में विधायक रहा हूं। तब मैं मंत्रालय भी गया था। वहां की हालत को मैंने देखा है। वहां पर आदिवासी भाइयों की स्थिति बहुत अच्छी है। मुख्य मंत्री भी उन्हीं का है और मुख्य सचिव भी उन्हीं में से है। वहां पर जो दूसरे भाई रहते हैं उनके साथ किसी प्रकार का अन्याय नहीं होता है। लेकिन दूसरी जगह यह चीज देखने में नहीं आ रही है। बिहार उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश में भी कई ऐसे स्थान हैं जहां आदिवासी भाइयों के साथ अन्याय किया जाता है, उनका शोषण किया जाता है। आप जमीन की बात को ही लें। जमीन के झगड़ों को लेकर उनको अपनी जान तक से हाथ धोना कई बार पड़ जाता है। यह जो अव्यवस्था है इसको आपको सुधारना चाहिये। कड़ा कानून जमीन के मामले में आपको बनाना चाहिये। जो कानून बना हुआ है उसको सही रूप में कार्यरूप देकर आपको इन भाइयों की रक्षा करनी चाहिये।

अब मैं उद्योग धंधों के बारे में थोड़ा सा कहना चाहता हूं। मेरे जिले में तीस साल से किसी भी स्थान पर एक भी उद्योग नहीं डाला गया है। मांडला जिले में खनिज सम्पदा प्रचुर मात्रा में मिलती है। खनिज पदार्थ बहुतायत में पाए जाते हैं। कच्चा सीमेन्ट पत्थर बहुत मिलता है जिस को आन्ध्र प्रदेश में भेजा जा रहा है। वहां पर बाक्साइट के भी भंडार हैं। डिंडोरी तहसील पूरी जंगलों से भरी हुई है। वहां पर किसी भी खनिज पदार्थ पर आधारित कोई कारखाना नहीं डाला गया है। अगर कारखाने डाल दिये जाते तो वहां के लोगों को काम मिलता और उनको बाहर न जाना पड़ता। पिछले शासन की गलत नीतियों का ही परिणाम है कि देहात की जनता शहरों की तरफ भागी हुई आ रही है। एक बार जो शहर में आ जाता है वह वापिस गांव में जाने का नाम नहीं लेता है। ऐसे लोगों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार होता है। कई बार तो उनका जान से मार दिया जाता है। कड़ी धूप में उनको मेहनत करनी पड़ती है, बरसात के समय में पानी में भीगते हुए उनको काम करना पड़ता है। इन कारणों से उनको नाना प्रकार की बीमारियां हो जाती हैं और उनकी हालत इतनी खराब हो जाती जाती है कि इलाज ठीक से न हो पाने के कारण उनकी मृत्यु तक हो जाती है। हम ने अपने घोषणा पत्र में कहा है कि छोटे उद्योग धंधों के मामले में हम आदिवासी जिलों को प्राथमिकता देंगे और उनको रोजगार की प्राथमिकता देंगे जिन गांवों की आबादी एक हजार या उससे अधिक है। मैं अपने जिले के बारे में बताता हूं। मेरे मांडला जिले में 2500 गांव हैं इन में से केवल 78 गांव ऐसे हैं जिनकी एक हजार की जन संख्या है और शेष जो 2422 गांव हैं वे एक हजार जन संख्या से कम वाले हैं। अब अगर सरकार एक हजार की जनसंख्या वाले गांवों को ही प्राथमिकता प्रदान करती है तो केवल 78 गांवों की ही लाभ हो सकता है इन लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों के मामले में और उन्हीं में ये लग सकते हैं और शेष जो 2422 गांव हैं वे बिल्कुल कोरे रह जाएंगे। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हम दस साल में सब को रोजगार दे देंगे। लेकिन इस तरह से तो मैं समझता हूं कि केवल 78 गांवों के लोगों को ही रोजगार मिल सकेगा और बाकी गांवों के लोगों को कोई रोजगार नहीं मिल सकेगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि जिन गांवों की आबादी दो सौ तीन सौ या पांच सौ भी है उनको भी लघु और कुटीर उद्योग डालने के मामले में प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिये। तभी लोगों को काम दिया जा सकेगा। आदिवासी अनादिवासी पिछड़े हुए जितने भी देश में जिले व इलाके हैं उनमें अच्छी व्यवस्था हो तभी वहां के नौजवानों को काम दिया जा सकेगा और उनकी दरिद्रता दूर की जा सकेगी। और भी दीगर उनके लिए व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये।

आदिवासी जिलों में स्कूल खोले गये हैं। पांच कक्षा वाला स्कूल होता है तो देखा गया है कि उन में केवल मात्र एक शिक्षक की ही नियुक्ति की जाती है। एक शिक्षक किस तरह से वहां के बच्चों को पढ़ा सकता है यह सोचने वाली बात है। फिर कहते हैं कि आदिवासी बालक कमजोर होते हैं। हों क्यों न हों जब पांच कक्षाओं के लिए केवल एक ही अध्यापक है। कैसे वह

[श्री श्याम लाल डूडी]

बच्चों को पढ़ा सकता है। जब तक उनको सही शिक्षण नहीं दिया जायेगा तब तक कैसे वे योग्य बन सकते हैं? इसलिए अधिक स्कूल न खोले जायें, बल्कि जो खुले हुए हैं उन्हीं में कम से कम 3 कक्षाओं के लिए 3 शिक्षक होने चाहिए, तभी उनके भविष्य का सही निर्माण हो सकेगा। देहातों में आदिवासी इलाकों में, पिछड़े जिलों में अनिवार्य शिक्षा लागू कर के उनमें प्राथमिकता प्रदान करनी चाहिये।

आज मध्य प्रदेश में इतने ज्यादा आदिवासी होने के बाद एक भी कलेक्टर हमारे प्रदेश का नहीं है। 8, 10 कलेक्टरों में बाहर के प्रदेशों के ही लोग हैं, हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के नहीं हैं। इसी प्रकार हरिजन अधिकारी 20, 21 होंगे उनमें भी अधिकतर बाहर के ही प्रान्तों के लोग होंगे। इसलिये जब तक शिक्षा पर ध्यान नहीं देंगे सब का समान विकास ही और एक दूसरे में मिलकर अच्छा व्यवहार नहीं करेंगे और जलन की भावना खत्म नहीं होगी तब तक न आदिवासियों का विकास हो सकता है और न हरिजनों का। जो भी गरीब है, किसी भी जाति के हो, उनके भी बालकों को छात्रवृत्ति मिलनी चाहिये तभी लगेगा कि सरकार सब के विकास के लिये काम कर रही है।

इसी के साथ साथ आदिवासी जिलों में सब से ज्यादा कृषि के लिए जो जंगल है जिनमें झाड़ियां नहीं हैं उनमें भी लाखों एकड़ जमीन है। उसको समतल कर के गरीबों को दी जानी चाहिये। कूए के लिये जो आप पैसा देते हैं उसका मैं विरोध करता हूं क्योंकि दो, ढाई हजार रुपये में कूआ नहीं बनता है। सरकार खुद कूआ बनाकर दे और बैल, बीज, खाद की व्यवस्था सरकार अपनी ओर से करे तभी उनकी स्थिति सुधर सकती है। मेरे मंडला जिले की डिंडोरी तहसील के समनापुर ब्लाक में लोगों के कूओं में पानी नहीं था, और उनको कलेक्टर द्वारा धमकी दे कर जबरदस्ती पम्प दिलाये गये और आज उस कर्ज की वसूली के लिये उनकी जमीन नीलाम हो रही है। मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारे जिले में लोगों की जमीन नीलाम न की जाय और उनसे जबरदस्ती पैसा वसूल न किया जाय और जो कर्ज है वह माफ किया जाय।

गत वर्ष गृह राज्य मंत्री श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल जी ने देखा है कि हमारे यहां आदिवासियों की क्या हालत है। उनको बड़ा दुख भी हुआ कि 30 साल तक वहां कोई काम नहीं हुआ। उन्होंने कहा कि नाले बह रहे हैं क्यों नहीं लोगों को बिजली दी जाती है। और माननीय, आपने भी सुझाव दिया था। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी खुद जा कर आदिवासी जिलों को देखें क्योंकि उन्हीं के हाथ में यह काम है, इसलिए उन्हें आदिवासी जिलों का दौरा करना चाहिए और व्यवस्था के बारे में सुझाव दे कर उनके विकास के लिए नियम बनाने चाहियें।

मैं आपको बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे अपने विचार रखने का समय दिया।

*SHRI A. ASOKARAJ (Perambalur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party, the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I wish to place my views on the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which are being debated.

Many hon. Members who preceded me enumerated the lapses on the part of Government in ensuring their social and economic upliftment and the loopholes in the programmes being implemented by the Government in this direction I would at the very outset say that this kind of discussion should become a monotonous ritual It should in fact become a meaningful assessment of their needs for the purpose of formulating fruitful schemes for their wellbeing. I would also go to the extent of saying that this kind of discussion should become the driving force for determined action on the part of Government so that in future there is no need at all for nagging the Government that they have failed to do this and to do that.

It is common knowledge that more than 20 per cent of our population belongs to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. They number about 12 crores. It is time for us to test whether these people have been able to absorb all the concessions and facilities being extended to them by the Government. We should also review whether they reach these downtrodden people ultimately. I get this gnawing doubt because of the manner in which the upper class people mount a malevolent attack when an eminently suitable candidate belonging to scheduled caste is appointed to a high post. When a distinguished official from the Sche-

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

duled Caste was appointed as the Chairman of Union Public Service Commission, all the newspapers were up in arms against this appointment. They were carrying lead stories about his personal life as his incompatibility for such a senior post. He was attacked in a virulent and violent manner in press and also in public forms like the Lok Sabha. He was ridiculed on the floor of this House. There was a concerted effort to discredit him. I need not dwell upon this sordid story much longer because it has been proved to the hilt that it is baseless. They were all motivated by their inherent dislike for a scheduled caste person getting such a coveted position. How can we expect lesser fries belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe to withstand such an onslaught from all directions?

It is claimed that the Government have been spending several hundreds of crores of rupees for the welfare of SC and ST people It is pertinent to point out that 60 per cent of financial allocation is for education development, 10 per cent for economic upliftment and 30 per cent for providing basic social amenities like drinking water, housing etc. From what we gauge from their present plight, educational advancement has not come to their rescue. Though the Government proclaims from house-tops that there is 18 per cent reservation for Government jobs, yet we find from all the statistics being trotted out by the Government that this reservation is fulfilled only in menial posts like scavengers, Class IV posts etc. It may be a matter of self-satisfaction to say that out of 1000 posts 200 posts have gone to candidates belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. In reality you will find that these 200 posts would be scavengers, cleaners, chowkidars, peons etc.

It is not that we will be able to raise the standard of living of these people by offering such jobs to them. It is a normal feature in the Government that, when the promotion chances come, the criterion is to what caste the incumbent belongs. It is taken for granted that merit is comcomitant with high caste. The claims of scheduled castes are unceremoniously overlooked in the case of promotion to senior posts. I referred just now how the hell was let loose when a distinguished person from scheduled caste was appointed as the Chairman of U.P.S.C. In these circumstances, I wonder how educational accomplishments are going to help these unfortunate people to prosper in life. This also confirms my doubt that the upper class people are the stumbling block in the way of progress of these people.

The next alternative course of action is to help them by giving technical training to start small industries so that they can become self-reliant. We should create a respectable environment for them in the society. It must be ensured that they are not only helped in building up the infrastructure for such small industries but also they are enabled to get fiscal facilities in the form of loans from nationalised banks. Here also the upper class people are able to appropriate all such loan facilities from the nationalised banks. These small people are left high and dry. Unless the economic disparities are dispensed with, there can be no hope of better life for these people. The economic disparities can be ended only by encouraging them to start small industries of their own, which should be nurtured and nourished by governmental assistance in the form of required inputs, finances etc.

Coming now to the social imbalances prevalent in the country, I would refer to a revealing article that appeared some three years ago in the Illustrated Weakly of India. The high officials of Bhilai Steel Plant located in Madhya Pradesh were not only using the tribal girls as their domestic servants but also as objects of their carnal pleasure. There was a furore on the floor of this House also. But ultimately no action was taken against these marauders of social mores.

[Shri A. Asok Raj]

When Christianity has become a world religion, when Buddhism born in India has taken deep roots in many countries of the world, when Islam is on a march of progress everywhere, it is strange that Hinduism, which is the world's oldest religion, is shrinking day by day. This is mainly due to the fact that casteism is an inalienable part of Hinduism. Can a religion riven with caste and communal factions ever become universal? Can anyone of us deny the existence of casteism in Hinduism? Can anyone of us also forget that Hinduism is the seed-bed of a society based on castes and communities? It is essential that there should be a religious reformation in our country. Then only social imbalances can be ended in our country. It cannot be forgotten that religious injunctions create social inhibitions. Social welfare should become the soul farce of a religion.

I will also refer to the indirect encouragement that our educational institutions give to the prevalent social imbalances. Some years back, there was a Seminar on Tribal Culture in the Delhi University Campus There was an exhibition of photographs of semi-clad tribal girls for the cultural briefing of the participants. Is it not a ridiculous exposure of tribal living? Are we protecting the tribal culture or are we parading the half-naked tribal girls? Such an attitude also acts as hindrance in the social progress of SC and ST people.

Even after 32 years of Independence, you will find in the rural areas that the children of SC and ST people are compelled to earn for their living, while they are to be in educational institutions. Because of the oppressive atmosphere of poverty, the parents belonging to SC and ST are compelled to send their wards for work.

The SC and ST in rural areas are living in hovals comparable to pigsties. They are not permitted to take drinking water from the common wells in the villages. They do not have place even to bury their dead. Even if they have a cremation ground of their own, there is no approach road to ther cremation ground. If I go on narrating how these people are living in squalor and filth, I will be abused of instigating those poor people. But I have to say this so that we help in mental transformation of upper class people, which will go a long way in raising the social status of these downtrodden people. We may pass many statutes. We may plan social welfare schemes for the betterment of these people. Yet, unless there is a radical change in the outlook of upper castes, no tangible result can accrue to these oppressed people. How incongruous it is, even after three decades of freedom, that we should still have a section of our people carrying night-soil on their heads? It may be a livelihood for them. But should we continue with this kind of livelihood for a section of our people? We should ensure that we lift these people from sub-normal conditions of living to human conditions of living.

I am sorry to say that during the two years of Janata rule, no national overseas scholarship has gone to any SC or ST candidate Similarly, the restriction of 2 post-matric scholarship to a Harijan family must be removed forthwith. In Tamil Nadu there is a longstanding demand that dhobis and barbers should be incorporated in the scheduled caste list. This must be done without delay I would also urge upon the Government to reward those who encourage intercaste marriages, which is the best way to break the shackles of casteism A massive housebuilding programme must be undertaken in rural areas so that their habitations can be made fit for living. They must be enable to have two square meals a day and they must be given minimum require cloth to cover themselves from sun showers and shame. It is not enough that we expect others to respect us. We should ensure ourselves to become fit for the respect of others. This can be possible only when the standard of living of SC and ST people is raised I would demand sta-

tutory abolition of casteism in the country. Before I conclude, I would also demand adequate representation for SC and ST people in Indian Legations and Embassies abroad. In fact, I suggest that there should be a separate Ministry at the Centre to look after the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We should not rest content with a rambling discussion of 12 hours. After this we should not disperse in a self-satisfying manner. The Janata Government should not also confine itself to the criticism of the 30-year rule of Congress Government. Besides looking what has been done during the two years of governance, the Janata Government should also draw up a perspective plan for the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in our country. The educational backwardness the economic disparities and social imbalances are mainly due to the failure to uplift the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in our country. The hope for country lies in their welfare.

With these few words, thanking you for the opportunity given to me, I conclude my speech.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपूर) : सभापति महोदय, हम लोगों के समक्ष शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट एण्ड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की लगभग तीन वर्षों की रिपोर्ट 74–75, 75–76 और 76–77 की चर्चा के लिए रखी गई है। इन में जो अनुशंसाएं है अगर केवल उन्हीं अनुशंसाओं का हम कार्यान्वियन कर पाते तो शायद आज माननीय सदस्यों ने जितनी आपत्तियां उठाई हैं वह निर्मूल हो जातीं। वस्तुतः हरिजन समस्या भारतवर्ष और खास कर के हिन्दू जाति का सबसे बड़ा कलंक है। यही कारण है कि पूज्य बापू ने इस को अपना जीवन धर्म मान कर अपने जीवन के समय में सम्पूर्ण साधना इस के लिए अर्पित की थी। यह अलग बात है, आज बहुत दिनों के बाद बापू आउट आफ डेट माने जा सकते हैं लेकिन उन्होंने सन् 1921 में जब हरिजन समस्या पर किसी को बोलने का साहस नहीं होता था तब स्पष्ट रूप से उद्घोष किया था —

"I regard untouchability as the greatest blot on Hinduism."

जिस समय धर्म-ध्वजी, पाखण्डी हिन्दू धर्म के आचार्य बहुत शोर शराबा कर रहे थे उस समय भी उन्होंने कहा था और इतना ही नहीं उन्होंने तो कुछ अन्धविश्वास की भावना से भी कहा था, जब बिहार में भूकम्प आया तो उन्होंने कहा कि यह भूकम्प कोई ईश्वरीय चीज नहीं है, यह हिन्दू जाति के दुष्कर्मों का फल है —

"Earthquake was no caprice of God nor a result of the blind forces. We do not know all the laws of God nor their working."

17 hrs.

हालांकि इस पर बहुत सारी का आपत्तियां हुई थी कि यह अन्धविश्वास को लेकर कैसे बोलते हैं। वस्तुतः इस हरिजन समस्या को उन्होंने इतनी गहराई से सोचने का प्रयास किया था कि उन के सामने ऐसी बात यह थी। कितनी भावना और हरिजनों के प्रति कितना प्यार था उन के अन्दर ? उन्होंने कहा था कि जब युधिष्ठर बिना कुत्ते के स्वर्ग नहीं जा सकता है तो हिन्दू जाति हरिजनों के सहयोग के बिना स्वराज्य भी प्राप्त नहीं कर सकती।

Yudhishtra would not enter heaven without his dog. How can then the descendents of that Yudhishtra expect to obtain Swaraj without the Untouchables

उन्होंने इससे और भी गहराई की बात कही थी जिससे सवर्णों के हृदय का संस्पर्श हुआ, हरिजन सेवा के लिए बहुत सारे लोग आगे आए।

17.01 hrs.

[SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU in the *Chair*]

उन्होंने कहा कि आज हम गुलामी की जंजीर तोड़ना चाहते हैं। लेकिन यह भूल जाते हैं कि अगर हम अपने हरिजन भाइयों को गुलाम रखते हैं तो जब तक

[डा० रामजी सिंह]

हम हरिजन भाइयों को गुलाम रखेंगे तब तक हमें स्वतन्त्र होने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। यही कारण है कि आज गांधी की भावना सर्वोपरि है और उसे हम अलग नहीं कर सकते।

सभापति महोदय, यह जनता सरकार की रिपोर्ट नहीं है जो उसका मूल्यांकन हम आपके सामन रखें। यह पिछली सरकार के समय की रिपोर्ट है। इसमें शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट, 14.60 परसेंट, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज 6.9 परसेंट है। तीन वर्षों की सेण्ट्रल सर्विसेज में इनके रिजर्वेशन की जो रिपोर्ट है इसको आप देखें। क्लास वन में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट 3.4 परसेंट, और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब 0.68 परसेंट हैं। क्लास टू में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट 5.4 परसेंट हैं और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब 0.7 परसेंट हैं। क्लास थ्री में 11.3 परसेंट हैं। इसमें शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब 2.5 परसेंट हैं। क्लास फोर में 18 परसेंट शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट हैं और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब 3 परसेंट हैं।

मैंने यह आंकड़े आपके सामने यह दिखाने के लिए रखे हैं कि क्लास फीर में तो 18 परसेंट देते हैं, क्लास थी में उससे कम 11 परसेंट देते हैं, क्लास टू में उससे भी कम और क्लास वन में बिल्कुल कम देते हैं। डा० अम्बेदकर से गवर्नर जनरल ने पूछा था कि आप लेजिस्लेटिव कौंसिल में हरिजनों के प्रतिनिधित्व की क्यों मांग करते हैं। आज यहां पर बहुत सारे भाइयों ने हरिजनों के लिए एक पृथक मंत्रालय की मांग की है। आज इस बात को कहते हुए मुझे प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि 1977 में जब मैं यहां पर आया था तो मैंने पहली बार हरिजनों के लिए पृथक मंत्रालय की मांग की थी। तो जैसा मैं अभी पहले कह रहा था, गवर्नर जनरल ने डा० अम्बेदकर से कहा कि छोटी छोटी नौकरियों में हम हरिजनों को जगहें दे देते हैं लेकिन निर्णायक जगहों के लिए आप मांग न करें क्योंकि आप योग्य नहीं हैं। डा० अम्बेदकर ने उत्तर दिया था कि अगर हम निर्णायक जगहों पर रह सकेंगे तो वास्तव में हम हरिजनों पर होने वाले अन्याय का भी मुकाबला कर सकेंगे। यदि एक भी हरिजन निर्णायक पद पर होगा तो वह हरिजनों के कष्ट को समझेगा और उनको दूर कर सकेगा। इसलिए यह कहना कि यह अयोग्य हैं यह ठीक नहीं है। जो लोग पांच हजार वर्षों से दबे हुए हैं उनको आप देना नहीं चाहते हैं। यह तीन वर्षों की जो रिपोर्ट है वह जनता सरकार की नहीं है। पहले जो कांग्रेस सरकार थी जिसके लोगों के हृदय में आज हरिजनों के लिए करुणा व्याप्त हो रही है उनके समय में रेलवे में क्लास वन में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट 6 परसेंट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब 0.8 परसेंट थे। पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग्ज में, तीन वर्षों की रिपोर्ट जिस पर हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं क्लास वन में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स—1.2 परसेण्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स—2 परसेण्ट। नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स में आफिसर क्लास में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की संख्या है—3 परसेण्ट—यानी एक परसेंट भी नहीं है, जब कि उनकी आबादी 16 परसेण्ट है और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की संख्या है—.6 परसेण्ट। डिफेंस फोर्सेज में—इस का डाटा नहीं दिया गया है और सब बातें दी गई हैं।

अब एट्रोसिटीज की बात को लीजिए। अभी रामविलास भाई ने बतलाया कि इन के घर को आग लगा दी गई, इन के गांव को जला डाला गया—यह कितने शर्म की बात है। आज जिस एट्रोसिटी की हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं—चाहे जनता सरकार हो या कोई भी सरकार हो—कितने कलंक की बात है। मेरे पास तीन वर्षों की रिपोर्ट है—1972 में हरिजनों पर जो एट्रोसिटीज हुई—उन की संख्या—3302 थी। 1973 में 6186, 1974 में—जो इन्दिरा गांधी का स्वर्णकाल था—8860 और एमर्जेन्सी के काल में जब कि रिपोर्ट लिखी ही नहीं जाती थी, 1975 में सख्या थी—7781। 1976 में जब बिल्कुल शान्ति थी, अनुशासन पर्व था—उस समय संख्या थी—5887—यह हमारी उपलब्धि है।

अब, सभापति महोदय, प्रश्न यह है कि इस समस्या का क्या हल हो सकता है। सचमुच में यदि कोई मार्ग हो सकता है तो वह एक मार्ग है—संघर्ष का मार्ग। जब दुखी हो कर मनुष्य का आक्रोष उमड़ता है— तो शस्त्र की आकांक्षा होती है, संघर्ष के लिए कटिबद्धता और तत्परता व्याकुल होती है। हम ने यह नहीं कहा कि केवल रहम और करुणा के आधार पर दबे रह कर अपना अधिकार प्राप्त किया जा सकता है —यह Freedom is a gift not to be given by one nation to another, it is to be purchased by one's blood.

इसलिए हरिजन और आदिवासी भाई अपने अधिकार और स्वत्व को प्राप्त करेंगे तो वह किसी की मेहरबानी पर नहीं होगा, अपनी शक्ति के आधार पर प्राप्त करना होगा। इसलिए इस रिपोर्ट में जो बातें कही गई हैं—उसमें भी इस चीज का जिक्र किया गया है—ये सारे काम होने चाहिये, लेकिन साथ-साथ अपने पैरों पर खड़े होने की बात भी है। इसलिए यह बात तो ठीक है कि आज सब लोगों को हर जगह जहां पर ऐसी बातें हैं—उन को शक्ति और संघर्ष का मार्ग अपनाना चाहिय। करुणा के मार्ग की बात मैंने आप के सामने रखी है, यह सुन्दर है लेकिन अपर्याप्त है, परन्तु सशस्त्र शक्ति का मार्ग भले ही आकर्षक हो, लेकिन कितना उपयोगी है—यह समझने की बात है।

अब प्रश्न है—क्या सरकार के माध्यम से हरिजनों की समस्या का अन्त हो जायेगा? यदि ऐसी बात होती तो 30 वर्षों में यह सब हो गया होता। हमारे संविधान में ही, सभापति महोदय, इस बात का वर्णन है—हमारे डायरक्टिव प्रिसिपल्ज में कहा गया है कि हम अनटचेबिलिटी को हटायेंगे, लेकिन आज तक वह कायम है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी एक टाइम-लिमिट की घोषणा की है कि इतने दिनों में हटा देंगे, पता नहीं वह हट सकेगी या कितनी हट सकेगी, लेकिन इसके संबंध में मैं एक-दो सुझाव देना चाहता हूं—सबसे पहला सुझाव तो यह है—हरिजन समस्या सचमुच में इस देश का एक सांस्कृतिक कोढ़ है और इस सांस्कृतिक कोढ़

पर केवल एक पहलू से प्रहार करने से काम नहीं चलेगा। सब से पहला तो आर्थिक पहलू है—हिन्दुस्तान में जो सामाजिक रूप से पिछड़े हुए हैं, वे आर्थिक रूप से भी पिछड़े हुए हैं—इसलिये इकानामिक बैकवर्डनेस और सोशल बैकवर्डनेस हिन्दुस्तान के 5 हजार वर्षों के इतिहास में साथ-साथ चल रहे हैं। इसलिये सबसे पहले आर्थिक प्रश्न पर प्रहार करना होगा। मैं तो, सभापति महोदय, इस संबंध में एक बिल भी लाया था कि सबको राइट-टु-वर्क देना चाहिये। अगर एक बार में नहीं दे सकते हैं तो फेजेज में दें, चरणों में दें। पहले फेज में मैंने कहा था—इसको शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइज से देना चाहिये। राइट-टु-वर्क सबको हम कब देंगे—यह एक अलग बात है। लेकिन अनटू दि लास्ट, जो अन्त्योदय का काम है, वहीं से शुरु होना चाहिये और सैकेन्ड फेज में बैकवर्ड क्लासेज का लोगों को देना चाहिये और थर्ड फेज में और लोगों को दें।

The talk of equality between unequals is unjust.

इसलिये सचमुच में जो नीचा है, उसको ऊंचा करने के लिये राइट टु वर्क फर्स्ट फेज में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को देना होगा। सैकेंडरी मान लीजिये कि नहीं दे सकते तो जिस तरह से महाराष्ट्र में एम्पलायड गारेंटी स्कीम है, उसी तरह से हर हरिजन को, हर आदिवासी को यह एन्श्योर कर दें कि उनका एम्पलायमेंट की गारेंटी हो सकती है। अगर ऐसा किया गया, तो भी काम चल सकता है।

इसके बाद एक बात और है और यह रिजर्वेशन के बारे में है। कास्टीट्यूशन में रिजर्वेशन दे दिया गया लेकिन उसमें भी शार्टफाल है। इसमें भी चोरी हुई है और जितना रिजर्वेशन मान्य था, उसमें शार्टफाल है और उसके लिये यह कह दिया कि वे योग्य नहीं, वे काबिल लोग नहीं हैं। इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि रिजर्वेशन को स्टेटूटरी किया जाए। हम जनता सरकार को धन्यवाद देते हैं कि जो संविधान संशोधन प्रस्तुत होगा, 46वां संविधान संशोधन आएगा उसमें यह जो हरिजन और शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमिशन है, उसको हम संवैधानिक गारेंटी देंगे। यह बहुत बड़ी बात है। जनता सरकार इसमें बहुत कुछ नहीं कर पाई है लेकिन इतनी बात तो है कि आज पहली बार यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन का चेयरमैन जो है, वह एक हरिजन भाई है। यह हमारे लिये एक गौरव की बात है, इसलिये सोचने की बात है कि आज हमें आर्थिक गारेंटी देनी होगी, तो रिजर्वेशन को स्टेटूटरी बनाना होगा, केवल एक्जीक्यूटिव आर्डर से बात नहीं चलेगी।

यह तो आर्थिक पक्ष हुआ लेकिन जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया था, यह जो अस्पृश्यता का प्रश्न है, केवल आर्थिक प्रश्न नहीं है। यह सामाजिक प्रश्न है और जैसा गांधी जी ने कहा था कि यह हिन्दू समाज का सबसे बड़ा कोढ़ है उन्होंने कहा था कि मैं अगर फिर जन्म लूं, मेरा पुनर्जन्म हो मनुष्य कुल में, तो उन्होंने हरिजन भी नहीं कहा था बल्कि यह कहा था कि मैं भंगी के घर में जन्म लूं, मेरा जन्म भंगी के कुल में हो। इसीलिये जब तक सामाजिक रूप से प्रहार नहीं किया जाएगा, तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा और यह हरिजनों की समस्या जो है यह कुत्सित और गर्हित जाति व्यवस्था का कलंक है और जब तक जाति व्यवस्था रहेगी तब तक हरिजन समस्या का हिन्दू जाति से अलग नहीं किया जा सकता और यह जाति व्यवस्था है क्या? वर्ण व्यवस्था विकृत हो गई है और वर्ण व्यवस्था के नाम पर यह वर्ण अव्यवस्था हो गई है। इसलिये यह समस्या आई। मैं नहीं जानता कि कानून से कहां तक यह हो सकता है लेकिन यह सोचने की बात है कि क्या जाति प्रथा का अन्त हो सकता है? मैं श्री काका कालेलकर से बात कर रहा था तो उन्होंने एक बहुत बड़ी बात कही जिसकी ओर मैं इस माननीय सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा और वह यह है कि हिन्दू सोशियोलोजी का कैसे विकास हुआ। शुरू में एक ही गोत्र में विवाह करते थे लेकिन जब एक गोत्र में विवाह होने लगा, तो एक गोत्र के लोग दूसरे गोत्र से झगड़ा करने लगे। तब हिन्दू सोशियोलाजिस्ट दूसरे हिन्दू रिलीजन ने यह निर्देश दिया :

सगोत्र विवाह वर्जितम्

एक गोत्र में विवाह नहीं हो सकता। इसका कारण यह था कि एक गोत्र अगर दूसरे गोत्र में विवाह करेगा तो दोनों में प्रेम हो जायगा। यह हिन्दू सोशियोलाजी से होगा या सरकार के कानून से होगा, यह मैं नहीं जानता लेकिन यह सोचने की बात है कि जब तक सजातीय विवाह बन्द करने के लिये कोई विधान नहीं होगा सामाजिक या राजनीतिक, तब तक जाति प्रथा को भगवान भी समाप्त नहीं कर सकेगा और जब तक जाति प्रथा समाप्त नहीं होगी तो अस्पृश्यता को कोई भी गांधी या डा० अम्बेडकर भी समाप्त नहीं कर सकेंगे। इसीलिये मैं यह कहता हूं कि इसके राजनीतिक पहलू पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। और राजनीतिक पहलू है। मैं यह अवश्य कहूंगा कि रिजर्वेशन की जो हमारे हरिजन और आदिवासी भाई बात करते हैं, वे निर्णायक पदों में रिजर्वेशन की बात करें। वे प्रधान मंत्री में, मंत्रियों में रिजर्वेशन की मांग करें। जब तक उन्हें निर्णायक पदों में रिजर्वेशन नहीं मिलेगा तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा।

अन्तिम बात मैं यह कहूंगा कि हरिजन समस्या का सवाल शिक्षा से जुड़ा है। दुर्भाग्य है कि इस देश में महर्षि वाल्मीकि के द्वारा मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम राम से एक शूद्र जम्बूक का वध कराया गया। सभापति महोदय उस व्यक्ति का एक ही अपराध था कि वह शूद्र था और वेद पढ़ रहा था। आज से पांच हजार वर्ष पूर्व यह रूप था शिक्षा का। कितनी शिक्षा विकृत हो गई थी।

तेजस्विनावधीतमस्तु।

शिक्षा तो तेजस्वी होती है। लेकिन आज उस शिक्षा को क्या हो गया है? इसलिए मैं भारत

[डा० रामजी सिंह]

सरकार और राज्य सरकारों से यही कहूंगा कि हरिजनों को जहां फ्री एजूकेशन आप दे रहे हैं वहीं एजूकेशन के साथ उनके खाद्य की भी व्यवस्था कीजिए । एक सुअर या भैंस चराने वाला तभी शिक्षा ग्रहण कर सकेगा जबकि उसे खाद्य भी उपलब्ध हो । आप किसी को छात्रवृत्ति दे कर पढ़ाने नहीं बिठा सकते हैं । जीने के लिए उसे दाने भी चाहिएं और जब तक गरीब को दाना भी साथ नहीं मिलेगा तब तक वह शिक्षा ग्रहण करने योग्य नहीं होगा ।

इसलिए इस समस्या पर आर्थिक, राजनीतिक, सामाजिक और नैतिक चारों पहलुओं से प्रहार करने की आवश्यकता है । जब तक यह नहीं होगा जब तक सांस्कृतिक पुनर्जागरण नहीं होगा, जब तक सांस्कृतिक क्रांति नहीं होगी तब तक हरिजन समस्या का समाधान भी असम्भव है । मुझे विश्वास है कि हमारे गृह राज्य मंत्री श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल जी जो कि पहले से ही प्रतिबद्ध हैं, वे सचमुच में इस दिशा में भी कुछ करेंगे जिससे कि इन लोगों को न्याय मिले ।

श्री मंगल देव (अकबरपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि इतने दिनों के अनुरोध के बाद इस रिपोर्ट पर बहस करने के लिए सरकार ने इजाजत दी । मैं नहीं समझता कि माननीय मण्डल जी के होते हुए भी तीन तीन वर्षों तक ये रिपोर्टें पड़ी रहें और इन पर बहस करने के लिए जब माननीय सदस्य सरकार पर दबाव डालें तब उन पर हाउस में चर्चा हो । अगर इन पर पहले ही चर्चा हो जाती तो कोई नुकसान नहीं होने वाला था ।

दो-तीन दिन तक बहस सुनने के बाद सरकार को इस नतीजे पर पहुंचना होगा कि कमिश्नर ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है उसमें कोई ऐसी समस्या नहीं बची है जिस पर रिपोर्ट में चर्चा न की गयी हो और उस रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा के दौरान यहां पर चर्चा न की गयी हो । इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस रिपोर्ट पर यहां पर केवल चर्चा कर लेने मात्र से सरकार की जिम्मेदारी खत्म नहीं हो जाती । यह मैं मानता हूं कि सरकार ने बहुत काम किये हैं और पिछली सरकार ने भी । लेकिन सवाल यह उठता है कि गांवों से ले कर दिल्ली तक हरिजनों की समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए जो एजेन्सी है, और उनकी जो समस्याएं हैं उनको एक साथ कैसे हल किया जा सकता है ? मैं मानता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार कुछ बजट दे देती है, कुछ कानून बना कर अधिकार भी दे देती है । लेकिन अगर इरादा कमजोर हो, इरादे में गड़बड़ हो तो काम नहीं चल सकता । डा० रामजी सिंह ने कहा कि इस देश के लोगों का विशेषकर हिन्दू समाज का दिमाग पुराने संस्कारों में ग्रस्त है । जब तक हम इस समस्या पर ठीक से नहीं सोचेंगे तब तक इस समस्या को हल नहीं किया जा सकता है । चाहे इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य हों, चाहे मंत्री हों, चाहे लाखों लाख आदमी हों, उन सब का दिमाग इस बारे में साफ नहीं हुआ है । मैं नहीं समझता कि जब तक हिन्दू समाज में या हिन्दू धर्म में सोचने के ढंग में परिवर्तन नहीं आता तब तक इस देश में छुआछूत बन्द होने वाली है । हमारे देश में भाग्य के आधार पर, पुनर्जन्म के आधार पर सारी संस्कृति बिछी हुई है और उसी में सभी लोग सांस ले रहे हैं । धर्माचारियों के बारे में यहां चर्चा हुई है, जगत गुरू के बारे में, जय गुरूदेव के बारे में—चर्चा हुई है और न केवल यहां के गुरूओं बल्कि बाहर के पोंगा पंथियों के बारे में भी चर्चा होती है और यहां तक कि सरकार के केबिनेट के जो मंत्री हैं, या वरिष्ठ लोग हैं उनको ही आप देखें, वे इन संस्कारों से किस तरह से बंधे हुए हैं, यज्ञों आदि में किस तरह सक्रिय रूप से भाग लेते हैं और उनको प्रोत्साहन देते हैं और जब ऐसी बात है तो भाग्यवाद, जातिवाद, छुआछूतवाद से कैसे छुटकारा मिल सकता है ।

दो दिनों से इस पर चर्चा हो रही है । कोई विषय ऐसा नहीं बचा है जो इस चर्चा के दौरान उठाया न गया हो । हम लोगों में भयंकर बेरोजगारी है उसी बेरोजगारी की वजह से हम गरीब हैं और हमारी गरीबी है उसी गरीबी की वजह से हमारा शोषण भी होता है । बेरोजगारी को खत्म कर दिया जाए तो इन सब कष्टों से हम लोगों को मुक्ति मिल सकती है ।

सरकारी नौकरियों की बार बार चर्चा होती है । ऐसा लगता है जैसे यह मांगी हुई चीज हो । या तो डर के मारे या कानूनी तौर पर कुछ नौकरियां दे दी जाती हैं । अगर बहस करके कोई लेना चाहे तो नहीं मिल सकती है । अधिकांश अफसर आपके द्वारा बनाये गये कानूनों का पालन नहीं करते हैं । बड़े अफसरों को आप सजा देने की जरूरत महसूस नहीं करते हैं । क्या यह सच नहीं है कि जातिवाद का बोलबाला है या भाई भतीजावाद चलता है या पार्टीबाजी चलती है । सब उसमें ग्रस्त हैं । मुजफ्फरनगर जिले के कलैक्टर की चर्चा किसी ने की थी । माननीय राजनारायण जी जब मंत्री थे तब उनके स्टाफ का कोई पी० ए० या अफसर जान बूझ कर वहां भेजा गया था । दो दो शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के कलैक्टर पंद्रह पंद्रह या बीस बीस दिन में ट्रांस्फर कर दिये जाते थे । मुजफ्फरनगर में जो काण्ड हुआ निश्चित रूप में जिला अधिकारी चितरंगद सिंह उसके लिए जिम्मेदार थे । यह बताना भी जरूरी है कि राज नारायण जी का उनको बचाने में हाथ था । आगरा काण्ड के बारे में या मराठवाड़ा कांड के बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कहता हूं । इस तरह जिन गरीबों का उत्पीड़न होता है उससे इनको बचाने के लिए सरकार का इरादा हो, ऐसा मालूम नहीं पड़ता । हाउस में बहस होती है । कानून बनते हैं लेकिन अगर

कम होता है । मा० मंडल साहब केबिनेट तक पहुंचा सकते हैं हमारी बातों को । कैबिनेट की संयुक्त जिम्मेवारी होती है । जिस विभाग की चर्चा हो रही है उस विभाग के ही अभी यहां मंत्री नहीं थे । यह सरकारी जो रिपोर्ट है यह हर मंत्री और हर विभाग से सम्बन्धित है । जब तक गवर्नमेंट जिम्मेदारी नहीं लेगी, कुछ नहीं होगा । सब को ज्वाइंट रिसपांसिबिलिटी लेनी होगी । चार्ज साहब अभी यहां थे । उन से मैं निवेदन करना चाहता था कि कुटीर उद्योग, अन्त्योदय आदि के मामलों में बिल्ड निगमों के जरिये आप गरीब लोगों की सेवा करना चाहते हैं । हिन्दुस्तान में बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया गया है । लेकिन कोई बैंक क्या आपकी सलामी लेता है, क्या आपका हुक्म मानता है? करीब जाता है अन्त्योदय का पैसा उसको तब तक नहीं मिलता है जब तक वह घूस नहीं दे देता है। भ्रष्टाचार और बेईमानी वहां पर फैली हुई है । आपका अंकुश नहीं है । प्रधान मंत्री को दो महीने पहले मैंने पत्र लिखा था और वित्त मंत्री को भी लिखा था कि इस तरह की चीजों को रोका जाए क्योंकि इस तरह की चीजों को रोके बिना आप की सुन्दर योजना नीयत साफ होने के बावजूद भी गांवों में नहीं फैल रही है और चकनाचूर हो रही है । इस ओर आप ध्यान दें ।

जहां तक पदोन्नतियों का सम्बन्ध है कानून होते हुए भी उन्हें नहीं दी जाती है । दो चार केस हम आप को देंगे, सबूत हम आपको देंगे, बेईमान लोगों को हम पकड़वा देंगे लेकिन सजा देना तो आप का ही काम होगा और मैं आप को धन्यवाद दूंगा अगर आप ने सजा दी ।

मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि भूमि सुधारों को आप ने नवीं अनुसूची में शामिल कर लिया है । इसी तरह से प्रोमोशन में रिजर्वेशन है, उसे भी नवीं सूची में लें और इसके खिलाफ अपील नहीं होनी चाहिये । जो कायदे कानून हैं उनके मुताबिक प्रोमोशन में रिजर्वेशन मिलता है । यह केन्द्रीय सरकार की बड़ी उदारता है कि यह मिला हुआ है । लेकिन वहां बैठा हुआ जो अफसर है वह खिलाफ अपील करवा देता है । पोस्टिंग आर्डर देने के पहले ही उसकी नकल दे कर अदालतों में अपील करा देता है । पोस्ट मास्टर जनरल यू पी के बारे में आपके पास शिकायतें आई हुई हैं । इस तरह की चीज के खिलाफ रिट दाखिल करने की इजाजत नहीं होनी चाहिये । काननी दृष्टि से आप इस पर विचार कर लें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन गरीब को जब कोई जगह मिलती है तो उसके खिलाफ रिट में जो कोर्ट वगैरह में चला जाता है इसको आप को देखना चाहिये । लैंडमार्क यहां तमाम रिट में जा चुके हैं । सीलिंग के खिलाफ जा चुके हैं । 1 लाख 14 हजार कैसिज डिब्यूनल्स में, हाई कोर्ट में सुप्रीम कोर्ट में लम्बित हैं भूमि सम्बन्धी और उस जमीन के सम्बन्ध में जो 1962 में सरप्लस हो कर सीलिंग से निकल जानी चाहिये थी । आपको देखना होगा अदालतों के बारे में कि हमारी अपील कहां तक जाती है । सीलिंग टोटल फेल्योर साबित हुई है । आप राज्य सरकारों को हुक्म कर देते हैं, मा० बरनाला साहब हुक्म कर देते हैं लेकिन कौन मानता है । मेरा निजी अनुभव है कि राज्यों के चीफ मिनिस्टर नहीं मानते हैं, वहां के हाई कोर्ट्स के जज नहीं मानते हैं । और दोनों जमीन में गड़बड़ करते हैं । जो सरकारी जमीन भूमिहीन लोगों को मिलनी चाहिये थी, 14, 15 साल में उसकी नवैयत बदल बड़े बड़े लोगों ने हड़प लिया है । इसलिए भूमि सम्बन्धी कानून आपको फिर से बनाना चाहिए । कुटीर उद्योग की बात कर के जमीन के मसले से ध्यान नहीं हटाया जा सकता है । जमीन पसीना बहाने वाले की है । उसके पास जमीन आनी होगी, इस पर आपको विचार करना होगा । धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता बिल जब आयेगा तो उस पर चर्चा होगी । लेकिन हमारे ऊपर जो उत्पीड़न है उसकी जिम्मेदारी कौन लेता है ? सारे देश में चाहे छात्रवृत्ति हो, चाहे मजदूरी के नाम पर हो, कुर्सी पर बैठना हो, गरीब आदमी अपनी चारपाई पर नहीं बैठ सकता, किराये की घोड़ी पर नहीं जा सकता बारात में क्योंकि पिछले संस्कारों से ग्रसित होने के कारण उच्च वर्ग के लोग इन बातों को बर्दाश्त नहीं करते हैं ।

आगरा काड हो, या मुजफ्फरनगर कांड हो, दूसरे प्रान्तों में भी मैं ने वही हाल देखा है । अभी मुझे सुन्दरवन मारीच झांपी जाने का मौका मिला था, वहां आज भी 15 हजार के करीब शरणार्थी हैं और उनमें 99 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जाति के लोग ही हैं । उनके उत्पीड़न की चर्चा यहां हुई होगी, लेकिन पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार ने उनके साथ क्या व्यवहार किया उसको न कह कर मैं इरादे के बारे में कहना चाहता । देश में कोई भी सरकार को वह हिन्दू जाति और धर्म से ग्रसित है और समस्या को समझने का इरादा नहीं है । आप चाहें सी० पी० आई० या सी० पी० एम० की सरकार कहें वह भी गरीबों के खिलाफ है । इनके इरादे पीढ़ियों से खिलाफ बने हुए हैं, उसमें कोई रद्दोबदल नहीं होती है । कानून का किस खूबसूरती से उल्लंघन किया जाता है इसकी मिसाल में सीलिंग ऐक्ट हमारे सामने है । इरादा नहीं है ।

हमारे मित्रों ने कल और आज इस पर चर्चा की । मैं माननीय मण्डल से कहूंगा कि वह इन विचारों को कैबिनेट तक पहुंचा दें । कोई चीज धीरे धीरे चलती है और बाद में तेज हो जाती है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि रोज छात्रवृत्ति पर हम झगड़ा करने वाले नहीं हैं, गरीबी पर झगड़ा करने वाले नहीं हैं, डा० साहब अम्बेडकर के नाम पर झगड़ा करने वाले नहीं हैं, आगरा मुजफ्फरनगर, और बेलची कांड पर झगड़ा करने वाले यहीं हैं । हमारा झगड़ा अगर होगा तो लंबा होगा और अन्तिम होगा । अगर देश की सरकार और

[श्री मंगल देव]

खराब जल्दी नहीं समझता और हमारी भाषा नहीं समझ सके तो जिस भाषा में आप समझते होवें उसी भाषा में एक दिन करीब बोलेगा और वह कहेगा कि हमें रही से रही जमीन दे दो, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के सूबे हमें दे दो, हम अपनी स्थिति स्वयं सुधार लेंगे। देश में हमारा हिस्सा बांटो। ऐसा युद्ध अगर छिड़ेगा तो आपको महंगा पड़ेगा। हम मेहनत करते हैं, पसीना बहाते हैं, लेकिन हमारे साथ वही मजाक। लेकिन वह ज्यादा दिन तक चलने वाला नहीं है। मैंने इशारा किया कि अगर केवल रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा हो गई, कागज में कानून बन गया, मंत्री जी का वक्तव्य हो गया, उससे हमें सन्तोष होने वाला नहीं है। गांवों में, मोहल्लों में, स्कूल में क्या हो रहा है यह हमें देखना होगा। मैं माननीय मण्डल साहब की सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि थोड़ी सी चर्चा करने के लिए, रोने के लिये, पिछली बातें दोहराने के लिए एक चर्चा हो गई। और अलग मंत्रालय की बात पिछले दो सालों से चल रही है। लड़कों के स्कालरशिप के बारे में चर्चा चल रही है कोई नई बात आज हमें कही गई हो तो मुझे याद नहीं है। सरकार और अफसरों की भी आदत पड़ गई है, एक भी कलेक्टर, एस० पी० को सजा नहीं दी गई। जब कि प्रधान मंत्री ने सारे प्रान्तों को लिखा था। लेकिन कलेक्टर और एस० पी० को बचाने के लिये सदा कोशिश की जाती है। मैंने जैसे अभी उदाहरण दिया नाम ले कर उसकी जांच होनी चाहिये। कि हमारे लोग खराब से खराब बेईमान अफसरों को संरक्षण देते हैं और तमाम गुंडों को संरक्षण देते हैं। गांव में जो तबाही है, उनकी उसमें साजिश रहती है और वहां चिकनी-चिकनी बातें होती हैं।

सभापति महोदय, में आपका धन्यवाद दूंगा कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया और माननीय मंडल जी से हाथ जोड़कर प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आप सरकार में वरिष्ट और समझदार आदमी हैं, अपने कैबिनेट के साथियों को समझावें कि हमारे लोगों को केवल संतोष ही न हो, बल्कि सही-सही काम हो।

*SHRI KRISHNA CHANDER HALDER (Durgapur): Mr. Chairman Sir, we are discussing the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the years 1974-75 1975-76 and 1976-77. While participating in the discussion I want to place a few things before you briefly. Many hon. Members have mentioned about the atrocities committed on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people in various parts of the country. They have spoken in this Lok Sabha about their heart-felt injustices meted out to these people whether, social, or political or economic. Naturally the present state of affairs should not be allowed to continue. In the reports pertaining to the years 1975-76 and 1976-77, 96 recommendations have been made. Within the time at my disposal, it is not possible to go into all of these in detail. But some hon. Members while discussing them have narrated the problems faced by them collectively. I feel that we should not approach this issue as merely a Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes problem, because these people constitute a big section of our total population. Whereas 70 per cent of our population live below the poverty line, a majority of them belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SCST) About 95 per cent of them belong to this category. This problem has to be studied today from three angles, economic, social and political. It has to be studied from an overall national point of view so that the problem may be solved once for all.

Sir I have figures about the representation of SCST people in various Government Departments and Public undertakings. These have already been mentioned and I do not want to repeat them. The service quota has no where been properly fulfilled except in the Class IV category. The question is why is it so? I do not want to go into the origin of the caste system in our country. For the last several centuries there was feudal land system in our country. There was feudal society and feudal economy and the social and political conditions from which the British imperialism derived their policy of administration and exploitation. They devised the policy of divide and rule not only among the majority and minority communities but the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes were also a prey of this policy. Through this

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

policy they exploited our country to the utmost.

Our national Government did not approach this problem from a national outlook during the last 30 years. The outlook with which the Janata Government has also approached this problem during the last two years has not enabled them to reach to the roots of the problem. Rather we are sorry to see that through the incidents that took place at Delchi and other places, the problem is assuming more acute form. As one hon Member said, an economic solution should be found to this problem. This can be possible through radical land reforms. If land is distributed to the actual tillers, then these 95 SC/ST people who live below the poverty line will get land and will be able to earn their livelihood and lead a better life Some one said here that this has assumed the form of a slogan and nothing can be achieved through it. I am sorry to say that he wants to support the feudal system of society. The social injustices meted out to these people have to be identified and removed. Although we speak about nationalism, nationalism has not yet properly bloomed in our country. Do we all think today in the capacity of 'Indians'? If we could do that, then the SC/ST people would not have been deprived of their rights as human beings. We see that in Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan our SC/ST brethren treated as sub-humans may like beasts. All human rights are denied to them. We must look to these people from the human angle. They should all be treated as Indians. These people have a right to appeal and demand their rights from the majority communities. At the same time I will say that we have many problems economic, social, political and minority communities like Muslims, Christians etc. approach these problems from narrow communal angles then no solution can be found to them. Similarly if the leadership of the SC/ST people try to approach the problem from narrow partisan angle, then the conflict will become more severe and elude any solution. Mr. Kamble said that when we fight this problem we shall have to forget our parties and organisations. We should only consider ourselves as Members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I think that this will also not solve the problems, rather this line of thinking will make the conflict more acute. Some people advocate that the solution of the casteism and untouchability problems is to be found in a caste struggle. I am not one with them. Today a large majority of the SC/ST people are either agricultural labour, or sharecroppers or they work in mills and factories in the cities or they work as sweepers and scavengers and carry night soil on their heads to keep the city clean. So we see that they are all hard working people. The majority communities are exploiting them. They do not want a permanent solution of the SC/ST problem, They do not want that every member of the minority community people should find employment. Some hon. Members have spoken earlier about 'right to work'. Yes, if 'right to work' is enshrined as fundamental right in the Constitution then many problems will find a solution. The just demands of the SC/ST brethern for reservations in services can be considerably reduced thereby. The demands from communal angles can be reduced considerably. The vested interests want to perpetuate the feudal system with a view to get cheap labour in the fields. The capitalists want to bring about a division in our ranks with a view to get cheap labour in the factories. To put an end to this class exploitation, we should organise a united front against these exploitors and vested interests. We should invite all farmers, workers, muslims, Christians and all other exploited people among the higher castes and present an extensive united front to the vested interests who have exploited, tortured and oppressed the

[Shri K. C. Halder]

poor masses and who want to maintain their massive structure of class exploitation. A massive and united class struggle is the only solution to demolish this social, economic and political structure of class exploitation. Unless this entire structure of exploitation is demolished, these problems will elude solution. The Government should honour the sentiments of the SC|ST people and concede their demand for a separate Ministry to look after their interests. In my State of West Bengal a separate Ministry has been set up for the upliftment of the SC|ST people. For their betterment, they have to be given land. I am proud to say that our Government is going to fix a minimum wage for agricultural labour. Our Government has made provision for allotment of home site for all those who have no home-site. My Government has passed legislation for 'record of right' in respect of all sharecroppers. Through these measures the West Bengal Government have kept up their effort for the amelioration of the conditions of the exploited and oppressed people.

Sir, comrade Mangal Deo spoke about Marich-jhonpi, I do not wish to go into that just now. That is a refugee rehabilitation problem. It concerns the displaced persons from Bangladesh who sacrified their everything for the freedom of our country. Those who sing the victory song of their lives at the foot of the gallows. To bring them succour, to rehabiliate them, was a part of our national duty and obligation. If they were properly cared for either by the Congress Government or the present Janata Government at Dandakaranya, then they had no reason for deserting Dandakaranya. The Centre does not seem to consider sympathetically the demands of the West Bengal Government for proper rehabilitation of these refugees which in fact is a national problem. I will request all the SC|ST people and their leadership to give up narrow outlook.

I support the statement of Babu Jagjivan Ram at Hyderabad, that 30 years have passed and it has not brought any improvement in the conditions of the SCST people. Perhaps another 30 years will be needed to bring them upto the level of other higher classes. Therefore I want the continuation of the reservations and other constitutional safeguards for the SCST people. I will again appeal to the SCST people and their leaders to give up narrow outlook and to take up a united struggle to demolish the social and political strucure based on exploitation of man by man. Let us try to forge a new relationship in the whole country as between one Indian and another between one human being and another, which is not based on caste, creed or religion; not as Muslims or Christians or Scheduled Castes or other castes but only as Indians. If we can do that, then that will be the only permanent solution to all these age old problems.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Sir, I rise on a point of order. There will be a Calling Attention at 6 o'clock and only 14 minutes are left. But even now we have not been furnished with the statement. We have to formulate questions also, but no statement has been furnished so far and it is already 5.46 p.m

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall come to that point at 6 O'clock.

MR. FALEIRO.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Sir, my name is there, but you may kindly excuse me and allow me not to participate because I have to attend to some other important work.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा (सलेमपुर) : माननीय सभापति जी,

कौम के डर से बिखर जाते हैं इकराम की बात
रंग बीमार की बदलते हैं मगर आदाब के साथ ।

हम लोग यहां पर बहुत हल्ला कर रहे हैं हरिजनों के लिए उनके लिए बहुत आंसू बहा रहे हैं और आगे पता नहीं क्या क्या करेंगे लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि हरिजनों के पास कोई चीज नहीं पहुंचती है। हरिजन समस्या का जो मूल कारण है उसकी ओर हम ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। जब तक आप उन सामाजिक, आर्थिक कारणों को दूर नहीं करेंगे, जब तक आप स्वयं उस कार्य में नहीं लगेंगे तब तक केवल कानून बना देने से और आदेश जारी कर देने से कोई काम बनने वाला नहीं है। हरिजनों पर पांच हजार साल पहले से अत्याचार हो रहे हैं लेकिन एक बात से मैं इस रिपोर्ट से सहमत हूं, मैंने रिपोर्ट पढ़ने से पहले ही कहा था कि हरिजन और सवर्ण का झगड़ा सौ वर्ष पहले आपको कहीं नहीं मिलेगा, उस का कारण यह था कि हरिजन चाहे जितना मार खायें उन में हिम्मत नहीं थी कि बोल सकें। लेकिन जब से उस को थोड़ी-थोड़ी राहत मिलने लगी है, वह अपने अधिकारों को कुछ समझने लगा है, अब उस के ऊपर अत्याचार होता है तो वह उस के खिलाफ बगावत करता है। उस को बगावत करनी भी चाहिए। हमारा और आप का भी कर्तव्य है कि उस से बगावत करवायें। जो लोग सदियों से इन लोगों को दबाते, मारते और लूटते रहे हैं वे आज भी चाहते हैं कि वे दब कर रहें, उन की मर्जी के मुताबिक ही चलें। ऐसी परिस्थिति में झगड़ा तो होगा ही। आप को चाहे जितनी चिन्ता हो कि इस तरह के जो झगड़े हो रहे हैं वह बुरे हैं लेकिन इस तरह के झगड़े हमारे लिए अच्छे है।

रफीकों से रकीब अच्छे, जो जलकर नाम लेते हैं,
गुलों से खार अच्छे हैं जो दामन थाम लेते हैं।

यदि आप संरक्षण नहीं दे सके, यदि आप उनके दुःखों को दूर नहीं कर सके तो वे खुद हथियार उठाकर उस की कोशिश करते हैं जिस में कुछ कुर्बान भी हो जाते हैं। बिना कुर्बानी के कोई चीज मिलती भी नहीं है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि गांव गांव में अगर हरिजन बगावत करते हैं तो वे बगावत करें और गृह मंत्री जी उन की मदद करें। लेकिन आप मजबूर हैं, आप मदद नहीं कर सकते हैं क्योंकि आप के कानून और आप की अफसरशाही इस प्रकार की नहीं है। आप कहें तो मैं आप के अफसरों की स्तुति किया करूं क्योंकि उन की निन्दा करके, उन का विरोध कर के हम देख चुके हैं। आज कोई भला आदमी चाहे निर्भय हो या न हो, आप के जातिवादी अफसर पूरे निर्भय हैं। अगर आप ने नौकरशाही को इसी तरह से बढ़ावा दिया तो निश्चित रूप से हमारा और आप का नाश होने वाला है। आप देखिये—आप की नाक के नीचे—सर गंगा राम अस्पताल है। वहां 1976 में एमर्जेन्सी के दौरान हरिजनों और सवर्ण लोगों को अलग करने के लिये एक दीवार बनाई गई—खून की दीवार। आज दो वर्षों से आप गद्दी में बैठे हुए हैं—आप ने क्या किया ? मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं—संविधान के अनुसार यह अस्पृश्यता जुर्म है या नहीं है? अस्पृश्यता निवारण कानून के अनुसार यह जुर्म है या नहीं है ? दिल्ली का प्रशासन तो आप के कार्यक्षेत्र में आता है, आप की सरकार के मातहत है—बतलाइये आप ने क्या किया ? आप धीरे-धीरे उस का पृष्ठ-पोषण कर रहे हैं अन्यथा आप को चाहिये था कि उस को गिरवा देते। श्रीमन्, अगर आप नहीं करेंगे तो हम संसद् सदस्यों को मजबूर हो कर—हम जो हरिजन समस्याओं से जूझने वाले लोग हैं, हम को खुद जा कर उस को गिराना होगा और आप को हम लोगों को गिरफ्तार करना पड़ेगा—यह बात आप अच्छी तरह से समझ लीजिये।

मैं एक बात आप से और कहना चाहता हूं—अभी विश्वनाथ जी ने भी उस की तरफ इशारा किया था—वह है—धार्मिक स्वतन्त्रता बिल। हम हिन्दू क्यों हैं—केवल इसलिये कि हम राम राम करते हैं, लेकिन अपनी बनाई हुई चारपाई पर हम बैठ नहीं सकते, इतनी दुर्दशा हमारी हो चुकी है। जिस दिन हम खुदा के बन्दे बन जायेंगे या ईसा मसीह के बन्दे बन जायेंगे—उस दिन हम को बराबरी का सब हक मिल जायगा। तब तो फिर हमारा भला इसी में है कि हम हिन्दू धर्म को छोड़ कर चले जायें और शायद आप भी यही चाहते हैं क्योंकि हिन्दू धर्म में रह कर आप हमारी रक्षा नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं—जिस खजाने में कहीं से एक पैसा आने वाला न हो और रोज उस में से खर्चा होता चला जाय—तो क्या वह खजाना बना रह सकता है, कभी न कभी तो वह खत्म हो ही जायगा। यही हालत आज हिन्दू धर्म की है। अगर आप किसी को हिन्दू बना भी देंगे तो किस जाति में उस को रखेंगे ? है कोई माई का लाल —जो बतला दे—कि उस को किस जाति में रखना होगा, उस के लिये तो आप को अलग से जाति बनानी पड़ेगी। अगर आप का लड़का किसी ईसाई लड़की से या मुसलमान लड़की से शादी कर ले तो उस को मुसलमान या ईसाई बनना पड़ेगा और यदि कोई लड़की शादी कर ले तो भी वह हिन्दू धर्म में नहीं रह सकती—आप का लड़का भी जायेगा और लड़की भी जायेगी। जब तक ये धर्म के ठेकेदार पंडित डंडा लेकर मन्दिरों में बैठे रहेंगे—आप का यह हिन्दू धर्म हिन्दुस्तान में बच नहीं सकता। इस सब के लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है ?

आप देखिये—19वीं सदी में बंगाल में हिन्दुओं का बहुमत था—तब कैसे वहां मुसलमानों का बहुमत हो गया। अगर इसी तरह से चलता रहा तो सारे देश में एक दिन दूसरे धर्मों का बहुमत हो जायेगा। हिन्दू धर्म और हिन्दुत्व का नारा लगाने वालों के मन में हिन्दू धर्म की रक्षा के लिये यदि तनिक भी ईमानदारी है तो उन को हिन्दू धर्म में जाति और वर्ण के नाम पर जो अत्याचार हो रहे है—उस को बन्द करना होगा, तब हिन्दू धर्म बचेगा, वरना यह धर्म इस देश में रहने वाला नहीं है।

अब मैं कर्ज की बात कहता हूं—बड़ा शोर सुनते थे पहलू में दिल का, जो चीरा तो इक कतरे खूं निकला। बड़ा शोर मच रहा है—अन्त्योदय का। उन को जीविका के साधन देने जा रहे हैं, बड़ी बड़ी स्कीमें बनाई जा रही हैं, उन को कर्जा देंगे—लेकिन उन की जमानत कौन देगा ? मैं अपने क्षेत्र में गया था—सुना था कि अन्त्योदय का रुपया बट रहा है, लेकिन किस को मिल रहा है—उन की जमानत देने वाला कोई नहीं है। इस लिए बी० डी० ओ० ऐसे लोगों को खोज खोज कर भेजता है जो किसी का हलवाहा हो, उस की जमानत दे देते हैं—और नहीं तो फिर उन को नहीं मिलता है और वे लोग आधा आधा बांट लेते हैं। तो मैं आप से पूछना

[श्री राम सरेख कुशवाहा]

चाहता हूं कि आप बंधुआ मजदूरी कैसे रोकेंगे, जरा इस को हम को समझा दीजिये। उन की किसी तरह का आप काम नहीं दे सकते, कर्ज एक नया पैसा नहीं दे सकते, उन को आड़ करता है और बेटा-बेटी की शादी करनी ही है, तो फिर वे कर्ज लेंगे ही और शरीर को बन्धक रखेंगे। वह कहेंगे कि बाबू, हम अपना शरीर बंधक रखते हैं, आप का काम करेंगे और उस से जो कर्जा आप देंगे, वह भर देंगे। आप जरा मुझे समझा दीजिए कि इस बंधुआ मजदूरी का उन्मूलन आप ने क्या किया है? कौन सा नियम आप ने बनाया है और नहीं तो कहेंगे कि बंधुआ मजदूर आप बनाइए, बाबो के अत्याचार को आप छोड़ दीजिये। केवल आप उन के शरीर की जमानत लीजिए और काम करवा कर पैसा भरवाइये। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं, तो क्या साहूकारों के चाण्डालों को आप इन्हें सौंपना चाहते हैं? इस से उन को कोई फायदा नहीं होने वाला है और न कोई काम ही होने वाला है।

अब रही आरक्षण की बात। उस के बारे में मैं क्या कहूं। आरक्षण में इतनी बेईमानियां होती हैं, जिन का कुछ कहना नहीं। मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूं कि आई० एस० और आई० पी० एस० की जगहों को आप देखें। आई० ए० एस० में कुल 3237 पास्ट्स हैं जिन में 277 हरिजन हैं जो 8.56 परसेन्ट बैठता है और इसी तरह से जनजातियों का कुल 4 08 परसेन्ट है। ये फीगर्स पहले की हैं। तो मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि इन 30 सालों में आप ने लगभग 8 परसेन्ट किया है, तो यह जो 18 परसेन्ट है, यह कब पूरा होगा? ये कितने दिनों में पूरा होगा।

मैं एक बात और इसी सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं कि जब इस देश से अंग्रेज गये, तो कितने काले लोग योग्य थे? वे लोग कलेक्टर थे, कमिश्नर थे और सचिव थे लेकिन कितने थे काबिल थे। जब अंग्रेज चले गये, तो रातो-रात सब काबिल हो गये और हम को कहते हैं कि तुम नालायक हो। हम को आप यहीं पर बैठा दीजिये और फिर आप यह देखिये कि हम आप से अच्छा काम करते हैं या नहीं? लेकिन श्रीमन, आप की नीयत साफ नहीं है कि हरिजन को यहीं पर बैठा दो, आप की नीयत साफ नहीं है कि बैकवर्ड को यहीं पर बैठा दो और ऐसा करने के लिये आप हजारों बहाने करते हैं। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं क्योंकि आप को इन दो वर्षों में काफी अनुभव हो गया होगा कि जरा आप हम को समझा दीजिये कि ऐसा क्यों है। हमारे यह बाबू जी तो सारी जिन्दगी का अनुभव रखे हुए हैं। वे ईमानदारी से छाती पर हाथ रख कर बतायें कि क्या कभी किसी ईमानदार आफिसर का ड्यू डेट पर प्रोमोशन हुआ है? एक भी उदाहरण आप लोग दे देंगे तो हम आप की धिलवाई करेंगे। जितने ईमानदार अफसर हैं, वे दरबार नहीं करेंगे, न डाली लाएंगे और न घूस देंगे प्रोमोशन उसी का होता है जो घूस लेता है और आका देता है और आका अपने पास रख लेता है, अपनी गोटी भी चम और उनकी गोटी भी चम। ऐसे लोगों का प्रोमोशन होता है और जितने ईमानदार हैं उन सब का करेक्टर रोल खराब है। जितने हरिजन और बैकवर्ड हैं, उन का करेक्टर, रोल लिखने वाले नहीं हैं। इसलिये उन का प्रोमोशन नहीं होता। अगर आप सीधे सीधे प्रोमोशन नहीं देना चाहते, तो रिजर्वेशन में आप को प्रोमोशन देना होगा। इसलिए मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि इन सब बुराइयों को दूर करने के लिए आप अलग से हरिजन मंत्रालय बनाये। अगर इस के लिए बात की जाती है, तो इस में किसी को चिढ़ क्यों लगती है। आप को हरिजन और बैकवर्ड दोनों का मंत्रालय अलग से बनाना पड़ेगा अगर सचमुच में आप इनका उत्थान चाहते हैं। किसी हरिजन विरोधी को हरिजन अफसर बना कर, किसी हरिजन विरोधी को रिक्रूटिंग अफसर बना कर के और किसी बैकवर्ड विरोधी को प्रोमोटिंग आफिसर बना कर अगर आप चाहते हैं कि उन का प्रोमोशन हो या रिक्रूटमेंट हो, तो वह नहीं होगा। क्या वजह है कि आप उन को प्रोमोशन नहीं देते हैं। ये सारे के सारे अफसर नालायक थे अंग्रेजों के जमाने में और यहीं पर बैठकर ये रातोरात काबिल बन गए। मेरा कहना यह है कि हरिजन का कम्पीटीशन हरिजन से करवाइए। आप सवर्णों से उन का कम्पीटीशन करवाते हैं।...

MR. CHAIRMAN Mr Kushwaha you may continue tomorrow. Now we take up call attention motion

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17.59 hrs

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(ii) REPORTED CLASH BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THE RESIDENTS IN NIZAMUDDIN, NEW DELHI.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) सभापति महोदय, यह जो कालिंग एटेंशन है, इस में मेरा पहला नाम है और हम को जो कागज मिला है, वह सभी अंग्रेजी में मिला है। इस को मैं पढ़ नहीं सका हूं।

श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी) : फाड़ो इस को। आज ही श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव ने सुझाव कहा था कि हिन्दी में दिया जाए। हिन्दी में देने के लिए क्या बार-बार यह सवाल यहां उठता रहेगा।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूं। इस बारे में आप की क्या व्यवस्था है?

18 hrs

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Sir, I must apologise for this. I had explained this morning that these calling attention notices were given only yesterday. I have tried to obtain the

information. I am the only one person and I have to approve of this and then it is got translated I am very sorry for this inconvenience. This morning although it was raised, the Hindi scripts were in the hands of every body within two minutes of the complaint. This time also it should be there. I can only express my regret that there was this reason for that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the Minister of Home Affairs has expressed his regret. Mr. Paswan, you may go ahead.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि जो इन के मंत्रालय में हिन्दी में चीज आती है क्या वह अंग्रेजी में ही ऊपर तक जाती है? अगर जब हिन्दी की चीज का अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद हो कर ऊपर जा सकता है तो अंग्रेजी का हिन्दी में अनुवाद हो कर यहां क्यों नहीं आ सकता है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप के सचिवालय में अंग्रेजी का कितना स्टाफ है और हिन्दी का कितना स्टाफ है ? इस तरह का मामला आज से नहीं चल रहा है, जब भी किसी विषय पर गृह मंत्री महोदय जवाब देते हैं वे अंग्रेजी में देते हैं। इस का हिन्दी में जवाब आने में क्या दिक्कत थी ?

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : भारत सरकार के एक मंत्री राष्ट्र संघ में हिन्दी में भाषण करते हैं लेकिन यहां लोक सभा में क्या अंग्रेजी ही चलती रहेगी ? क्या यहां दोनों भाषाएं नहीं चलेंगी ?

MR CHAIRMAN: Mr. Paswan, first this goes to the Minister. He has expressed his regret. He would look into the matter. You may continue. The Minister has expressed his practical difficulty. He has also expressed his regret. Hence forward, he will get it in time.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : हम अंग्रेजी नहीं जानते हैं। हमको पता नहीं लगेगा कि मंत्री जी के उत्तर में क्या है ?

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : सभापति महोदय, सिर्फ एक पेज का यह स्टेटमेंट साइक्लोस्टाइल्ड है। इसको हिन्दी करने में क्या दिक्कत थी ? जब तक उनके विभाग से अंग्रेजी नहीं जायेगी तब तक यह हिन्दी में नहीं आ सकेगा। क्या आपका सचिवालय या दफ्तर इतना इनएफिशियेन्ट है कि सुबह से शाम तक उसे हिन्दी में करने का समय ही नहीं मिला ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has already explained it. It should be appreciated by you. He also said that this does not come to the Secretariat. First it goes to the Minister. Mr. Paswan, please keep quiet.

Now, Mr. Paswan you may go ahead.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सभापति महोदय, मैं अविलंबनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर गृह मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में वक्तव्य दें :—

"पुलिस और नई दिल्ली के निजामुद्दीन क्षेत्र के निवासियों के बीच मुठभेड़ तथा उसमें अनेक व्यक्तियों के गम्भीर रूप से घायल होने का समाचार"।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, information was received at Hazarat Nizamuddin Police Station early morning on 11-5-1979 that one Habib was selling Charas near the Nizamuddin Masjid and has got involved in a brawl. The said Habib is alleged to be a notorious Charas pedlar and has 12 previous convictions including 4 under Excise Act. He had been externed from Delhi twice and the last externment expired only on 21st. March, 1979. The Police, therefore, accepted the information as reliable and proceeded to investigate. On seeing the Police party, Habib ran away and entered a house near his own house in Jamin Nagar locality. The police followed and apprehended him. But resisting a search, he lay flat on the ground and started shouting for help. A crowd of about 25 from the neighbourhood gathered on hearing his shouts. The police attempted to lift Habib, but some of the relatives of Habib, who had reached the spot by then, grappled with the policemen so as to thwart their attempt to search his person. In the meantime, reinforcements from the police station, which is at a distance of 300 yards from the spot, arrived but the crowd effectively prevented them from assisting in the arrest of Habib. Women-folk lay around Habib and the men obstructed the

[Shri H. M. Patel]

police party from apprehending him. The policemen in due course succeeded in overcoming all resistance and lifted Habib physically in order to take him to the police station. At this stage the crowd turned violent and attacked the police party with sticks and stones. The policemen nevertheless took Habib to the police station at about 9.05 A.M. but they were followed by the crowd, which had increased to about 40. The crowd demanded Habib's release and shouted slogans. Some people from village Sarai Kale Khan, some shop-keepers and others joined the crowd which swelled to about 300. Some of the leaders alleged that the police had raped and molested the women, and, therefore, demanded that those responsible should be suspended immediately. They also incited the crowd to resort to violence. The police were, however, able to pacify the crowd and control the situation. 10 police officers received injuries in the above incident 7 persons from among the public including 5 women also received simple injuries. Four of the injured from amongst the public, requested for Radiological examination which was done on that very day. The report on this is awaited.

A case vide F.I.R. No 255 under Sections 147, 148, 149, 307, 186, 353, 332, 235-A I.P.C. was registered on 11-5-79 at P. S. Hazarat Nizamuddin Two persons, including Habib, were arrested in this connection and later released on bail. The case is under investigation.

It has also been alleged that the said Habib and some others had complained against the local police and that it was because of such complaints, Habib was singled out for arrest. It has also been alleged that some policemen had molested the women-folk in the crowd. Hence, an inquiry has also been ordered on the 11th itself under Punjab Police Rules 16—38(1). Shri Seva Dass, Addl. Deputy Commissioner, Police is conducting the enquiry.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इस वक्तव्य को मैं पहले ही पढ़ चुका हूं समाचारपत्रों में। इसमें कोई नई बात नहीं जोड़ी गई है। मेरे पास जो अखबार हैं जिनमें उस दिन की घटना के बारे में निकला है, वे हैं "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्ज और इंडियन एक्सप्रेस"। इन दोनों को आप देख लें। इनमें कहा गया है कि महिलाओं तक को बेरहमी के साथ पीटा गया है। मैं नहीं कहता हूं कि जो क्रिमिनल्ज हैं उनको पकड़ा न जाए। लेकिन अननेसेसेरेली क्रिमिनल्ज पैदा न किए जाएं यह भी मैं कहना चाहता हूं। कानून का ऐसा मजा भी नहीं होता है। आप देखें इसमें किन्हीं महिलाओं का हाथ टूटा हुआ है, किन्हीं का पांव टूटा हुआ है और सब महिलाओं ने एक दूसरे को पकड़ा हुआ है और वे रो रही हैं।

मैं दो चीजें कहना चाहता हूं। पुलिस का कहना है कि हबीब बदमाश है। अखबारों में जो निकला है उसके मुताबिक भी यह बात सही है कि हबीब पहले बदमाश था और उसको दिल्ली से बाहर भी दो अवसरों पर निकाला गया था और बाहर निकालने की सजा भी हुई थी लेकिन वहां उपस्थित सभी लोगों ने एक स्वर से कहा है कि उसने चरस वगैरह का कारोबार छोड़ करके फल बेचने का काम शुरू कर दिया था। दोनों समाचारपत्रों में एक समान न्यूज आई है। यह भी आया है कि पहले हबीब बदमाश था और उसने पुलिस को पैसा मिलता था। बाद में उससे पुलिस को पैसा मिलना बन्द हो गया। मैं आज गम्भीरता से एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। यह पता नहीं चलता है कि दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में पहले जो पुलिस फोर्स थी जब वह आई०जी० के अण्डर हुआ करती थी तब हमेशा यह कहा जाता था कि पुलिस कमिश्नर बना दो तब ला एण्ड आर्डर का मामला एक दम कंट्रोल में आ जाएगा और जब पुलिस में पुलिस कमिश्नर का पद हो गया तो आज मैं बहुत ही जबाबदेही के साथ कहता हूं कि दिल्ली में क्या हालत है इसको भी जरा आप देख लें। दिल्ली में एस०एच०ओ० या सब इन्स्पेक्टर की पोस्ट कोई मामूली पोस्ट नहीं है। जिस निजामुद्दीन थाने की बात हो रही है उसको ले कर एक बार पहले भी मैंने श्री के०के० कौल डी सी से फोन पर बात की थी और वह तब की थी जब यहां एक हरिजन को बिना किसी कारण तीन दिन तक उसे थाने में बन्द करके रखा गया था। और हमको तीसरे दिन मालूम हुआ जब उसका एक सम्बन्धी जो पार्लियामेंट में झाड़ू लगाता है वह हमारे घर आया और उसने कहा कि हमारे आदमी को तीन दिन से थाने में बन्द किया हुआ है आप हमारी सहायता करो। तो मैंने श्री के० के० कौल, डिप्टी कमिश्नर पुलिस से बात की, उन्होंने कहा कि मैं बारीकी से छानबीन कर रहा हूं। फिर मैंने डी० आई० जी० ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को फोन किया। दूसरे दिन मालूम हुआ कि उसको कोर्ट में ले जाकर हाजिर कराया गया। तो निजामुद्दीन थाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई नई बात नहीं है। आपने यह नहीं कहा, लेकिन एक दिन पहले उस पुलिस अधिकारी के खिलाफ एक डेलीगेशन मिलने के लिए आया था।

हो सकता है कि उसके कारण अधिकारियों को आक्रोश हो। एस० एच० ओ० की पोस्ट कोई मामूली पोस्ट नहीं है, और 300 जो इस्पेक्टर्स हैं दिल्ली में उसमें से चुन कर के 60 एस० एच० ओ० लगाये जाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके लिये आपने कोई क्राइटीरिया फिक्स किया है? एस० एच० ओ० कौन होगा? जो डी० आई० जी० के यहां जाना पहुंचायेगा या उनके पांव दबायेगा या नीलामी बोल कर ज्यादा पैसा ऊपर अधिकारियों को देगा। आप जा कर के देखें कि जो स्टाफ कार होती है पुलिस की वह किसके उपयोग में आती है? लोग कहेंगे कि पोलिटिकल इण्टरफीयरेंस नहीं होना चाहिये। हम भी कहते हैं कि ट्रांसफर और पोस्टिंग में इंटरफीयरेंस नहीं होना चाहिये। लेकिन स्टाफ कार का प्रयोग होगा कुत्तों का घुमाने के लिये, बच्चों को स्कूल पहुंचाने के लिए, सिनेमा देखने के लिए फल खरीदने के लिए। मैं कहता हूं कि आप दीखए कि जिनके विरुद्ध मर्डर के मुकदमे लगे हैं और जिनका उस वजह से सस्पेंड किया गया था वह आज दिल्ली के थानों में एस० एच० ओ० बन कर बैठे हुए हैं। मीना टाइन के मडर केस में जिसको सस्पेंड किया गया था वह यहां एस० एच० ओ० बन कर बैठा हुआ है। मजदूर गीता के केस में प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि ऐसे पुलिस अधिकारी को पुलिस में रहने का अधिकार नहीं है, तुरन्त बर्खास्त किया जाय। लेकिन दूसरी जगह उनको फिर एस० एच० ओ० बना दिया। तो क्या इस तरह से दिल्ली की ला एण्ड आर्डर ठीक होगी? मैं नाम के साथ बता सकता हूं, एक जगह घटना घटी, एक एस० एच० ओ० शराब बिकवाता था और एस० पी० ने इनक्वायरी की, इनक्वायरी चल रही थी लेकिन एस० एच० ओ० को नहीं हटाया गया। तो इस तरह से आप कानून व्यवस्था का कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकते हैं। उसके लिए आपको कोई क्राइटीरिया फिक्स करना होगा।

क्या कारण है कि जो आपके यहां अफसर हैं, डी० एस० पी०, एस० पी० और एच० एच० ओ० हैं वह ईमानदारीपूर्वक रहना चाहते हैं, वह बड़े अफसरों की दरबारी नहीं करना चाहते, उनके बीवी, बच्चों को घुमाना नहीं चाहते लेकिन वह वहीं पड़े हुए हैं, उनको पदोन्नति नहीं दी जाती है। लेकिन जिनके पास काबलियत नहीं है लेकिन अफसरों के यहां फल पहुंचाते हैं उनको एस० एच० ओ० बना दिया जाता है और कहते हैं कि तुम लूट करो। मैंने इसी सदन में गृह मंत्री जी को पूछा था कि क्या आपकी जानकारी है कि दिल्ली में थाने नीलाम होते हैं। इन्होंने कहा था कि अगर मैं कोई स्पेसिफिक शिकायत दूं तो गृह मंत्री जी उसकी जांच करायेंगे। आप क्यों नहीं अपनी इंटेलीजेंस ब्रान्च को कहते हैं कि वह पता लगाये कि जो बड़े बड़े पुलिस के अफसर हैं उनको कितना पैसा मिलता है और कहां से लाखों रु० का फर्नीचर उनके घरों में आता है, तमाम सुख सुविधा के सामान उनके घर में हैं, यह सब कहां से और कैसे आता है। ऐसा लगता है कि शासन का कंट्रोल किसी अफसर के ऊपर नहीं है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि आप करना चाहते हैं तो सख्ती के साथ करना होगा।

हबीब का मामला हो, चाहे किसी का मामला हो। वह बदमाश था या निर्दोष था यह मैं नहीं कहना चाहता हूं, लेकिन जब पुलिस वहां जाती है, या तो वह बहुत बड़ा क्रिमिनल था तो आपने उसको पहले से क्यों नहीं बन्द किया? [क्यों छोड़ दिया। और अगर वह क्रिमिनल था तो क्या कारण है कि 300 आदमी एकाएक उसके लिए इकट्ठे हो जाते हैं? आपके थाने को घेर लेते हैं। समाचार पत्रों में यह भी आया था कि बिना कुर्की वारन्ट के आपके अफसर वहां पहुंच गये थे। इन सारी चीजों का आपको जिक्र करना चाहिए था कि यदि बिना वारण्ट के पहुंच गया है तो क्यों पहुंच गया? मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह कोई साधारण सी बात नहीं है, एक तरफ जहां हमारी इण्टेंशन है कि हम गुण्डागर्दी को खत्म करेंगे, लेकिन मैं दावे के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि हम जहां से आते हैं, पुलिस वहां गुण्डे पैदा करती है। गरीब का लड़का है, खाने पीने में अच्छा है जरा देखने में हट्टा कट्टा है तो तुरन्त पुलिस 109 दफा में चालान करेगी कि तुम डकैती में शामिल थे।

जितने भी थाने हैं, कौन सा ऐसा थाना है जहां के एस० एच० ओ० और डी० एस० पी० को मालूम नहीं है कि कौन गुंडा है। आपने कहा कि गुंडों को दिल्ली से निकाल बाहर करो यह अच्छा है, लेकिन उसके लिये आपने क्या कानून बनाया है। गुंडे को यहां से निकालते हैं तो वह पंजाब में चला जाता है। रात में दिल्ली में आयेगा और डकैती कर लेगा फिर दिन में पंजाब में चला जायेगा। कल नाम आयेगा कि उसने डकैती किया तो वह कहेगा कि हम तो दिल्ली से निकाले हुए हैं। मेरा कहना है कि कानून सोच समझकर बनाया कीजिये। मैं निश्चित रूप से कहता हूं कि हर थाने के थानेदार एस० एच० ओ०, डी० एस० पी० को मालूम है कि कौन क्रिमिनल है लेकिन कहीं घटना घटेगी, कहीं कुछ होगा तो क्रिमिनल को नहीं पकड़ा जायेगा।

हम लोग जब जेल में थे, तो जितने लोग जेल में आते थे सब का इंटरव्यू लिया करते थे। उससे मालूम हुआ कि 75 परसेंट मौजबान गरीब लोग जेल में आते हैं। उसके बाद जेल से ट्रेनिंग लेकर जाते हैं और फिर क्रिमिनल बनकर दुबारा जेल में आते हैं। तो इस तरह से क्रिमिनल पैदा किये जाते हैं। इस तरह से एक तरफ तो हम गुंडों का सफाया करें और दूसरी तरफ को अच्छा काम करे, उनको सुधरने का मौका दें और क्रिमिनल बनाने का काम न करें।

मैं अपने गृह मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह हमें बतलायें कि यहां जो घटना घटी है और जो परस्पर विरोधी बयान आये हैं, इसके लिये मैं कमीशन की बात नहीं कहता हूं, मैं इतना ही कहता हूं कि पार्लियामेंट की एक कमेटी बना दीजिये और 15 दिन में उससे रिपोर्ट मांग लीजिये, सब बातें साफ आ जायेंगी।

दूसरे दिल्ली में जो आफिसर्स हैं, उनकी पोस्टिंग के लिये उनके पास क्या क्राइटीरिया है, वह भी बताने की कृपा करें?

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

इसके अलावा पुलिस डिपार्टमेंट में भ्रष्टाचार के लिये आप क्या कर रहे हैं? एक दो अफसरों के नाम, जिसको आप कहें, मैं आपको नाम दे दूंगा, आप इन्टैलिजैंस विभाग से उनकी कारवाही के विषय में और उनके सामान के विषय में कि वह सब कहां से आया, क्या आप कोई जांच करवायेंगे? मैं यह सवाल आप से पूछना चाहता हूं।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I would take the last question of the hon Member first. I would certainly welcome the hon. Member passing on the names of police officers whom he knows to be corrupt. I would certainly be very glad to go into those cases.

The hon. Member has taken this particular matter of Habib as a peg on which he has hung many other matters relating to Delhi police generally and the corruption prevalent in the police. That is a separate subject. We are fully conscious of the law and order situation in Delhi, but I would say that we do not get much improvement by only running down the police. As the hon Member himself said, there are very good officers, honest officers, but they do not get a chance of coming forward. I am glad that he has pointed out all these things. We are aware of some of these things and we shall certainly go into them, but to say that Habib who is a known criminal should not have been touched would not be correct. As the hon. Member himself said, he was externed from Delhi and he was prosecuted three times. He managed to come to a neighbouring area and committed offences there. That bears out what the hon. Member has been saying, namely, that the present externment system is not operating satisfactorily I agree with him. I shall certainly go into it. But I would say to him that I am afraid I cannot accept his proposition that everything that comes from the police is untrue and the newspaper report is always reliable. I do not think that he is justified in taking that line.

I have nothing more to say. I do not think he has raised any other question. I shall certainly go into the general issue on which he has made observations.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : चरस का केस?

SHRI H M. PATEL: Under the Excise Act the possession of *charas* is an excise offence and no warrant is necessary.

चौधरी ब्रह्म प्रकाश (बाह्य दिल्ली): सभापति महोदय, इस स्टेटमेंट के तीन पैराग्राफ्स में वही कहा गया है जो इस पुलिस स्टेशन के एस० एच० ओ० का वर्शन है, जो उनका मालिक समझा जाता है, और यह बिल्कुल गलत है। मिनिस्टर साहब एक बात को सही कह सकते हैं कि हबीब एक पुराना मुजरिम, कनविक्ट, है, और इस बात को लेकर जो कुछ भी वहां हुआ है, पुलिस उसको छिपाना चाहती है।

मैं अखबारी रिपोर्ट पर नहीं जाता हूं, और न ज्यादा जाया करता हूं। इसकी सीरियसनैस को एम्फासाइज करने के लिये मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि हालांकि मैं सत्रह साल से पार्लियामेंट में हूं लेकिन यह मेरा पहला कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस है, और बहुत दुखी हो कर मैंने इसको दिया है।

जिस जगह पर मैं साल डेढ़ साल तक रहता रहा हूं, यह पुलिस स्टेशन वहां से सौ गज के फासले पर है। पहले भी तीन चार ऐसे वाकये हो चुके हैं, और अगर मैं उनके बीच में न पड़ता तो शायद ऐसा वाकया किसी और नाम से बहुत पहले हो गया होता, किसी और गुंडे का नाम लिया गया होता। इस मामले की भी मैंने सीधे अपने आप भी, और कुछ विश्वस्त लोगों के जरिये भी, तहकीकात कराई। इस पुलिस स्टेशन के खिलाफ और खास तौर से जब से प्रैजेंट एस० एच० ओ० आया है, उसके खिलाफ गवर्नमेंट को बराबर शिकायतें लिखी जा रही हैं। मैंने पूरी फाइल वहां की वैलफेयर कमेटी के सेक्रेटरी से देखी। वह एक बहुत ही एनलाइटन्ड और एनथूजिएस्टिक यंगमैन है। वहां पर जो मुकदमे दर्ज हुए हैं, उनमें से एक मुकदमा उस पर भी दर्ज हुआ है।

वे तीन पिछले एक साल से ज्यादा से लगातार इस पुलिस स्टेशन के खिलाफ गवर्नमेंट को लिखते रहे हैं। जब 10 तारीख को वहां से एक डेपुटेशन होम मिनिस्टर साहब से, या किसी और से, मिलने के लिये चालीस पचास आदमी थे— तो वहां के एसिस्टेंट एस० एच० ओ० ने उनको रोकने की कोशिश की, बहुत कहा कि आप मत जाओ, उनको मना किया। इसके बाद-

जूद वे लोग आये, और जब यहां पहुचे, यहां दफा 144 लागू थी, तो पांच आदमी इजाजत ले कर डिप्टिक्टर साहब से मिलने आये और उन्हें रिप्रेजेन्टेशन दिया।

इससे पहले भी वे कई दफा रिप्रेजेन्टेशन दे चुके थे, जिसके बारे में वहां के डिपुटी कमिश्नर ने कई दफा उस इलाके के लोगो को बुलाया उनसे बातचीत की और इन शिकायतो के सिलसिले में बीच में पड़े।

मैं यह भी बता दूं कि मैं खुद भी मौके पर गया हूं। हालांकि मेरे पास समय नहीं था, लेकिन मैं ने इतवार के दिन आध घटा वहां पर लगाया और लोगो से बातचीत की। मैं वहां के लोगो को जानता हूं। हो सकता है कि यह शख्स एक मुजरिम है। जब इतनी कनविक्शन्ज हुई है, तो वह मुजरिम यह एक अलग सोशलाजिकल स्टडी करने की बात होगी कि उसके मुजरिम बनने की पुरानी कहानी क्या है। लेकिन एक दफा कोई आदमी किसी तरह से गलती से मुजरिम हो गया तो वह आसानी से पुलिस के चंगुल से निकल नहीं सका है क्योंकि यहां दिल्ली में आम तौर से लैंड लार्डस, पुलिस और गुंडे ये तीनो मिल जाया करते हैं और मिल कर एक आदमी की जिन्दगी तबाह कर दिया करते हैं। ऐसे कई किस्से हैं। मुमकिन है यह भी इसी तरह का किस्सा हो क्योंकि इस का जो सब से पहला कन्विक्शन हुआ था वह इस बात पर हुआ था कि एक जमीन थी वहां दरगाह की। उस दरगाह की जमीन के एक हिस्से पर इस के गुरु का कब्जा था। जब वह गुरु मर गया तब औरो ने कब्जा करना चाहा लेकिन उसने कब्जा नहीं छोड़ा। उस दिन से उसकी यह लड़ाई 20-22 साल से चली आ रही है और चलते चलते यह एक बड़ा मुजरिम बन गया या बना दिया गया। लोग कहते हैं कि अब यह जुर्म नहीं करता है, अब इस ने जुर्म करना छोड़ दिया है और आफत की जिन्दगी व्यतीत करना चाहता है लेकिन पुलिस इसका पीछा नहीं छोड़ती है। और मैं इस बात में ज्यादा नहीं जाऊंगा क्योंकि मैं समझता हूं कि मुझे इस में और ज्यादा तहकीकात करने की जरूरत है। लेकिन यह बात सही है, आप इसको मान लें या आप की मर्जी, न मानें, लेकिन मैं जिम्मेदारी के साथ कह रहा हूं कि यह चरस बेचते हुए या चरस के साथ नहीं पकड़ा गया था। यह गलत बात है। चरस एक आदमी और बेचता है जिससे 500 रुपये बंधे हुए हैं। वह आदमी जो बेचता है उससे और दूसरे बहुत से लोगों से इस थाने के आदमियों के रुपये बंधे हुए हैं। शाम के 6-7 बजे के बाद ये लोग निकलते हैं और काफी रुपया इकट्ठा करते हैं 6 बजे से लेकर रात के 9 बजे तक। किसी को पकड़ा और उठा कर थाने में बन्द कर दिया बाद में उससे रुपया ले लिया। एक दिन एक सीधा सादा लड़का सुबह सुबह मेरे पास आया और कहा कि जी पंज की छुरी पर मेरा मकान है, वहां मैं जनरली किसी से मिला नहीं करता हूं। वहां वह सुबह सुबह आया दस पन्द्रह मोअज्जिज लोगों के साथ। उन्होंने कहा कि यह शरीफ लड़का है, गवर्नमेंट में सर्विस करता है, इस को कल गिरफ्तार कर लिया। शाम को घर आ रहा था, एकदम इस को पकड़ कर थाने ले ले गए और वहां रात को 11 बजे जा कर 3 सौ रुपये लेकर तब छोड़ा। उसके खिलाफ कोई रिपोर्ट दर्ज नहीं करवाई। मैं एकदम कह दूं कि यह जिम्मेदार लोग झूठ बोलते हैं तो इतनी तो हिम्मत मेरी नहीं है कि जिनको मैं जानता हूं कि वे झूठ बोलने वाले नहीं हैं उनको ऐसा कह दूं। मैंने उस लड़के से पूछा, काफी सवालात उस से किए और मैं कन्विन्स्ड हुआ कि वह जो कुछ कहानी कह रहा है वह सही कह रहा है।

दूसरी मर्तबा, एक बार मेरे पास तीन चौ आदमियों के दस्तखत आए कि एक गुंडा है, निकम्मा आदमी है और वह पड़ोस के एक आदमी को तंग कर रहा है। वह चाहता है कि पुलिस के जरिए तंग कर के उस आदमी को मकान से निकाल दे और उस मकान पर वह कब्जा कर ले। मेरी यह आदत नहीं है कि मैं सीधा आई जी को या आप को चिट्ठी लिखूं। मैं सीधा एस एच ओ को टेलीफोन करता हूं, एस एच ओ नहीं मिलता तो डी एस पी को करता हूं और डी एस पी नहीं मिलता है तो एस पी को करता हूं। कोई न मिले फिर कहीं जा कर कमिश्नर जी या और किसी को कहा करता हूं। मैं ने इन को टेलीफोन किया तो ये टेलीफोन पर नहीं थे। डी एस पी को किया तो डी एस पी ने सही जवाब दिया नहीं। क्योंकि पचास साठ निहायत शरीफ आदमी मेरे पास आये थे, मो-ज्जिज आदमी उस इलाके के, वह कहने लगे कि यह आदमी गुंडा है इस इलाके का और यह इस की मदद कर रहा है और इस आदमी को तबाह करने पर तुला हुआ है। तब जा कर मैंने डिप्टी कमिश्नर को खुद टेलीफोन किया डिप्टी कमिश्नर ने कहा कि उस को मेरे पास भेज दीजिए। तब मैं ने भेजा। उस के बाद मामला मेरे पास नहीं आया न शिकायत आई, न मैं ने पूछा कि उस का क्या हुआ। कोई बात तसल्ली की हो गई होगी, ठीक हो गया होगा, मामला, तभी वह मेरे पास नहीं आए। यह दूसरा वाकया है। जो मेरी आंखो देखा, चश्मदीद वाकया है।

तीसरा बता रहा हूं। मेरे पास मोअज्जिज लोग आए मेरे गांव के आस पास के। वह पहले रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराने गए। जो उन की लड़की के साथ ज्यादती कर के उस को खराब करना चाहता था, उस के खिलाफ रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराने वह गए तो रिपोर्ट दर्ज करने से इन्कार कर दिया। तब वह मेरे पास आए, तो मैं ने एस एच ओ को टेलीफोन किया। उन्होंने कहा कि मेरे पास भेज दीजिए। उस के बाद में वह मामला ठीक हुआ।

[चौधरी ब्रह्म प्रकाश]

इस के खिलाफ कितनी ही शिकायतें वहां के लोग मेरे पास आ कर करते हैं । वहां यह वाकया है जो यह बिलकुल गलत है । इस वक्त उस आदमी से बदला लिया गया है, क्योंकि वह मुजरिम था इसलिए उस को पकड़ने गए । और किसी को नहीं कह सकते थे । मैं ने सुना है, मुझे पता नहीं कोई कानून है ऐसा कि जिस का रिकार्ड हो जाता है पुलिस के अन्दर उस को जब चाहे पुलिस बुला सकती है चाहे उस को लिखित कुछ दे या न दे । यह आप से मिलने के लिए आए इस का बदला इस से लेने के लिए अगले दिन सुबह ही उस के पास पांच छः आदमी पहुंचे और कहा कि चलो । उस ने कहा कि कहां चलें, मैं ने क्या जुर्म किया है, तो उस को कहा कि हां तुम को बतायेंगे, अभी तुम को सीधा करेंगे बहुत इधर उधर जा कर रिपोर्ट करते हो । वह आदमी वहां पापुलर है आप यह मत समझिए कि वहां दो तीन सौ आदमी नहीं थे । वहां हजार पन्द्रह सौ आदमी इकट्ठे हो गए थे । आखिर क्या एक गुंडे के लिए हजार पन्द्रह सौ आदमी इकट्ठे हो गए ? दस पांच या बीस आदमियों को बेवकूफ बनाया जा सकता है लेकिन क्या हजार पन्द्रह सौ आदमियों को बेवकूफ बनाया जा सकता है ? सारे दिन वहां पर लोग खड़े रहे—निजामुद्दीन पुलिस स्टेशन के सामने । इसको पीटा क्या वह यहां से निकल कर भागा । पुलिस स्टेशन ले जा रहे थे, उसने चलने से मना किया तब फिर पीटना शुरू किया । उसका सारा बदन टूटा पड़ा है । औरतों के भी बेहद चोट लगी है । मैं ने जाकर देखा है अजीब जगहों पर जहां पर नहीं मारना चाहिए था वहां पर पीटा गया । एक आदमी पड़ा हुआ कराह रहा था । 6 चोटें मैंने देखी जोकि भीड़ की नहीं हो सकती थीं । दिखाई पड़ता है कि जान बूझ कर पीटा गया है मारा गया है बन्द किया गया है घसीटा गया है । वह भीड़ की चोटें नहीं हो सकती ।

आपने कहा है कि इन्वेस्टिगेशन हो रहा है लेकिन एक एडीशनल एस० पी०, एस० पी० पर क्या तफ्तीकात करेगा ? इसलिए मेहरबानी कर के बाहर के किसी जिम्मेदार आदमी को तफ्तीकात करने के लिए भेजिए । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि जो असिस्टेंट कमिश्नर है वह कोई गलत आदमी है । मैं तो कहता हूं कि डिप्टी कमिश्नर को भी तफ्तीकात नहीं करनी चाहिए क्योंकि उसने खुद वहां की समस्याओं को हल करने की कोशिश नहीं की जबकि उसे मालूम था लगातार लिखित शिकायतें आ रही थीं । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि आप किसी बाहर के जिम्मेदार आदमी से तफ्तीकात करायें ताकि सच्चियत मालूम हो सके । साथ ही आप वहां के एस एच ओ को भी हटायें और पुलिस लाइन भेजें किसी और जगह नहीं । मुझे मालूम है कि वह एस एच ओ जहां भी गया है वहां से उसके खिलाफ शिकायतें आई हैं । वह आदमी शाम को 6 बजे निकलता है और बेकी मारता है । इसलिए इसको वहां से हटायें और किसी इंडेपेन्डेन्ट अफसर को मुकर्रर करें । मैं इस वक्त किसी जुडीशियल या मैजिस्टीरियल इंक्वायरी की बात नहीं करता लेकिन इस इन्वेस्टिगेशन से जाहिर है मामला आगे भी बढ़ सकता है । मैं यह भी नहीं कहूंगा कि दिल्ली की पुलिस खराब है लेकिन दिल्ली में गुंडई बढ़ती जा रही है । कुछ पुलिस पैट्रोनेज और कुछ पोलिटिकल गलत बातों की वजह से बेइमान आदमियों को बढ़ोत्तरी मिल रही है । अभी एक सब इंस्पेक्टर एस एच ओ को एक जगह से तब्दील किया गया है सिर्फ इस बात पर कि साल भर से उसके पीछे गुण्डे लगे हुए थे और वह ईमानदारी से काम कर रहा था । इसीलिए उसका ट्रांसफर कर दिया गया ।

मैं चाहूंगा कि निजी तौर पर आप सेटिस्फाई हो जायें कि मैंने जो बातें कही हैं वह कहां तक सही हैं और आप दिल्ली पुलिस को ठीक करने की कोशिश करें । मैं भी दिल्ली में जहां जहां गुंडागर्दी होगी उसका मुकाबला जरूर करूंगा ताकि ईमानदार आदमियों को काम करने का मौका मिल सके ।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Member for giving me and the House the information that he has which is based on his first-hand knowledge. Therefore, the greatest possible weight will be attached to it and I can assure him that I shall go into each of the points that he has made.

So far as this SHO is concerned, I am told, he has already been transferred from this place. But, I think, what he said needs further going into and I shall do so.

So far as the inquiry is concerned, I shall take note of that suggestion and see how best the inquiry can be conducted.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has become a fashion to go on blaming the police in season and out of season. If those 300 persons, instead of proceeding to the Police Station, had gone to some Member's house, he would have helped the victims. Why should they have unnecessarily gone to the Police Station in such a large number? That is the question here. It seems, some

leaders had encouraged them. The hon. Minister himself has said in his statement:

> "Some of the leaders alleged that the police had raped and molested the women and, therefore, demanded that those responsible should be suspended immediately."

I want to know who are those leaders. Are they self-made leaders or do they belong to some Party?

The Minister has stated that this happened at 9.05 a.m. During daylight, how could there be molestation and rape? Unnecessarily the police is being blamed. I have got a little experience. Two persons duped some people to the extent of Rs. 1,02,000 promising that they would send them to the Gulf countries. I wanted to telephone to some Police Station, but I did not have the number, so, I dialled 100. Immediately two police vans with wireless equipment arrived at my house and those persons were arrested. In another similar case some fellow had duped several persons, he was in Kabul. The Delhi Police, through Interpol, got him arrested. But later on he could not be brought here because he was holding British passport. So, this is how the Police is functioning.

A person like Mr. Brahm Perkash—who had the stature of Chief Minister—also blames the police saying that every fellow is bad. Out of a hundred, there may be ten bad people. We should not condemn wholesale every policeman....

SHRI BRAHM PERKASH: I have not blamed.

श्री महीपाल (बिजनौर) : उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा है।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : अगर उनका यह मतलब नहीं है तब ठीक है। हम लोग जो एम०पीज हैं चाहे आपके एम०पीज हैं या अपोजीशन के एम०पीज हैं—सब के पास टेली फोन हैं और टेलीफोन पर बहुत सा काम हो सकता है। यह कहना कि इसको ट्रान्सफर करो यह बुरा है या डी०एस०पी० बुरा है—ऐसी बात ठीक नहीं है। आज जो हमारी नई पीढ़ी के मेम्बर्स आ रहे हैं—उन मेम्बर्स के अन्दर भी देशभक्ति है वे चाहते हैं कि हम अच्छा काम करें और अपनी गवर्नमेन्ट का नाम ऊंचा करें—इस लिये इस तरह से कन्डीमनेशन नहीं करना चाहिये। हमारे जो नौजवान आदमी हैं—जैसे हमारे पासवान जी हैं—जब वह बोलते हैं तो उसका कुछ अर्थ है नौजवानों में जोश होता है वे कुछ भी बोल सकते हैं. . . .

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं जो भी बात कहता हूं—भूफ के साथ कहता हूं।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : सवाल यह है कि आज हमारी सिरीज में यह बात आ गई है कि जैसे ही कोई छोटा सा इन्सीडेन्ट होता है तो आब क्लैक्ट हो जाता है पुलिस स्टेशन पर धावा बोल देता है। मेरा कहना है कि हमारे जो लीडर्स हैं, जो सिटी के लोग हैं,—वह इस किस्म का कोई इन्टियाल न दें, उनको समझायें। यहां इतने एम० पीज हैं, पचासों मिनिस्टर्ज हैं—किसी भी आदमी को टेलीफोन करके खबर दे सकते हैं। यह कह देना कि आई० जी० खराब हैं, डिप्टी कमिश्नर खराब है, पुलिस खराब है—यह देश के लिये अच्छा नहीं है, इस तरह से इनका होलसेल कन्डेमनेशन नहीं होना चाहिये।

मैं तो अपोजीशन का आदमी हूं—मेरे को चाहिये कि मैं आपकी निन्दा करूं, सारी तोहमत आप पर डालूं—लेकिन मैं ऐसा नहीं करना चाहता। मैंने आपको अभी दो इन्सीडेन्ट्स बतलाये—उस वक्त चरण सिंह जी होम मिनिस्टर थे—जैसे मैंने उनको बतलाया—उन्होंने उसी वक्त उस आदमी को काबुल से अरेस्ट करने के लिये कहा और कार्यवाही की गई। मेरा यह मकसद नहीं है कि पुलिस में जिस इम्प्रूवमेन्ट की जरूरत है वह न हो, वह जरूर होना चाहिये। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूं कि पुलिस देवता है, जैसे हम लोग देवता नहीं है, वैसे ही पुलिस भी देवता नहीं है।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am grateful to the hon. Member for restoring the balance to some extent. I do not think he has put any question. I certainly appreciate that there are good men in the Police also.

SHRI JANARDHARA POOJARY (Mangalore): It is nobody's case that we should defend the criminals. But, at the same time it is the duty of the hon. Members of this House as well as the people of this country that we should not create criminals as stated by our hon. Member, Mr. Paswan.

While going through the statement, I am sorry to state that I get an impression that it is a case of witch-hunting, beacuse a few days back prior to this incident the people from

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

that locality have submitted a memorandum against the malpractices indulged in by the local Police personnel bringing out certain atrocities committed on the people of the area. So it is crystal clear from the facts that an attempt is made to wreak vengeance against the people who have filed the memorandum against the Police personnel.

It is not a dispute between Habib and the Police Department. Now, for that purpose I will bring to the notice of the Chair that no case has been made out against this Habib under any Excise law. Without making out any definte case, I want to know as to how the police have proceeded to that locality. My submission would be if the Police have gone to that area without any definite and reliable information. The act is high handed whether the hon Minister has gone through the general diary maintained in the police station to find out whether there was any information actually lodged in respect of the alleged offence under the Excise Act. Now in order to detect the crime they have proceeded to the locality. While apprehending the criminal, according to the Police version, there was some resistance and they protested against the apprehension of a particular criminal. I do not think the people of that area will resort to this method if at all he had comitted any crime on that day. All the papers, including the leading papers of the capital, have reported that he was trying to reform himself and that of late he is a changed person.

My submission here would be that the Police before proceeding to the locality ought to have been very careful in taking action against this person. My submission would be: if at all there was any resistance, under what section, the action they ought to have taken? You go through the sections under which cases have been registered against these people. They are 147, 148—for unlawful assembly and 149 and 307 for attempt to murder. But if you go through the statement, there is not a single averment to show that they tried to murder the Police personnel. The Police wanted to foist a case against the people of the area and they have somehow concocted a story of attempt to murder. Murder. Murder whom? You go through the statement. Even the Police have not made out a case of Sec. 307—attempt to murder. Why has this been made? Is it not a case of witch-hunting? this section has been attracted in order to put these people behind the bar as the offence under this section is non-bailable. It is triable by the sessions court. That is why they wanted to attract this section. Why? For what purpose? To harness the people who have lodged the complaint against the Police personnel. They ought not have been done this. It is not fair for the Police people to act in this manner and it will create a sense of insecurity in the minds of the people. That is the most important thing. So my submission would be: what have these police officers done on the complaint lodged by the leaders?

As per the statement, some of the leaders alleged that the police raped and molested the women. Therefore, they demanded that those responsible for this should be suspended immediately. Further, it has also been stated, I quote:

> "It has also been alleged that some policemen had molested the women-folk in the crowd."

Anyway, the women folk had sustained injuries; according to the report, they sustained minor injury. In the statement, I do not see that a case has been registered for rape or molestation. This is a complaint in respect of a cognisable offence under Sec. 154 of the Cr. P. C. So, they have got to register the case under sections 354 and 376 I.P.C. whether it was false or true. Here is a counter-complaint given by the people of that area. How

can the police authorities say that this is a false complaint unless an investigation is made? For example, after investigating the entire case, if the authority comes to the conclusion that this is a false case, then they can refer the complaints after filing 'B' report. How can the police auhority come to the conclusion on the allegation of the people that this is a false case? A mere ordering of an inquiry will not be sufficient in the interest of justice. When a counter-complaint has been given by the people my submission would be that in the interest of justice, the counter-complaint ought to have been registered by police. Why have they not done it? That is my first question.

Further, I am glad that the Inspector who has been harassing the people has been transferred. I really appreciate the action taken by the Home Minister against the sub-inspector for the atrocity committed by this man. About my other questions, the hon. Home Minister may kindly answer.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Home Minister.

SHRI H M. PATEL: Sir, the hon. Member has undoubtedly put forward his point of view. Evidently, he is a lawyer of some standing—most probably, he is a Criminal Lawyer. The point he mentioned was: why was it that no action was taken on the complaint of rape etc. Somebody must come and register the case. What is stated here is that this was what the people said namely the police has done this thing. This does not mean, they asked for the case to be registered.

All I can say is—I have said it befor—that Shri Habib is a notorious criminal. It may be that he has been made a criminal, as I am told; he may have started off as an innocent person and thereafter he committed one offence which led to another and how he is a criminal. This is something which is a separate issue on which we may have to make sociological study. The police have to go into it. Does it mean that they should not go into that? The information is in regard to a person who is known to be notorious beacuse of his past reputation.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: According to you he was a criminal. Here, no case has been detected. Nothing has been recorded.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Member must realise that I am only explaining the situation. I am only explaining the basis namely this is the reasoning behind the police action. If the hon. Member thinks that if the police receives information against the person about his past record, they should not take any action, I shall certainly give thought to that. I may tell you that you will blame us in case there is something gone wrong. Certain things have happened; It may be that this particular person is not as bad as is made out to be. But, the police was perfectly justified in going into the matter. If they found.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Only if there is a cognizable offence that *charas* were found there, there is justification for his arrest. Nothing was found there. How can the police arrest him?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Naturally, If nothing is found out, they cannot arrest him. That does not mean that the police should not have gone there and made an enquiry.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: For that, there must be some basis.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: This is not a criminal court. This is a calling attention. Certain points have been brought to our notice. I have given what all information we have. You may point out further and we shall certainly go into that.

[Shri H. M. Patel]

I do not think this is a place where we shall decide whether everything was done correctly or not. For that, an enquiry is being made. I do not think, Sir, any further action is necessary

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 10.30 A.M. tomorrow.

18.50 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till half past ten of the Clock on Wednesday, May 16, 1979/Vaisakha 26, 1901 (Saka).

GMGIPND—M—Job III—1059 LS—1-8-79—880